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DICTIONARY



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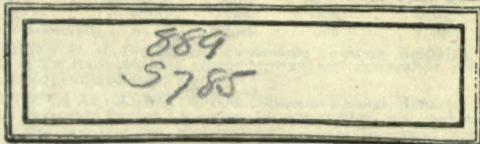
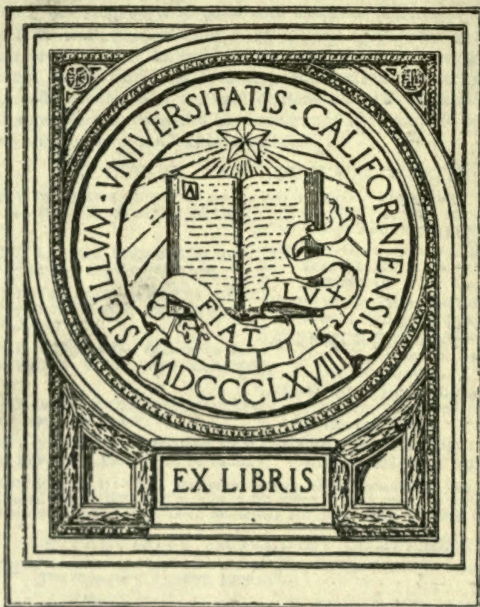
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The Standard
Intermediate-School
Dictionary

Of the English Language

DESIGNED TO GIVE THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND
ETYMOLOGY OF ABOUT 38,000 WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE SPEECH
AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES.

800 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

*Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the
English Language by*

JAMES C. FERNALD,

EDITOR OF THE STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY ; ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS,
AND PREPOSITIONS ; THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY, ETC.



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

NEW YORK AND LONDON

1899

BERNARD MOSES

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE STANDARD INTERMEDIATE-SCHOOL DICTIONARY is specially designed for use in Public Schools below the academic grade. The aim has been to prepare a dictionary of moderate size and cost, which should give all the words and phrases in most frequent use among the English-speaking peoples, and which should at the same time adequately represent the latest advances of lexicographic knowledge and of our constantly growing language. To this end the present work has been abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language. It contains more than 38,000 words and phrases, which, it is believed, will meet the needs of all pupils of the grade referred to, as well as of a large part of the reading public.

Following the methods of condensation which have won general approval as exemplified in the Students' Standard Dictionary, the editor has spared no pains in the endeavor to combine in the present work the qualities of accuracy, clearness, and conciseness, with the view to include in the smallest compass the greatest worth. It has been the constant study to give in the simplest form the Orthography, Pronunciation, Meaning, and Derivation of all words that are not self-defining. Such adjectives, adverbs, and abstract nouns as are self-explanatory when the root word is understood have been generally given in one paragraph under the root word.

The STANDARD INTERMEDIATE-SCHOOL DICTIONARY is particularly adapted to the needs of Teachers and Pupils, and its vocabulary, having been compiled with a view to meeting their needs, will be found exceptionally comprehensive and exact. In orthography it is conservative, but when two ways of spelling the same word are sanctioned by usage, the two forms have been recorded, and preference has been given usually to the simpler form. The spelling is that of the Standard Dictionary as finally determined in accordance with the views of the Advisory Committee of Fifty leading Philologists and Educators, and will be found in accord with that now adopted by the best authorities.

Only such words as should be written with capital initial letters are capitalized in the vocabulary, thus enabling the Teacher and Pupil to see at a glance how to write the word. The introduction of this feature specially distinguishes THE STANDARD INTERMEDIATE-SCHOOL DICTIONARY from all other dictionaries designed for school use.

The pronunciation of words is indicated by phonetic respelling in the

(v)

characters of the Standard Scientific Alphabet. This alphabet was prepared and promulgated by the American Philological Association,

IV. Pronunciation. and indicating, as it does, with a minuteness and accuracy unattained by all other systems for conveying sounds, the powers of the letters, it is the simplest aid to exact pronunciation yet devised. It requires *fewer characters*, and involves *fewer changes* from the ordinary spelling, than any other system.

Special care has been taken to make the definitions at once comprehensive and concise by embracing recent meanings and distinctions, and by making the general definitions thoroughly inclusive.

V. The Definitions. In abridging the definitions of the Standard, there has been no longitudinal reduction, merely cutting off a part; but each definition has been thoroughly digested, and reduced by studied condensation at once into the smallest compass and the simplest language. The most common meaning has been placed first; the others in the order of their divergence. Definitive statements have been given as far as space permits; where definition by synonym is employed, as is often necessary, there has been none of that hasty catching at synonyms which, in some of the small dictionaries heretofore published, has resulted in sending the reader from synonym to synonym till he returns, with no increase of knowledge, to the original starting-point; in this work, scrupulous care has been taken always to define the unfamiliar by the familiar word, or by a word which is itself more fully defined in its own place.

In this Dictionary the system of compounding words adopted by the Standard Dictionary has been applied, and the German double hyphen is used to distinguish hyphenated compound words from compounds in which words originally distinct are united without the hyphen, as *coachman*, *sunbeam*, *wildcat*, etc. The single hyphen is used merely to indicate division of words into syllables.

The etymologies have been given in a clear though condensed form, tracing each word as far as practicable to its *ultimate source*, that the pupil may know whence the word started, and just how it came to have its present signification. This introduction of etymologies is a wholly new feature in a dictionary prepared for pupils below the academic grade, and meets the requirements of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York regarding the knowledge of the stems of words.

VII. Etymologies. For the benefit of the pupils, and for ease of consultation, the etymologies have been transliterated, thus facilitating the reading of all foreign words, whether of Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, or other origin.

All important prefixes and suffixes which enter into the composition of words receive separate treatment in alphabetical place.

Obsolete and dialectic words and meanings, and the specific terms of

art and science, have, in general, been excluded, for it is believed that such words do not ordinarily require place in a dictionary designed especially for intermediate-school use. It is believed, however, that the vocabulary contains all words that are in general use or that are likely to be met with in any but special treatises.

The illustrations, more than 800 in number, have been selected, not for mere embellishment, but as aids in definition, conveying the meaning of

VIII. Obsolete and Dialectic Words.

terms through the eye to the mind as, in very many cases, mere words can not do. These illustrations have been in great part made especially for this work, and will be found scientifically exact and artistically accurate.

The Editor acknowledges gratefully valuable suggestions and advice from ISAAC K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D., editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, and also the cooperation of FRANK H. VIZETELLY, of the Standard Dictionary editorial staff, whose care in the selection of illustrative material, and skill in securing general typographical and pictorial accuracy have contributed largely to the general excellence of the work.

New York, Jan. 1, 1899.

J. C. F.

SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Nouns and their Plurals.

Where the COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES and the PLURALS OF NOUNS are not given, they are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar.

The pronunciation of plurals of nouns is indicated either by respelling or by the sign (s) inserted after the plural form. EXAMPLE: *du'ty*, *dü'tl*, *n*. [*DU'TIES*, *pl.*] The sign (s) is used to indicate that the pronunciation of the plural is obtained by adding "z" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. Thus, *du'ties* is pronounced *dü'tl'iz*.

Verbs and their Participles, Etc.

Where the TENSE and PARTICIPIAL FORMS OF A VERB are not given, add -ed to the vocabulary word for the imperfect tense and the past participle, and -ing for the present participle, except in compound verbs.

The pronunciation of the participles of verbs is indicated as follows:

The sign (t) added after a verb, or after Roman I., as *I*, (when several parts of speech are grouped under one vocabulary entry), indicates that the pronunciation of the past participle or imperfect of this verb is obtained by adding "t" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLE: *look*, *luk*, *v*. By adding "t" to the pronunciation of *look*, the pronunciation of *looked*, *pp.*, is obtained, thus: *luk + t = lukt*; so *blotch*, *blech*. *I*, *v*, indicates that the past participle or imperfect is *blotched*, pronounced *blecht*.

The sign (d) added after a verb, or after Roman I., as *I*, (when several parts of speech are grouped under one vocabulary entry), indicates that the pronunciation of the past participle or imperfect of this verb is obtained by adding "ed" to the pro-

nunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLES: *amend*, *a-mend'*. By adding "ed" to the pronunciation of *amend*, the pronunciation of *amended*, *imp.* and *pp.*, is obtained, thus: *a-mend' + ed = a-mend'ed*; so *amount*, *a-mount'*. *I*, *v*, indicates that the past participle or imperfect is pronounced *a-mount'ed*.

The pronunciation of the past participle and imperfect of the verbs is obtained where no sign is given, by adding "d" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLES: *love*, *luv*; *loved*, *luyd*; *cable*, *ké'bl*; *cabled*, *ké'bld*.

COMPOUND WORDS are defined under their first element, except when some special reason, as of classification, requires them to be grouped under the second element.

The participles and imperfections of compound verbs (if not given with the compounds), as *disabuse*, *disagree*, will be found under the final element of each compound, as under *abuse*, *agree*.

Etymologies, Etc.

Where the derivation of a word has been traced through more than one language in the Standard and Students' Standard, condensation is secured in the present work by indicating the intervening language or languages by means of superior letters; the intervening languages (where more than one is noted) being given in the order which the derivation of the word has followed; thus, under the word *butter*, *n.*, the expression [*< Gr. L. + AS bontyron*] indicates that the word *butter* has come into the English language from the Greek *bontyron* through the medium of the Latin, and later of the Anglo-Saxon, with various modifications in the process of transition.

SUFFIXES, as -ly, -ness, following the treat-

ment of any vocabulary word denote that the suffix is to be added directly to the preceding word to form the corresponding adverb, or other derivative. EXAMPLE: *transparent*, *-ly, adv.* *-ness, n.*, these indicate that the adverb is *transparently* and the verbal noun *transparenciness; sacrificial*, *-ly, adv.*, indicating that the adverb is *sacrificially*.

THE SINGLE HYPHEN (-) connects parts of a word that are arbitrarily separated, as at the end of a line, or in the division of words into syllables; the syllables which it connects being closely joined in ordinary writing or printing. The single hyphen is omitted when the primary or secondary accent is used, as in vocabulary words: *as-tron'o-my* for *astronomy*; *in'di-vid'u-al* for *individual*.

THE DOUBLE HYPHEN (=) connects only the parts of a compound word, and is to be retained in ordinary writing or printing; as, *half'mast* (written ordinarily *half-mast*).

Abbreviations and Arbitrary Signs.

[Colloq.] Colloquial.
[Dial.] Dialectic.
[Prep.] Prepositions.
[Prov.] Provincial.
[Poet.] Poetical.
* = hypothetical.

+ = *obsolete*.
= *archaic*.
= *rare*.
= *variant*.
/ = *derived from*.
v = *whence*.

For other abbreviations, see the list of Abbreviations in the Appendix.

A SINGLE PARENTHESIS MARK before the last letter of a word, or of a syllable in a word, as *amiabl(eness, usabl(e, etc., means that in the reformed spelling, recommended by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, the letter immediately following this sign is omitted.*

' Indicates the primary or chief accent; as, *a'ble*.
" Indicates the secondary accent; as, *as-so'ci-ation; mul'ti-pli-ca'tion*.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation of words is indicated by the phonetic respelling that follows the vocabulary word; as, *a'ble, é'bl*. The letters used in the phonetic respelling have the sounds given in the following table.

Two pronunciations are intended by the diacritics (˘) and (˙) below a vowel: (1) a formal pronunciation; (2) an approved colloquial weakening. The mark (˘) indicates that the colloquial weakening is toward *u* in *but*. The mark (˙) indicates that the colloquial weakening is toward *i* in *pity*.

a as in *partake, monarch, breakfast, final*.
ä as in *arm, alms, calm, father, martyr*.
g as in *ask, chant, dance, fast, grasp*.
a as in *at, add, man, random*.
ā as in *fare, bear, fair, heir, there*.
ä as in *alloy, accuse, madman*.
e as in *pen, sunset, excuse, ferry, yet*.
ē as in *eclipse, epistle, elegant, element*.
ē as in *moment, absence, colonel*.
er as in *ever, fern, bird, fir*.
ê as in *fate, ale, aid, eight, play, they*.
ê as in *usage, mountain, preface*.
i as in *tin, it, divide, fill, miss*.
î as in *machine, meet, eve, bier, serene*.
î as in *react, remain, create*.
o as in *obey, follow, eulogy, theory*.
ö as in *no, glory, note, blow, over, foal*.
ö as in *not, odd, what, comma, forest, was*.
ö as in *nor, abhor, ought, authority, walk*.
e as in *actor, idiot, atom*.
u as in *full, could, book, woman, put*.
ü as in *rule, rude, food, unto, wooing*.
ÿ as in *measure, injure, nature*.
u as in *but, tub, under, nation, hurry*.

ū as in *burn, cur, curl, hurt, work, wort*.
ai as in *pine, eye, ply, height, ice, fire*.
au as in *out, thou, owl, bound, town*.
ei as in *oil, boy, avoid, joint, moist*.
iu as in *few, adduce, duty, mute*.
iu as in *duration, mulatto*.
jū as in *future, lecture, nature*.
c = k as in *cat, epoch, sceptic, chasm, king*.
ch as in *church, chair, match, chip, much*.
cw = qu as in *queen, quite, quit, quality*.
dh (th) as in *the, then, smooth, breathe*.
f as in *fancy, sulfur, physic, laugh*.
g (hard) as in *go, gun, game, dog*.
h as in *abridge, loch (Scotch), ach (Ger.)*.
hw (wh) as in *why, when, where, while*.
j as in *jaw, gem, pigeon, religion, soldier*.
ng as in *sing, long, tongue, flung*.
ŋ as in *ink, bank, junction, single*.
ñ as in *bon (French)*.
s as in *sin, cell, city, vice, cypress*.
sh as in *she, chaise, machine, ocean, social*.
th as in *thin, worth, breath, pith, think*.
ti as in *düne (French)*.
z as in *zone, is, lives, music, wise*.
zh as in *azure, treasure, ambrosia, cohesion*.

* H = *aha*; ˘ = *silent*; ‡ ü = *music* — these English substitutes are only approximately correct.

The Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary.

a

abhor

a, *ê* (unaccented, *a*), *indef. article or adjective*. One; any; some; each; before a vowel, *an*.

a-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **a-¹**. On; as, aboard. [*< AS. on, an.*] **a-²**. Away, out (intensive, or without special force); as, arise; awake. [*< AS. ā-, = Goth. us-, = G. er-.*] **a-³**. Of, from (intensive); as, adown; athirst. [*< AS. of, af.*] **a-⁴**. Against; as, along. [*< AS. and-, = Goth. and-, anda-, = G. ant-, ent-, = L. ante-, anti-.*] **a-⁵**. Together; as, aware. [*< AS. ge-.*] **a-⁶**. To; as, ado. [*ME. a-, = Ice. at.*] **a-⁷**. Hold (opening); as, avast. [*< D. houd.*] **a-⁸**. From; as, avert. [*< L. ab.*] **a-⁹**. Out; as, amend. [*< OF. a-, e-, = L. ex.*] **a-¹⁰**. To; as, ascend. [*< L. ad.*] **a-¹¹**. To; as, avalanche. [*< OF. a-, = L. ad.*] **a-¹²**. From; as, abate. [*< OF. a-, = L. ab.*] **a-¹³**. Ah (interjectional); as, alas. [*< OF. a-, = L. ah.*] **a-¹⁴**. Not; as, aschomatic. [*< Gr. a-, privative.*]

ab-, *prefix*. Off; from; away; as, absolve; abdicate; abrogate. [*< L. ab- (ab-), = Gr. apo-, = AS. of.*] In abbreviate, *ab-* represents *ad-*.

a-back', *a-bac'*, *adv.* So as to be pressed backward, as sails; backward; aloof.

ab'a-cus, *ab'a-cus*, *n.* [*-cus-es or -ci, -sci or -ci, pl.*] **1.** A reckoning-table with sliding balls. **2.** A slab forming the top of a capital. [*Gr.¹ abax, counting-table.*]

a-baft', *a-bgft'*.

Naut. **I.** *adv.* Toward the stern; back; behind. **II.** *prep.* Further aft than. [*< A-¹, prefix, + BE-, prefix, + AFT.*]

a-ban'don, *a-ban'dun*, *vt.* To forsake or renounce utterly; give up wholly; quit; leave; resign. [*< F. abandonner, < a bandon, in the power.*]—**a-ban'don**(e)d, *pa.* Given over; profligate.—**a-ban'don-ment**, *n.*

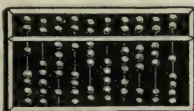
a-base', *a-bēs'*, *vt.* [*A-BASED'^t; A-BA'SING.*]

1. To lower; cast down; humble. **2.** To debase, as coin. [*< L.^F ad, to, + LL. bassus, low; see BASE, a.*]—**a-base'ment**, *n.*

a-bash', *a-bash'*, *vt.* [*A-BASHED'^t or A-BASHT'; A-BASH'ING.*] To make ashamed; confuse; embarrass. [*< OF. esbahir, astonish.*]

a-bate', *a-bēt'*, *v.* [*A-BA'TED^d; A-BA'TING.*]

I. *t.* To lessen; diminish; reduce; do away with. **II.** *i.* To grow less; decrease. [*< L.²*



Abacus.

ad, to, + batuo, beat.]—**a-bate'ment**, *n.*

ab'a-tis, [*ab'a-tis*, *n.* *Mil.* An obstruction

ab'at-tis, [*of felled trees, with the branches sharpened and pointed in the direction of expected attack.* [*F.*] [*house.* [*F.*]

a'bat'toir', *a'ba'twdr'*, *n.* A slaughter-

ab'ba, *ab'a*, *n.* Father. [*Syr.*]

ab'be', *g'bē'*, *n.* An abbot; also, a literary ecclesiastic not holding a benefice. [*nunnery.*

ab'boss, *ab'es*, *n.* The lady superior of a

ab'bey, *ab'g*, *n.* [*ABBAYS, pl.*] A monastery or nunnery; also, a place of worship or other building that is or has been connected with a monastic establishment.

ab'bot, *ab'et*, *n.* *Ecc.* The superior of a monastery. [*< Syr.¹ abbā, father.*]

—**ab'bot-ship**, *n.* **ab'ba-cy't.**

ab-bre'vi-ate, *ab-brī'vi-ēt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To shorten; reduce; condense. [*< L. ad, to, + brevis, short.*]—**ab-bre'vi-a'tion**, *n.* A shortening; an abridgment.

ab'di-cate, *ab'di-kēt*, *v.* [*-CA'TED^d; -CA'TING.*]

I. *t.* To give up voluntarily, as royal power; renounce. **II.** *i.* To renounce power, office, etc. [*< L. ab, from, + dico, proclaim.*]

—**ab'di-ca'tion**, *n.*

ab-do'men, *ab-dō'men*, *n.* The visceral cavity; belly. [*L.*]—**ab-dom'i-nal**, *a. -ly, adv.*

ab-duce', *ab-dū's*, *vt.* To draw away; abduct. [*< L. abduco; see ABDUCT.*]—**ab-du'cent**, *a. & n.*

ab-duct'^d, *ab-duct'*, *vt.* **1.** To carry away wrongfully; kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw aside. [*< L. ab, from, + duco, lead.*]

—**ab-duct'ion**, *n.*—**ab-duct'or**, *n.*

a-beam', *a-bim'*, *a. & adv.* *Naut.* At right angles to the line of a vessel's keel.

a-bed', *a-bed'*, *adv.* In bed; on a bed; to bed.

ab'er-ra'tion, *ab'er-ē'shun*, *n.* **1.** Deviation; wandering; error. **2.** *Med.* Partial insanity. [*< L. ab, from, + erro, wander.*]

a-bet', *a-bet'*, *vt.* [*A-BET'TED^d; A-BET'TING.*]

To encourage and support (wrong-doing or a wrong-doer); incite; instigate; countenance. [*< OF. abeter, < a, to, + beter, = BAIT, v.*]

—**a-bet'ment**, *n.*—**a-bet'ter**, *a-bet'tor*, *n.*

a-bey'ance, *a-bē'ans*, *n.* Suspension or inaction. [*< OF. abeance.*]

a-bey'an-cy't.

ab-hor', *ab-hōr'*, *vt.* [*AB-HORRED'; AB-HOR'RING.*] To view with repugnance; detest; loathe. [*< L. ab, from, + horreo, shrink.*]

—**ab-hor'rence**, *n.*—**ab-hor'rent**, *a.*

papā, gsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ĭ, î (ee); o, ōh; eratər, ər; full, rûle; but, ūr; flūtiġŕe (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ĩpk; thin.

a-bide', a-baid', *v.* [A-BODE'; A-BI'DING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To await expectantly or defiantly. 2. To endure. **II.** *t.* To continue in a place or state; remain; dwell. [*<* AS. *ābīdan*.]—**a-bi'ding**, *i. pa.* Enduring; permanent. **II.** *n.* Abode; sojourn. —**ly**, *adv.*

a-bil'i-ty, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES'*, *pl.*] The state of being able; power; talent; faculty. [*<* L. *habilitas*, *<* *habilis*; see ABLE.]

ab'ject, ab'ject, *a.* Mean; despicable; servile. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *jacio*, throw.]

—**ab'ject'ly**, *adv.*—**ab'ject'ness**, *n.* The state of being abject. **ab'jec'tion**.

ab-jure', ab-jūr', *vt.* [AB-JURED'; AB-JUR'ING.] To renounce under oath; recant; repudiate. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *juro*, swear.]

—**ab'ju-ra'tion**, *n.* [blaze.]

a-blaze', a-blēz', *a. & adv.* On fire; in a

a'ble, ē'bl, *a.* [A'BLER; A'BLEST.] 1. Having adequate power; competent; qualified. 2. Having superior abilities; capable. [*<* L. *of* *habilis*, expert, skilful.]—**a'bly**, *adv.*

-abl(e), *suffix.* Given to; tending to; like to; fit to; able to. [*<* F. *-able*, *<* L. *abilis*, form of *abilis* (see BL(E)) after verb-stems ending in *a*.]

ab-lu'tion, ab-lū'shun, *n.* A washing; bath. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *luo*, wash.]

ab'ne-ga'tion, ab'ne-gē'shun, *n.* The act of renouncing; renunciation. [*<* L. *ab*, off, + *negō*, deny.]

ab-nor'mal, ab-nēr'mal, *a.* Not according to rule; unnatural; irregular. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *norma*, rule.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ab'nor-mal'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] Irregularity. **ab-nor'mi-ty**.

a-board', a-bōrd'. **I.** *adv.* On board; alongside. **II.** *prep.* On board or alongside of.

a-bode', a-bōd'. **I.** *v. imp.* of ABIDE. **II.** *n.* Dwelling; home; sojourn; stay.

a-bol'ish, a-bel'ish, *vt.* To do away with; put an end to; annul; destroy. [*<* L. *ab*, away, + *oleo*, grow.]

ab'o-li'tion, ab'o-lish'un, *n.* The act of abolishing; extinction; the state or fact of being abolished.—**ab'o-li'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, as of slavery.

a-bom'i-na-ble, a-bēm'i-na-bl, *a.* Very hateful; loathsome; detestable; horrible. —**a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate, a-bōm'i-nēt, *vt.* [*-NA'TED'*; *-NA'TING*.] To abhor; hate. [*<* L. *ab*, off, + *omen*, see OMEN.]—**a-bom'i-na'tion**, a-bēm'i-nē'shun, *n.* Strong aversion or loathing; something to be abhorred or loathed.

ab'o-rig'i-nal, ab'o-rīj'i-nal. **I.** *a.* Native to the soil; indigenous; primitive. **II.** *n.* An original inhabitant.—**ab'o-rig'i-nes**, ab'o-rij'i-niz, *n. pl.* The original inhabitants of a country. [*<* L. *<* *ab*, from, + *origo*, origin.]

a-bor'tion, a-bōr'shun, *n.* An untimely birth; arrest of development; failure. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *orior*, grow.]—**a-bor'tion-al**, *a.*—**a-bor'tiv(e)**, a-bēr'tiv, *a.* Brought forth prematurely; intellectually developed; unsuccessful. —**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

a-bound', a-baund', *vt.* To be or have in abundance. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *unda*, wave.]

a-bout', a-baut'. **I.** *adv.* Around the outside; on every side; almost; at the point; ready; moving around; astir; hither and thither; to and fro. **II.** *prep.* On the outside or on every side of; all around; over; beside; close to; somewhere near; in connection with;

engaged in; in reference to. [*<* AS. *ābūtan*, *<* *an*, on, + *būtan*, outside.]

a-bove', a-buv'. **I.** *adv.* Vertically up; overhead; higher up; on the upper side. Above is often used as *a.* or *n.*, by ellipsis. **II.** *prep.* Vertically over; upon; in excess of; superior to; beyond; free from. [*<* AS. *ābūfan*, *<* *an*, on, + *bufan*, above.]

—**a-bove'board'**, *a. & adv.* Open; openly.

ab-rade', ab-rēd', *vt.* [AB-RA'DED'; AB-RA'DING.] To rub or wear away. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *rado*, scrape, rub.]—**ab-ra'sion**, ab-rē'zhun, *n.* The act or result of abrading.

a-breast', a-brest', *adv.* Side by side and equally advanced.

a-bridge', a-brīj', *vt.* [A-BRIDGED'; A-BRIDG'ING.] 1. To shorten; condense; epitomize. 2. To deprive of; debar (from). [*<* OF. *abregier*, *<* L. *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short.]

a-bridg'ment, a-brīj'mnt, *n.* The act of abridging; the state of being abridged; an epitome or abstract. **a-bridge'ment**.

a-broad', a-brēd', *adv.* Beyond the bounds of one's home or country; out of doors; away; at large; in circulation.

ab'ro-gate, ab'ro-gēt, *vt.* [*-GA'TED'*; *-GA'TING*.] To annul; abolish; repeal. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *rogō*, propose a law.]—**ab'ro-ga'tion**, *n.* Authoritative repeal.

ab-rupt', ab-rup't', *a.* Beginning, ending, or changing suddenly; broken off; sudden; disconnected; steep. [*<* L. *ab*, off, from, + *rumpo*, break.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

abs-, *prefix.* Off; away; from. [AB-, before *c, g, t*.]

ab'scess, ab'ses, *n.* A collection of pus in a tissue of the body; a tumor; boil. [*<* L. *ab-scessus*, *<* *ab*, from, + *cedo*, go.]

ab-scind', ab-sind', *vt.* To cut off. [*<* L. *ab*, off, + *scindo*, cut.]—**ab-scis'sion**, ab-siz'h-un, *n.* The act of cutting off or the state of being cut off or removed.

ab-second', ab-scend', *vt.* To depart suddenly and secretly; hide oneself. [*<* L. *abscundo*, *<* *ab*, from, + *cum*, together, + *do*, put.]

ab'sence, ab'sens, *n.* The state, fact, or time of being absent; lack; want. [away.]

ab-sent', ab-sent', *vt.* To keep (oneself)

ab'sent, ab'sent, *a.* Not present; lacking; missing; absent-minded. [F., *<* L. *absent* (*-is*, ppr. of *absūm*, *<* *ab*, from, + *sum*, be.)]—**ab'sent-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'sent-mind'ed**, *a.* Mentally abstracted.—**ab'sent-tee'**, *n.* One who is absent; a non-resident.

ab'so-lute, ab'so-lūt, *a.* 1. Unrestricted; unlimited; independent. 2. Arbitrary; unconditional. 3. Complete; perfect. 4. Unadulterated; pure. 5. Positive; entire; total; unquestionable. [*<* L. *of* *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvere*; see ABSOLVE.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

ab'so-lu'tion, ab'so-lū'shun, *n.* An absolving, or a being absolved; forgiveness.

ab-solv(e), ab-solv', *vt.* [AB-SOLV(E)D'; AB-SOLV'ING.] To set free; forgive; pardon; acquit. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *solvere*, loose.]

ab-sorb', ab-sērb', *vt.* To drink in or suck up; engross completely; swallow up. [*<* L. *ab*, from, + *sorbeo*, suck in.]—**ab-sorb'ent**, ab-sērb'ent, *a.* Absorbing or tending to absorb. **II.** *n.* A substance, duct, etc., that absorbs.—**ab-sorb'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ab-sorp'**

tion, ab-sērp'shun, *n.* The act of absorbing; the condition of being absorbed.

ab-stain', ab-stēn', *vt.* To keep oneself back; refrain: with *from*. [*< L.^f abstineo, < abs, from, + teneo, hold.*—**ab-stain'er**, *n.* One who abstains; a teetotaler.

ab-ste'mi-ous, ab-stī'mi-us, *a.* Eating and drinking sparingly; avoiding excess; self-denying; temperate. [*< L. abs, from, + temetum, intoxicating drink.*—**ly, adv.** -ness, *n.*

ab-sterge', ab-sterj', *vt.* To wipe away; cleanse. [*< L. abs, off, + tergeo, wipe.*—**ab-ster'gent**, *1. a.* Cleansing. *II, n.* A cleansing application. **ab-ster'sive**.—**ab-ster'sion**, *n.* The act of wiping or cleansing.

ab-sti-nence, ab-sti-nens, *n.* The act or practice of abstaining, especially from intoxicating drinks; self-denial. [*< L.^f abstinentia, < abstineo; see ABSTAIN.*—**ab-sti-nen-cy**.—**ab-sti-nent**, *a.* Abstemious. -ly, *adv.*

ab-tract', ab-tract', *vt.* *1.* To take away; remove; purloin. *2.* To withdraw the attention of; divert. *3.* To separate in thought (attributes, etc.). *4.* To abridge; epitomize.

ab'stract", ab'stract', *a.* *1.* Considered apart from the concrete; general; theoretical. *2.* Imaginary; visionary; abstruse.

ab'stract", *n.* A summary; epitome; compendium; an abstract idea or term. [*< L. abs, from, + traho, draw.*—**ly, adv.**

—**ab-tract'ed**, *a.* *1.* Absent-minded. *2.* Separated from all else; apart; abstruse. -ly, *adv.*—**ab-stra'ction**, ab-stra'c'shun, *n.* *1.* An abstracting. *2.* An abstract idea; something unreal or visionary. *3.* Separation; removal; theft. *4.* Absence of mind.

ab-struse', ab-strūs', *a.* Hard to be understood. [*< L. abs, from, + trudo, push.*—**ly, adv.**—**ab-struse'ness**, *n.*

ab-surd', ab-sūrd', *a.* Opposed to manifest truth; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous. [*< L. ab- (intens.) + surdus, deaf.*—**ab-surd'i-ty**, *n.* [-TI-ESS, *pl.*] *1.* The quality of being absurd. **ab-surd'ness**. *2.* Something absurd.—**ab-surd'ly**, *adv.*

a-bun'dance, a-bun'dans, *n.* A plentiful supply; copiousness; plenty. [OF.; see ABOUND.]

a-bun'dant, a-bun'dant, *a.* Plentiful; abounding; ample.—**a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

a-buse', a-biūz', *vt.* [A-BUSED'; A-BU'SING.] To use improperly or injuriously; wrong; hurt; revile; violate; formerly to deceive. [*< L.^f ab, from, + utor, use.*]

a-buse', a-biūs', *n.* Improper or injurious use; ill-treatment; perversion; misuse; vicious conduct; vituperation.

a-bu'siv(e), a-biū'siv, *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by abuse. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

a-but', a-but', *vt. & vi.* [A-BUT'TED'; A-BUT'TING.] To touch at the end or side; border: followed by *on, upon, or against*. [*< OF. abuter, < a, to, + boter, butt, strike.*]

a-but'ment, a-but'ment, *n.* The act of abutting, or that which abuts or is abutted upon; a supporting or buttressing structure, as at the end of a bridge or wall.

a-byss', a-bis', *n.* A bottomless gulf; any vast depth. [*< Gr.⁴ a-priv. + byssos, bottom.*—**a-bys'mal**, a-biz'mul, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; unfathomable.

ac-, *prefix.* Form of AD- before *c* and *q*, as in *accuse*; an improper form of A-² before *c*, as in *accuse*.

-ac, *suffix.* Having, pertaining to, affected by, as in *demoniac, cardiac*; preceded by *-i-*, and sometimes followed by *-al*. [*< L. -acus, usually < Gr. -akos.*]

A-ca'ci-a, a-kē'shi-a or -cē'si-a, *n.* *1.* A genus of thorny flowering trees or shrubs. *2.* [a-] A plant of this genus; also, some similar plant, as the common locust.



Acacia.

ac'a-dem'ic, ac'-a-dem'ic, *a.* *1.* Pertaining to an academy. *2.* Classical and literary rather than technical. **ac'a-dem'ic-al**.

a-cad'e-my, a-cad'e-mi, *n.* [-MIES², *pl.*] A school intermediate between a common school and a college; a learned society. [*< Gr. akadēmeia, the pleasure-ground near Athens, where Plato taught.*—**a-cad'e-mi'cian**, a-cad'e-mish'an, *n.* A member of an academy.

A-can'thus, a-can'tus, *n.* *1.* A genus of perennial plants, with large, handsome flowers. *2.* [a-] A plant of this genus; also, a conventionalized representation of its leaf.

ac-cede', ac-sid', *vt.* [AC-CE'DED'; AC-CE'DING.] *1.* To consent; agree; assent. *2.* To come into possession; succeed. [*< L. accedo, < ad, to, + cedo, go.*]

ac-cel'er-ate, ac-sel'er-ēt, *vt. & vi.* [A-'TED'; A-'TING.] To move faster; hasten. [*< L. ad, to, + celer, quick.*—**ac-cel'er-a'tion**, *n.*—**ac-cel'er-a-tiv(e)**, *a.*

ac-cent', ac-sent', *vt.* To speak, write, or print with an accent; emphasize.

ac'cent, ac'sent, *n.* A stress of voice on a particular syllable in pronouncing a word, or a mark used to indicate such stress; stress of voice or instrument in music. [*< L.^f ad, to, + cano, sing.*]

—**ac-cent'u-al**, ac-sen'chu-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating accent. —**ac-cen'tu-ate**, ac-sen'chu-ēt or -tū-ēt, *vt.* [A-'TED'; A-'TING.] *1.* To speak or write with an accent. *2.* To emphasize.—**ac-cen'tu-a'tion**, *n.*

ac-cept', ac-sept', *vt. 1.* To take when offered; agree to; receive; believe; resign oneself to. *2. Com.* To agree to pay, as a draft. *3. Law.* To acknowledge (as valid or as received). [*< L. ad, to, + capio, take.*]

—**ac-cept'a-ble**, a. Worthy of being accepted; pleasing; welcome. —**ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty**. —**ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*—**ac-cept-ance**, ac-sept'ans, *n.* *1.* The act of accepting; state of being accepted or acceptable. *2. Com. & Law.* The accepting of a bill, service, etc.; an accepted bill of exchange or the like. *3.* Acceptation.—**ac'cep-ta'tion**, ac'sep-tē'shun, *n.* *1.* The accepted



Acanthus-leaf.

flū'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

meaning of a word. **2.** The state of being accepted or acceptable.—**ac-cept'er, -or, n.**
ac'cess, ac'ses or ac-ses', **n.** **1.** Approach; passage; path. **2.** Increase. **3.** An attack, as of disease. [*< L.^F accedo; see ACCEDE.*]
ac-cēs'sa-ry. See ACCESSORY.
ac-cēs'si-bl(e), ac-sēs'i-bl, **a.** Easy of access; approachable; attainable.—**ac-cēs'si-bl'i-ty, n.**—**ac-cēs'si-bl'y, adv.**
ac-cēs'sion, ac-sēs'h'on, **n.** **1.** One who or that which is added; addition. **2.** Attainment, as of office. **3.** Assent; agreement.
ac-cēs'so-ry, ac-sēs'o-ri, **I. a.** Aiding subordinately; contributory. **II. n.** [*-RIES², pl.*] A person or thing that aids subordinately; an adjunct; accomplice. [*< L.^{LL} accedo; see ACCEDE.*]
ac'ci-dence, ac'si-dēns, **n.** A small book containing the rudiments, as of grammar; hence, elements or rudiments. [*Corr. of accidēts, pl. of ACCIDENT.*]
ac'ci-dent, ac'si-dēt, **n.** **1.** Something that happens undesignedly; a fortuitous event; contingency; casualty; mishap. **2.** Any non-essential circumstance or attribute. [*< L. accido, happen, < ad, upon, + cado, fall.*]—**ac'ci-den'tal, I. a.** Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; non-essential; incidental. **II. n.** **1.** A casual, incidental, or non-essential feature or property. **2. Mus.** A sharp, flat, or natural elsewhere than in the signature. **-ly, adv.**
ac-claim', ac-clēm'. **I. vt. & vi.** To proclaim by acclamation; shout applause; applaud. **II. n.** A shout, as of applause. [*< L. ad, to, + clamo, shout.*]
ac'cla-ma'tion, ac'la-mē'shun, **n.** A shout, as of applause; a unanimous viva voce vote.
ac-cli'mate, ac-clai'mēt, **vt.** [*-MA'TED⁴: -MA'TING.*] To habituate to a foreign climate; said of persons. [*< F. acclimater, < ac, to, + climat, < Gr. klīmat(-), region.*]—**ac'cli-ma'tion, n.** **ac-cli'ma-ta'tion.**
ac-cli'ma-tize or -tise, ac-clai'ma-tāz, **vt. & vi.** [*-TIZED; -TIZING.*] To habituate or become habituated to a foreign climate; said of animals or plants.—**ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion or -sa'tion, n.**
ac-cliv'i-ty, ac-cliv'i-ti, **n.** [*-TIES², pl.*] An upward slope. [*< L. ad, to, + clivus, hill.*]
ac-com'mo-date, ac-cēm'o-dēt, **vt.** [*-DA'TED⁴: -DA'TING.*] **1.** To do a favor to; oblige; help. **2.** To provide for; lodge. **3.** To adapt or conform; compromise. [*< L. ad, to, + commodus, fit.*]—**ac-com'mo-da'tion, pa.** Obliging.—**ac-com'mo-da'tion, ac-cēm'o-dē'shun, n.** **1.** Adjustment; reconciliation; compromise. **2.** A convenience; entertainment; loan. **3.** Obligingness.
ac-com'pa-ny, ac-cūm'pā-ni, **vt. & vi.** [*-NIED; -NY-ING.*] To go with; attend; escort; play an accompaniment. [*< L.^F ad, to, + com-, together, + panis, bread.*]—**ac-com'pa-ni-ment, n.** **1.** Anything that accompanies. **2. Mus.** A subordinate part, voice, or instrument.—**ac-com'pan-ist, n.** **Mus.** A performer who plays or sings the accompaniment.
ac-com'plice, ac-cēm'plis, **n.** An associate in wrong or crime. [*< ac (prob. for a, indef. art.) + F. complice, accomplice, < L. complexus; see COMPLEX.*]
ac-com'plish', ac-cēm'plish, **vt.** To bring to pass; perform; effect. [*< L.^F ad, to, +*

compleo; see COMPLETE, *v.*].—**ac-com'plished,** ac-cēm'plisht, **pa.** **1.** Proficient; polite; polished. **2.** Completed; consummated.—**ac-com'plish-ment, n.** **1.** An accomplishing; performance; completion. **2.** An acquirement; attainment.

ac-compt', etc. Same as ACCOUNT, etc.
ac-cord', ac-cōrd', **v. I. t. 1.** To render as due; grant; allow. **2.** To bring to an agreement. **II. t.** To agree; harmonize. [*< L.^F ad, to, + cor (cord-), heart.*]
ac-cord', n. **1.** Harmony, as of sentiment, action, sounds, colors, etc.; reconciliation; agreement. **2.** Spontaneous impulse; choice.—**ac-cord'ance, n.** Agreement; harmony.—**ac-cord'ant, a.** Consonant; harmonious.—**ac-cord'ant-ly, adv.**

ac-cord'ing, ac-cōrd'ing, **I. pa.** Agreeing; harmonizing. **II. adv.** Agreeably; conformably; just.—**according to,** in accordance with; in conformity to; as stated or believed by.—**ac-cord'ing-ly, adv.** In a conformable manner; suitably; consequently.

ac-cord'i-on, ac-cōrd'i-on, **n.** A portable free-reed musical wind-instrument. [*< It. accordare = ACCORD, v.*]

ac-cost', ac-cest', **v.** To speak to; address. [*< F. accoster, < L. ad, to, + costa, rib.*]

ac-count', ac-cūnt', **v. I. t.** To consider; estimate; deem; attribute; count; compute. **II. i. 1.** To answer (*with* or *to* a person for a thing). **2.** To explain; followed by *for*. [*< L. ob ad, to, + computo; see COMPUTE.*]

ac-count', n. I. A reckoning; computation; record; any narrative, statement, or description; mental record; notice. **2.** A statement of reasons; explanation. **3.** Importance; concern; consideration; esteem.



Bellows-Accordion.

ac-count'-a-ble, a. Liable to be called to account; responsible.—**ac-count'n-bil'i-ty, n.** **ac-count'n-ble(-ness), ac-count'n-ably, adv.**—**ac-count'ant, n.** One who keeps or is skilled in accounts.

ac-cou'ter, {ac-cū'ter, **vt.** [*-TER(ED) or ac-cou'tre,* {*-TRED; -TER-ING or -TRING.*] To furnish with dress or trappings; equip. [*< F. a, to or for, + coudre, < L. custos, keeper.*]

ac-cou'ter-ment, ac-con'tre-ment, n. Equipment; apparel; dress; trappings.

ac-cred'it', ac-cred'it, **vt.** To give credit to; furnish with credentials. [*< L.^F ad, to; and see CREDIT, n.*]

ac-cre'tion, ac-crē'shun, **n.** Growth; increase. [*< L. ad, to, + cresco, grow.*]
—**ac-cre'tive, a.**

ac-crue', ac-crū', **vi.** [*AC-CRUE'D; AC-CRUE-ING.*] To arise as an addition; be added; accumulate. [*< L.^F ad, to, + cresco, grow.*]

ac-cū'mu-late, ac-kū'min-lēt, **v.** [*-LA'TED⁴: -LA'TING.*] **I. t.** To heap or pile up; amass; collect. **II. i.** To increase, as profits, etc.; also, to amass wealth. [*< L. ad, to, + cumulus, heap.*]—**ac-cū'mu-la'tion, n.**

papū, ūsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ġ, î (ee); o, ōh; orater, ōr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

An amassing; increase; a collected mass.—**ac-cu-mu-la-tiv**(e, ac-kū'mū-lē-tiv, *a.* Tending to accumulate; accumulating; cumulative.—**ac-cu-mu-la-tor**, *n.*

ac-cu-ra-cy, ac'yū-rā-sī, *n.* The quality of being accurate; exactness; correctness.

ac-cu-rate, ac'yū-ret or rēt, *a.* Conforming exactly to truth or to a standard; precise; exact; correct. [*< L. ad, to, + cura, care.*]

—ly, *adv.* —ness, *n.*

ac-curs-ed', ac-cūrst' or ac-cūrs'ed, *a.* Doomed to, deserving, or causing a curse; cursed; wretched; detestable. [Properly *accursed*, *< AS. ā-intens. + cursian, curse.*]

ac-cu-sa-tive, ac-kū'zā-tiv. *Gram. I. a.* Objective. *II. n.* The case of Latin and Greek nouns, corresponding to the English objective.

ac-cuse', ac-kū'z, *v.* [*AC-CUSED'*; *AC-CU-SING.*] *I. t.* To charge with crime, fault, or error; censure. *II. i.* To make accusation; bring charges. [*< L. ad, to, + causa, cause (in law).*]—**ac-cu-sa-tion**, ac'yū-zē'shun, *n.* An accusing; indictment; a charge.—**ac-cu-sa-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to an accusation.—**ac-cu-ser**, *n.* One who or that which accuses.

ac-cus-tom, ac-cus'tum, *vt.* To make familiar by use; habituate or inure. [*< L. OF ad, to; and see CUSTOM.*]—**ac-cus-tomed**, *a.* Habitual; usual.

ace, ēs, *n.* A single spot on a card or die; a unit; particle. [*< L. as, unit, < as, Tarentine form of Gr. heis, one.*]

-a-ceous, -ē-shi-us, *suffix.* Of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to; like; as, *cretaceous*, chalky. [*< L. aceus, of the nature of, + -ous.*]

-accant.

a-kerb'i-ty, a-kerb'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIEST, pl.*] Sourness, as of temper, etc.; harshness; sharpness.

a-ces-cent, a-ses'ent. *I. a.* Becoming or tending to become sour; slightly sour. *II. n.* That which is slightly acid. [*< L. acescen(t)-s, ppr., < aceo, be sour.*]

-a-ces-cence, *n.* Acetous fermentation.—**a-ces-cen-cy**, *n.* Slight sourness.

ac'e-tate, ac'ē-tēt, *n.* A salt of acetic acid.

[*< ACETIC.*]

a-cet'ic, a-set'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or like vinegar; sour. [*< L. acetum, vinegar, < aceo, be sour.*]—**acetic acid**, acid found in vinegar.

a-cet'i-fy, a-set'i-fai, *vt. & vi.* [*-FIED; -FY-ING.*] To turn into acid or vinegar. [*< L. acetum, vinegar, + -FY.*]

ache, ēk. *I. vi.* [*ACHED'; A'CHING.*] To suffer dull, continued pain. *II. n.* A local, dull, and protracted pain. [*< AS. acan, ache.*]

a-chiev(e), a-chiv', *v.* [*A-CHIEV(ED)'; A-CHIEV'ING.*] *I. t.* To accomplish by valor, skill, perseverance, etc.; perform; finish; win. *II. i.* To accomplish something; attain an object. [*< F. achever, < à chef, to an end.*]

—**a-chiev'e-ment**, *n.* *1.* A noteworthy and successful action. *2. Her.* An escutcheon.

ach-ro-mat'ic, ac-ro-mat'ic, *a.* Free from color or iridescence; transmitting pure white light, as a lens. [*< Gr. a-, without, + chrōma, color.*]

ac'id, as'id. *I. a.* Sharp and biting to the taste, as vinegar; sour; pertaining to, yielding, or like an acid. *II. n.* *1.* Any sour substance. *2. Chem.* A compound of hydrogen

capable of uniting with a base to form a salt. [*< L. acidus, < aceo, be sour.*]—**a-cid'i-fy**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become acid.—**a-cid'i-ty**, a-sid'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being acid; strength of an acid. **ac'id-ness**.—**a-cid'u-late**, *vt.* To make acid or sour.—**a-cid'u-lous**, *a.* Slightly acid.

-acious, *suffix.* Abounding in; characterized by; given to; as, *pugnacious*. [*< L. ax, aci-, + -ous.*]

ac-knowl-edge, ac-nol'ē, *vt.* [*-EDGED; -EDG-ING.*] To own or admit as obligatory, genuine, or valid; confess; avow; certify.

[*< A¹ + KNOWLEDGE.*]—**ac-knowl-edge-ment**, *n.* Avowal; confession; recognition.

ac-knowl-edge-ment.

ac-me, ac'mē, *n.* The highest point, or summit; perfection; climax. [*Gr.*]

ac'o-nite, ac'o-nait, *n. Med.* A poisonous plant. Called also *monk's-hood* or *wolf's-bane*.

a'corn, ē'cōrn, *n.* The fruit of the oak, a one-seeded nut, fixed in a woody cup.

[*< AS. æcern, < æcer, field; see ACREE.*]

a-cous'tic, a-cūs'tic or a-caus'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the act or sense of hearing; adapted for conveying sound or aiding hearing. [*< Gr. akouō, hear.*]

—**a-cous'tics**, *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the phenomena and laws of sound.

ac-quaint', ac-cwēt', *vt.* To cause to know; inform; followed by *with*. [*< L. OF ad, to, + co-(cum), with, + gnosco, know.*]

ac-quaint-ance, ac-cwēt'ans, *n. 1.* Knowledge of any person or thing. *2. A* person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

ac-quaint-ance-ship.

ac'qui-esce', ac'wi-es', *vi.* [*-ESCED'it; -ES-CING.*] To tacitly consent or concur; accept; assent; comply. [*< L. ad, to, + quies, rest.*]

—**ac'qui-es-cence**, *n.* Quiet submission; passive consent.—**ac'qui-es-cent**, *a.*

ac-quire', ac-cwair', *vt.* [*AC-QUIRED'; AC-QUIR'ING.*] To obtain by search, endeavor, or purchase; get as one's own; receive; gain.

[*< L. ad, to, + quero, seek.*]—**ac-quire-ment**, ac-cwair'ment, *n.* The act of acquiring; an acquired power or attribute; attainment.

—**ac'qui-si-tion**, ac'wi-zh'un, *n. 1.* The act of acquiring. *2.* Anything gained or won; a power or possession.—**ac-cwiz'i-tiv(e)**, ac-cwiz'i-tiv, *a.* Able or inclined to acquire, as money or property.

—ly, *adv.* —ness, *n.*

ac-quit', ac-cwit', *vt.* [*AC-QUIT'TED'; AC-QUIT'*; *AC-QUIT'TING.*] *1.* To free or clear, as from an accusation; declare innocent; exculpate; exonerate. *2.* To relieve, as of an obligation; absolve. *3.* Reflexively, to deport; as, he *acquitted* himself with credit. *4.* To repay, as a debt, favor, etc.; requite. [*< L. F ad, to, + quietus; see QUIET, a.*]

—**ac-quit'tal**, *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted.—**ac-quit'tance**, ac-cwit'ans, *n.* Release or discharge, as from indebtedness; satisfaction of indebtedness or obligation; a receipt; an acquittal.

a'cre, ē'kgr, *n. 1.* A measure of land, 43,560 square feet. *2. A* field; in the plural, lands.

[*< AS. acer, field.*]

ac'rid, ac'rid. *I. a.* Of a cutting, burning taste; pungent; bitter. *II. n.* An irritant poison. [*< L. acris, sharp.*]

—**ac'rid-i-ty**, *n.* **ac'rid-ness**.—**ac'rid-ly**, *adv.*



Acorn.

flūtiġure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **ehat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

ac'ri-mo'ni-ous, ac'ri-mō'ni-us, *a.* Full of bitterness; sarcastic; sharp. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
ac'ri-mo-ny, ac'ri-mō-nī, *n.* [-NIES', *pl.*] Sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper; acridity. [*< L. acer (acr-), sharp.*]

ac'ro-bat, ac'ro-bat, *n.* A rope-dancer or trapeze performer. [*< Gr. akros, tip, + bainō, go.*] -ac'ro-bat'ic, *a.*

ac-rop'o-lis, ac-rep'o-lis, *n.* The citadel of an ancient Greek city. [*< Gr. akros, highest, + polis, city.*]

a-cross', a-cros'. **I.** *adv.* From one side to the other; over; at the other side; crosswise. **II.** *prep.* From one side to the other side of; over; on the other side of; beyond. [*< A-¹ + cross, n.*]

a-cros'tic, a-cres'tic, *n.* *Pros.* A composition in which initial or other letters, taken in order, form a word or phrase. [*< Gr. akros, end, + stichos, line.*]

act¹, act, *v.* **I. t.** To perform; carry out or fulfil, as a purpose or plan; do; play, as on the stage; feign. **II. i.** **1.** To put forth power; perform an act; behave; do; perform on the stage. **2.** To be employed temporarily in some office or capacity; as, the aid acts for his general. [*< L. actus, pp. of ago, do.*]

act, n. **1.** The exertion of power, bodily or mental; something done; a deed. **2.** A section of a drama. **3.** An enactment or edict.

action, ac'shun, *n.* **1.** The process of acting or doing; operation; activity. **2.** The mode of acting. **3.** The thing done; deed. **4.** A course of events, as in a drama; a battle; suit at law. **5.** A mechanism that exerts power. [*< L. actio(n-), < ago, do.*]

-ac'tion-a-ble, *a.* Affording ground for prosecution, as a trespass or a libel.

act'iv(e), act'iv, *a.* **1.** Abounding in action; agile; lively; brisk; busy. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing action, as a verb. **3.** Being in action, as a volcano. **4.** Causing or manifested in action; practical. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

ac-tiv'i-ty, ac-tiv'i-tī, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] The state or quality of being active; action; vigorous movement; active force or operation.

act'or, act'or, *n.* One who acts; one who plays a part, as on the stage.

-ac'tress, ac'tres, *n. fem.*

ac'tu-al, ac'chu-al or -tju-al. **I. a.** Existing in fact; being in existence or action now; existent; present. **II. n.** Something real.

-ac'tu-al'i-ty, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] The quality of being actual; reality; realism. **ac'tu-al-ness**, -ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In act or fact; in reality; truly.

ac'tu-a-ry, ac'chu-er-i or -tju-a-ri, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] The official statistician of an insurance company; a clerk; notary. [*< L. actuarius, clerk, < actus; see ACT, v.*]

ac'tu-ate, ac'chu-ēt or -tju-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED', -A'TING.] **I. t.** To move or incite to action; influence; impel. **II. i.** To act. [*< L. actus; see ACT, v.*]

a-cu'men, a-kiū'men, *n.* Quickness of insight or discernment; keenness of intellect. [*L., point, < acuo, sharpen.*]

a-cu'mi-nate, a-kiū'mi-nēt. **I. vt. & vi.** [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To sharpen; taper. **II. a-kiū'mi-net or -nēt, a.** Tapering to a point.

a-cu'mi-na'ted, -a-cu'mi-na'tion, *n.*
a-cute', a-kiūt', *n.* **1.** Keenly discerning or sensitive. **2.** Affecting keenly; poignant; intense. **3.** Sharp at the end; sharp-pointed. **4. Med.** Coming to a crisis quickly; violent. [*< L. acuo, sharpen.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

-acute accent, a stress of voice, or a mark (') indicating it. -**a. angle**, an angle less than a right angle.

-acy, *suffix.* Used in forming nouns denoting quality, state, condition, office, etc.; as, curacy, cellbacy. [*< L. -acia or -atia, or < Gr. -ateia.*]

ad-, *prefix.* To; as, adhere; often, in English, without perceptible force. **Ad-** undergoes euphonic change to *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, before *b, c*, and *g, f, g, h, n, p, r, t*; *ad-* was reduced to *a-* before *sc, sp, st*, and *gn*. In some cases the Anglo-Saxon *a-* and other prefixes have been erroneously changed to *ad-*, *ac-*, etc., as in *advance*, *accuse*, etc. [*< L. ad, toward, upon, for, etc.*]

-ad¹, *suffix.* Of or pertaining to (a person, place, thing, etc., as *Illad, Dunclad*). [*< L. -as, -ad-, < Gr. -as, -ad-.*]

-ad², *suffix.* See -ADE.

-ad³, *suffix.* To; toward; in the direction of. [*< L. ad, to.*]

ad'age, ad'ej, *n.* An old saying; a proverb. [*< L. ² ad, to, + aio, say.*]

ad'a-mant, ad'a-mant, *n.* A very hard mineral, real or imaginary; formerly, the diamond. [*< Gr. a-priv, + damad, tame.*] -**ad'a-man'tine**, *a.* Made of or like adamant; of impenetrable hardness.

a-dapt', a-dapt', *vt.* To adjust to situation, environment, or the like; make suitable; conform; remodel. [*< L. ad, to, + aptus, fit.*]

-a-dapt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted. -**a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* -**ad'ap-ta'tion**, ad'ap-tē'shun, *n.* An adapting; that which is adapted.

add¹, ad, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To join or unite, so as to increase the quantity or number; find the sum of; unite in one sum. **2.** To say or write further; go on to say. **II. i.** To make or be an addition; perform addition. [*< L. addo, < ad, to, + do, give, put; see DO.*] -**add'a-ble**, **add'i-ble**, *a.* That may be added.

ad-den'dum, ad-den'dum, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] Something added, or to be added. [*L.*]

ad'der, ad'gr, *n.* The common European viper, about two feet long. [*< AS. nædre (a nadder in OE. becoming an adder).*]

ad-dict', ad-dict', *vt.* To apply (oneself) persistently; give (oneself) up to. [*< L. addico, devote, < ad, to, + dico, affirm.*]

-**ad-dic'tion**, ad-dic'tē'shun, *n.* Habitual inclination; bent. **ad-dict'ed-ness**.

ad-di'tion, ad-dish'un, *n.* The act of adding, or that which is added; an increase; annex; accession.

-**ad-di'tion-al**, *a.* Being in addition; supplementary. -**ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad'dle, ad'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [AD'DLED; AD'DLING.] To spoil or become spoiled, as eggs; muddle. **II. a.** Spoiled, as



Adder. 1/3

eggs; rotten; worthless. **ad'dled**†. [**<** AS. *adela*, mud.]

ad-dress, *ad-dres*′, *vt.* [**AD-DRESSED**′ or **AD-DREST**′; **AD-DRESS**′**ING**.] **1.** To direct spoken words to; accost; discourse to. **2.** To direct, as a letter. **3.** To devote, as oneself, one's energies, etc.; apply. **4.** To woo. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *directus*, direct.]

ad-dress′, *n.* **1.** A formal discourse; a greeting; an appeal; petition. **2.** The name, place, residence, etc., of a person. **3.** Manner; bearing. **4. pl.** Courteous attentions; wooing. **5.** Skilful conduct; adroitness; tact.

ad-duce′, *ad-diūs*′, *vt.* [**AD-DUCED**′; **AD-DUC**′**ING**.] To bring forward for consideration; cite or allege. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *duco*, lead.]

—**ad-duce**′**a-bl(e)**, *ad-du*′**ci-bl(e)**, *a. adē*, *suffix*. Relating to; pertaining to; as, *decadē*. [**<** F. *ade*, **<** L. *as*, *ad*, **<** Gr. *as*, *ad*.]

a-dept′, *a-dept*′. **I. a.** Highly skilful; proficient. **II. n.** One who is proficient; an expert. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *apiscor*, attain.]

ad-e-quate, *ad-e-cwet* or *-cwēt*, *a.* Equal to what is required; fully sufficient. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *æquus*, level.] —**ad-e-qua-cy**, *-cwē-si*, *n.*

ad-e-quate-ness′, **ad-e-quate-ly**, *adv.*

ad-her-e′, *ad-hīr*′, *vi.* [**AD-HERED**′; **AD-HER**′**ING**.] To stick fast; stick together; be attached; cling; belong; with *to*. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *hæreo*, stick.] —**ad-her-ence**′, *n.* Adhesion.

ad-her-en-cy′, **ad-her-ent**′, **I. a.** Clinging or sticking fast. **II. n.** One who is devoted or attached, as to a cause or leader.

ad-he-sion, *ad-hī*′*zhun*, *n.* **1.** The act of adhering; the state of being attached; fidelity; adherence. **2.** Assent; concurrence. **3.** Close connection, as of ideas. [**<** L. *ad* + *hæreo*; see **ADHERE**.] —**ad-he-sive**′, *ad-hī*′*siv*, *a.* Tending or causing to adhere; adhering; clinging; sticky. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

a-dieu′, *a-diū*′. **I. n.** [**A-DIEUX**′ or **A-DIEUX**′, *a-diūz*′, *pl.*] A farewell. **II. interj.** Good-by; farewell. [**F.**, **<** *a*, to, + *dieu*, God.]

ad-i-pose′, *ad-i-pōs*′. **I. a.** Pertaining to fat; fatty. **II. n.** Fat. [**<** L. *adeps*, fat.]

ad'it, *ad'it*, *n.* An approach; entrance; passage; horizontal entrance to a mine. [**<** L. *aditus*, approach, **<** *ad*, to, + *eo*, go.]

ad-ja-cent, *ad-jē*′*snt*, *a.* Lying near or close at hand; adjoining; contiguous. [**<** L. *ad*, near, + *jaceo*, lie.] —**ad-ja-cent-cy**, *ad-jē*′*snt*, *n.* [**-CES**′, *pl.*] Contiguity. **ad-ja-cent-e**′.

ad-jec-tiv(e), *a-jec-tiv*. **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an adjective or adjunct.

ad-jec-tiv-ally′, **II. n. Gram.** A word used to limit or qualify a noun. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *jacio*, throw.] —**ad-jec-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.* **ad-jec-tiv-al-ly**′.

ad-join′, *ad-join*′, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To lie next to; border upon. **2.** To join to; append. **II. i.** To lie close together; be in contact. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join.]

ad-join-ing, *pa.* Lying next; contiguous.

ad-journ′, *ad-jūrn*′, *v.* **I. t.** To close (a meeting or session); postpone. **II. i.** To close a session or business either for a time or finally. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, daily, **<** *dies*, day.] —**ad-journ-ment**′, *n.* The act of adjourning; postponement.

ad-judge′, *ad-juj*′, *v.* [**AD-JUDGED**′; **AD-JUDE**′**ING**.] **I. t.** To award; decide judicial-

ly; decree; condemn. **II. i.** To pass sentence. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *judico*, judge.]

ad-ju-di-cate, *ad-jū*′*di-kēt*, *vt. & vi.* [**-CA-TED**′, **-CA**′**TING**.] To determine judicially; adjudge. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *judico*, judge.]

—**ad-ju**′**di-ca-tion**, *ad-jū*′*di-kē*′*shun*, *n.* A judicial decision.

ad-junct, *a-jū*′*nt*. **I. a.** Joined subordinatedly; auxiliary. **II. n.** Something connected subordinatedly; an auxiliary. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join.] —**ad-junc-tion**′, *n.* The act of joining; also, the thing joined. —**ad-junc-tive**′, *a.* Constituting or contributing to form an adjunct. —**ad-junc-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad-jure′, *ad-jūr*′, *vt.* [**AD-JURED**′; **AD-JUR**′**ING**.] To charge or entreat solemnly, as under oath; appeal to; invoke. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *juro*, swear.] —**ad**′**ju-ra-tion**′, *n.*

ad-just′, *ad-just*′, *vt.* To cause to fit; arrange; regulate; settle. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join (as if *justus*, just).] —**ad-just-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being adjusted. —**ad-just-er**′, *n.* **ad-just-ori**′, **ad-just-ment**′, *n.* Regulation; arrangement; settlement.

ad-ju-tant, *a-jū*′*tant*. **I. a.** Assistant; auxiliary. **II. n. 1. Mil.** A staff-officer who assists the commander; as, the *adjutant* of a regiment. **2. A** carrion-eating East-Indian stork. [**<** L. *adjuto*; see **ADJ**, *v.*]

—**ad-ju-tan-cy**′, *n.* The office or rank of an adjutant. **ad-ju-tant-ship**′.

ad-meas-ure, *ad-mezh*′*jur* or *-jūr*, *vt.* [**-URED**′; **-UR-ING**.] **1.** To assign a share of or to; apportion. **2§.** To measure. [**<** LL. *OF* *admensuro*, **<** L. *ad*, to, + *metior*, measure.]

ad-meas-ure-ment′, *n.* **1.** An measuring. **2.** Measure; size; dimensions.

ad-men′**su-ra-tion**′, *n.* —**ad-meas-ur-er**′, *n.*

ad-min-is-ter, *ad-min*′*is-ter*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To take or have the charge of; manage; regulate; to take charge of and settle, as an estate, by will or official appointment. **2.** To supply or provide with (something); apply; inflict; cause to take. **II. t. 1.** To contribute toward an end; minister; with *to*. **2. Law.** To act as administrator. [**<** L. *ad*, to, + *minister*, assistant.] —**ad-min**′**is-tra-tion**′, *ad-min*′*is-trē*′*shun*, *n.* An administering; official management; existing executive government or those composing it. —**ad-min**′**is-tra-tiv(e)**′, *ad-min*′*is-trē*′*tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to administration; executive. —**ad-min**′**is-tra-tor**′, *n.* One who administers. —**ad-min**′**is-tra-trix**′, *n. fem.* [**-TR**′*CES*, *trai*′*siz* or *trī*′*cēs*, *pl.*]

ad-mi-ra-bl(e), *ad-mi*′*ra-bl*, *a.* Worthy of admiration; excellent. [**<** L. *ad*; see **ADMIRE**.] —**ad-mi-ra-bly**′, *adv.*

ad-mi-ral, *ad-mi*′*ral*, *n.* A naval officer of the highest rank; the commander-in-chief of a fleet. [**<** Ar. *amīr*, commander, + *al*, the, + *bahr*, sea.] —**ad-mi-ral-ship**′, *n.* The office or rank of an admiral. —**ad-mi-ral-ty**′, *ad-mi*′*ral-ti*, *n.* A court or department having charge of naval or maritime affairs; the office of an admiral.

ad-mi-ra-tion, *ad-mi*′*rē*′*shun*, *n.* **1.** Wonder combined with approbation; gratified contemplation. **2.** That which is admired.



Adjutant. 1/4

fütjäre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **öil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

ad-mire', ad-mair', *v.* [AD-MIRED'; AD-MIR'-ING.] **I. t.** To regard with mingled wonder and approbation or with pleased surprise; gaze on with delight. **II. i.** To feel admiration; be pleased. [*< L. F. ad, at, + miror, wonder.*] —**ad-mir'er**, *n.*

ad-mis'si-bly, ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* Such as may be admitted; allowable. [*< L. F. admitto; see ADMIT.*] —**ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

ad-mis'sion, ad-mish'un, *n.* An admitting; entrance; concession.

ad-mit', ad-mit', *v.* [AD-MIT'TED'; AD-MIT'-TING.] **I. t.** To allow to enter; allow; receive; permit; concede. **II. i. 1.** To give scope, warrant, or permission; with *of*. **2.** To give entrance: often with *to*. [*< L. OF admittō, < ad, to, + mitto, send.*] —**ad-mit'tance**, *n.* Right or permission to enter; admission.

ad-mix'ture, ad-mix'chur or -tjŕ, *n.* A mixture; the ingredient added to form a mixture; act of mingling or mixing; state of being mixed. [*< L. admixtus, pp., < ad, to, + misceo, mix.*] —**ad-mix'tion**, —**ad-mix'**, *vt.*

ad-mon'ish', ad-mon'ish, *vt.* To advise of a fault; caution; exhort; instruct solemnly; warn. [*< L. ad, to, + moneo, advise.*] —**ad-mo-ni'tion**, *n.* The act of admonishing; gentle reproof or reprimand. —**ad-mon'i-to-ry**, *a.* Giving admonition.

a-do', a-dŏ', *n.* Unnecessary activity; bustle; fuss; trouble. [*< A. & DO.*]

a-do'be, a-dŏ'bé, *n.* A sun-dried brick. [Sp. Am.]

ad'o-les'cent, ad'o-les'ent. **I. a.** Approaching manhood or maturity; pertaining to youth. **II. n.** A person in the period of adolescence. [*< L. ad, to, + alo, nourish.*] —**ad'o-les'cence**, ad'o-les'ens, *n.* The process or period of growth; youth.

a-do-pt', a-dept', *vt.* To accept as one's own; as, to *adopt* a son, a phrase, a creed. [*< L. F. ad, to, + opto, choose.*] —**a-dop'tion**, *n.* The act of adopting or the state of being adopted. —**a-dop'tive**, *a.* Pertaining or tending to adoption; characterized by adoption.

a-dore', a-dŏr', *v.* [A-DORED'; A-DOR'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To render divine honors to; worship. **2.** To love or honor with intense devotion. **II. i.** To offer worship. [*< F. adorer, < L. ad, to, + oro, speak, < os (or-), mouth.*] —**a-dor'-a-bly**, a-dŏr'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of adoration or devoted affection. —**a-dor'-a-bly**, *adv.* —**ad'o-ra'tion**, ad'o-ré'shun, *n.* The act of adoring; worship or devotion. —**a-dor'er**, *n.* One who adores; a lover.

a-dorn', a-dŏrn', *vt.* To furnish with ornaments; be an ornament to; make beautiful; decorate. [*< L. F. ad, to, + orno, deck.*] —**a-dorn'ing**, *i. pt.* Ornamental. **II. n.** Adornment. —**a-dorn'ment**, *n.* The act of adorning, or that which adorns; ornament.

a-down', a-daun', *adv. & prep.* Downward; down.

a-drift', a-drift', *adv.* In a drifting state; drifting.

a-droit', a-droit', *a.* Skillful in emergencies; dexterous; expert. [F., *< a, to, + droît, right.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

ad'u-la'tion, ad'yu-lé'shun, *n.* Servile flattery; hypocritical praise; fulsome compliment.

ad'u-la-to-ry, ad'yu-la-to-ri, *a.* Obséquiously flattering. —**ad'u-la'tor**, *n.*

a-dult', a-dult'. **I. a.** Pertaining to mature life; full-grown. **II. n.** One who (or that which) has attained the age of maturity. [*< L. adultus, pp. of adolesco, grow up.*]

a-dul'ter-ate, a-dul'ter-ét. **I. vt.** [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] To make impure by admixture; corrupt. **II. a.** Adulterated; corrupted. [*< L. ad, to, + alter, other.*] —**a-dul'ter-a'tion**, -é'shun, *n.* —**a-dul'ter-a'tor**, *n.* One who adulterates.

a-dul'ter-y, a-dul'ter-i, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] Violation of the marriage vow; unchastity. [*< L. ad, to, + alter, other.*] —**a-dul'ter-er**, **a-dul'ter-ess**, *n.* A man or woman guilty of adultery. —**a-dul'ter-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to adultery. —**a-dul'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ad-um'brate, ad-um'brèt, *vt.* [-BRA'TED'; -BRA'TING.] To foreshadow; typify; overshadow. [*< L. ad, to, + umbra, shade.*] —**ad-um'brant**, *a.* Dimly shadowing. —**ad-um'bra'tion**, *n.* A slight sketch; foreshadowing; overshadowing. —**ad-um'bra-tiv(e)**, *a.* Faintly indicating; typical.

a-dust', a-dust', *adv. & a.* In the dust; dusty. **a-dust'**, *a.* Burning; hot and dry; burned; seared; browned; tawny. [*< L. advustus, pp., < ad, to, + uro, burn.*]

ad-vance', ad-vqns', *v.* [AD-VANCED'; ADVAN'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To move or bring forward; present; propose. **2.** To pay or furnish beforehand or on credit; help forward; accelerate. **3.** To elevate; increase; promote. **II. i. 1.** To go forward; make progress; grow; increase. **2.** To rise in value. [*< L. F. ab, away, + ante, before.*]

ad-vance', *a.* Being an advance.

ad-vance', *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress; improvement. **2.** Anything supplied or paid beforehand; prepayment. **3.** An overture; proposal. **4.** The place or persons at the front; a lead; start; the van. —**ad-vanced'**, *pa.* Being in advance; having reached a later or higher stage; marked by or characteristic of advancement. —**ad-vance'ment**, *n.* An advancing, or being advanced; furtherance; promotion.

ad-van'tage, ad-vqn'téj. **I. vt. & vi.** [-TAGED; -TA-GING.] To give advantage to; gain advantage; favor; profit. **II. n.** Anything favorable to success; superiority; favoring circumstance; profit; utility. [*< F. avant, before.*] —**ad'van-ta'geous**, ad'van-té'jŭs, *a.* Affording advantage; profitable; favorable. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

ad'vent, ad'vent, *n.* **1.** A coming or arrival. **2. [A-]** (1) The coming of Christ. (2) *Ecc.* The four weeks before Christmas. [*< L. ad, to, + venio, come.*]

ad'ven'titious, ad'ven-tish'us, *a.* Not inherent; extrinsic; accidental.

ad-ven'ture, ad-ven'chur or -tjŕ. **I. vt. & vi.** [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To venture. **II. n.** A hazardous or exciting experience; daring feat; commercial venture; speculation. [*< L. OF ad, to, + venio, come.*] —**ad-ven'tur-er**, *n.* A seeker of adventures; one who seeks his fortune in new fields or by questionable expedients. —**ad-ven'tur-ess**, *n.* A female adventurer. —**ad-ven'tur-ous**, ad-ven'chur-us or -tjŕ-us, *a.* **1.** Disposed to seek adventures; venturesome. —**ad-ven'ture-some**, *a.* **2.** Attended with risk; hazardous. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

ad'verb, ad'verb, *n.* *Gram.* Any word used

to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. [*L.^f ad*, to, + *verbum*, verb.]—**ad-ver-bi-al**, *a.*—**ad-ver-bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad-ver-sa-ry, *ad'v'er-se-ri, n.* [*-RIES¹, pl.*] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. [*L.^f ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]

ad-verse, *ad'vers, a.* Opposing or opposed; antagonistic; detrimental. [*L. ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

ad-ver-si-ty, *ad-ver'si-ti, n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] A condition of hardship or affliction; misfortune.

ad-vert', *ad-vert', vi.* To turn the mind; refer incidentally. [*L. ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]

—**ad-vert-ence**, *n.* The act of advertising; notice.—**ad-vert-er-er**, *n.* Attentiveness.—**ad-vert-ent**, *a.* Giving attention; heedful.—**ad-vert-ent-ly**, *adv.*

ad-ver-tise' or **-tize'**, *ad'ver-taiz', v.* [*-TISED², -TI'SING.*] **I. t.** To make known by public notice; publish; inform. **II. t.** To give public notice. [*L.^f ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]—**ad-ver-tis'er** or **-tiz'er**, *n.* One who advertises.—**ad-ver-tise-ment**, *ad'ver-taiz'ment* or *ad-ver'tiz'ment, n.* A printed public notice, as in a newspaper; notification.

ad-vice', *ad-vaiz', n.* **1.** Encouragement or dissuasion; counsel; suggestion. **2.** Information; notification. **3.** Deliberation; forethought. [*L.^f ad*, to, + *video*, see.]

ad-vise', *ad-vaiz', v.* [*AD-VISED¹; -AD-VI'SING.*] **I. t. 1.** To give advice to; counsel; warn; recommend. **2.** To apprise (of); notify; inform. **II. t.** To take or give counsel; consult.

—**ad-vi'sa-bil'i-ty, n.** **ad-vi'sa-bil(e)-ness¹.**—**ad-vi'sa-bil-e**, *ad-vaiz'ab-l, a.* Proper to be advised or recommended; expedient.—**ad-vi'sa-bly**, *adv.*—**ad-vi'sed-ly**, *ad-vaiz'id-l, adv.* With forethought or advice; not hastily.—**ad-vi'ser**, *ad-vaiz'er, n.* One who advises.—**ad-vi'so-ry, a.** Having power to advise; containing or given as advice.

ad-vo-ca-cy, *ad'vo-ca-si, n.* The act of advocating; a vindication; defense.

ad-vo-cate, *ad'vo-kët, I. vt.* [*-CA'TED⁴; -CA'TING.*] To speak in favor of; defend; plead for. **II. n.** One who pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; counselor. [*L.^f ad-voco*, call to, < *ad*, to, + *voce*, voice.]

ad-vow'son, *ad-van'zn, n.* The right of presentation to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; patronage. [*< OF. avoësson*, < *L. advocatio(n)-*; see *ADVOCATE*.]

ad-y-tum, *ad-i'tum, n.* [*-TA, -ta, pl.*] An inner or secret shrine. [*L.*, < *Gr. a-priv.* + *dyô*, enter.]

adz, { *n.* A hand cutting-tool having a curved

adze, { blade at right angles with its handle.
æ, i or ê. A diphthong of Latin origin. For words not found under *æ*, as *ægis*, *Æolian*, etc., see *EGIS*, *EOLIAN*, etc.

a'er-ate, *ê'er-ët, vt.* [*-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.*] **1.** To supply or charge with air or gas; make ethereal. **2.** To oxygenate, as the blood. [*< L. ærë*, < *Gr. æër, air*.] **a'er-i-ty**,—**a'er-a-tion**, *n.*—**a'er-a'tor, n.**

a-e-ri-al, *ê-f'ri-al, a.* Of or like the air; atmospheric; high in air; growing in the air; airy; spiritual. [*< L. æër, air*.]—**a-e-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

a'er-ie, *ê'er-i, n.* The nest or brood of a pred-

atory bird, as the eagle, on a crag. [*< L.^f area*, open space.]

a'er-i-form, *ê'er-i-form, a.* Like air; gaseous; unsubstantial; intangible. [*< L. æër, air*, + *forma*, form.]

a'er-o-lite, *ê'er-o-lait, n.* A meteorite. [*< Gr. æër, air*, + *lithos*, stone.]

a'er-o-naut, *ê'er-o-nët, n.* One who navigates the air; a balloonist. [*< Gr. æër, air*, + *nautes*, sailor.]—**a'er-o-naut'ic**,—**a'er-o-nët'ic**, *a.*—**a'er-o-naut'ic-ist**,—**a'er-o-nët'ic-ist**, *n.* The branch of aerostatics that treats of floating in or navigating the air.

a'er-o-plane, *ê'er-o-plên', n.* A kite-like flying-machine, self-sustaining only in a current of air or when drawn or propelled.

a'er-y, n. See *AERIE*.
æs-thet'ic,—**-thet'ics**, *etc.* See *ÆSTHETIC*, etc.

a-far', *a-fâr', adv.* At or to a distance; remotely. [*< A⁻¹ + FAR.*]

af'fa-bl(e), *af'a-bl, a.* Easy and courteous in manner. [*< L.^f ad*, to, + *for*, speak.]

—**af'fa-bil'i-ty**, *af'a-bil'i-ti, n.* The quality of being affable; easy courtesy. **af'fa-bl(e)-ness¹.**—**af'fa-bly**, *adv.*

af-fair', *af-fâr', n.* Anything done or to be done; business; matter; thing. [*< F. â*, to, + *faire*, do.]

af-fect'^{1d}, *af-fect', vt.* **1.** To act upon; influence. **2.** To touch or move emotionally. [*< L. affectus*, pp. of *afficio*, influence, < *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.]

af-fect'^{2a}, *af-fect', vt.* **1.** To have a liking for; be fond of; love. **2.** To haunt; frequent. **3.** To pretend; counterfeit; attempt; profess. [*< F. affecter*, < *L. affecto*, aspire to, < *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.]—**af'fec-ta'tion**, *af'ec-tê'shun, n.* Pretense; display.

af-fect'ed'¹, *af-fect'ed, pa.* Acted upon; influenced; moved emotionally; attacked, as by disease.

af-fect'ed'², *pa.* Assumed artificially; showing affectation; inclined; frequented; unnatural. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

af-fect'ing, *af-fect'ing, pa.* Moving; pathetic.—**af-fect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

af-fec'tion'¹, *af-fec'shun, n.* The act of influencing, or state or fact of being influenced; state of mind or body; disease.

af-fec'tion'², *n.* **1.** Strong and tender attachment; love. **2.** Any natural feeling; partiality or aversion.

af-fec'tion-ate, *af-fec'shun-et-or-ët, a.* Having or expressing love; loving; fond. —**af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

af-fi-ance, *af-fai'ans, I. vt.* [*-ANCED¹; -AN-CING.*] To betroth; pledge. **II. n.** A betrothal; pledge of faith; confidence. [*< L.^f ad*, to, + *fidus*, faithful.]

af'fi-da-vit, *af'i-dê'vit, n.* A voluntary sworn declaration, in writing, made before competent authority. [*LL.*]

af-fl'i-ate, *af-fl'i-ët, v.* [*-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.*] **I. t.** To receive on friendly terms; associate with; adopt; ally. **II. t.** To be intimate; sym-



pathize; consort. [*< L.L. affilio, < L. ad, to, + filius, son.*] — **af-fil'i-a-tion**, -ē'shun, *n.*

af-fin'i-ty, af-fin'ī-tī, *n.* [-ries², *pl.*] Natural inclination; close relation; chemical attraction. [*< L. ad, to, + finis, end.*]

af-firm', af-ferm', *v.* **I. t.** To state positively; maintain; assert; aver. **II. i.** **1.** To maintain the affirmative. **2.** To make a formal judicial declaration. [*< L. ad, to, + firmus, firm.*] — **af-fir-ma'tion**, af-fer-mā'shun, *n.* A declaration; statement; solemn declaration in place of a judicial oath. — **af-firm'-a-tiv(e)**, af-ferm'at-iv. **I. a.** Characterized by affirmation; taking the "yes" side; asserting something as fact. **II. n.** That which affirms or asserts; an expression of assent. — **ly, adv.**

af-fix', af-fix', *vt.* To attach; fasten; append. [*< L.L. affixo, < L. ad, to, + figo, fasten.*]

af-fix, af'ix, *n.* That which is attached, appended, or added; a prefix or suffix.

af-flict', af-flict', *vt.* To oppress with suffering; trouble; grieve; distress. [*< L. ad, to, + figo, strike down.*] — **af-flic-tion**, af-flic'shun, *n.* Distress of body or mind or that which causes it; grief; calamity. — **af-flic-tiv(e)**, a. Causing distress; grievous. — **ly, adv.**

af-flu-ence, af-flū-ēns, *n.* A profuse or abundant supply, especially of riches; wealth.

af-flu-ent, af-flū-ent. **I. a.** Abounding, as in wealth; rich; also, flowing freely; fluent. **II. n.** A tributary stream. [*< L.² ad, to, + fluo, flow.*] — **af-flu-ent-ly, adv.**

af-ford', af-ford', *vt.* **1.** To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of; sustain; bear; stand. **2.** To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, etc. [*< AS. ge- (changed to af-), intens. + forthian, further, promote.*]

af-fray', af-frē', *n.* A public brawl; fight; fray. [*< OF. affrayer, < L. ex, from, + L.L. fridus, peace, < OHG. fridu, peace.*]

af-fright', af-frait'. **I. a.** *vt.* To frighten. **II. n.** Fright, or that which frightens. [*< AS. afryhtan; see A-2, FRIGHT.*]

af-front', af-front'. **I. a.** *vt.* To insult openly; treat with insolence; offend. **II. n.** An open insult or indignity. [*< L.² ad, to, + fron(t)-s, front.*]

af-fu'sion, af-fū'shun, *n.* Pouring.

Af'ghan, af-gan, *n.* **1.** A native or the native language of Afghanistan. **2.** [a-] A soft coverlet of knitted wool.

a-field', a-fild', *adv.* In or to the field; abroad; astray. [*< A-1 + FIELD.*]

a-fire', a-fair', *adv. & a.* On fire. [ing.]

a-flame', a-flēm', *adv. & a.* Flaming; glowing.

a-float', a-flōt', *adv. & a.* Floating; circulating; adrift; unfixed.

a-foot', a-fut', *adv.* On foot; able to walk; on the move; astir.

a-fore', a-fōr', *adv., prep., & conj.* Before. [*< AS. onforan; see ON, AT, and FORE.*] — **a-fore'said'**, a. Said or mentioned before. — **a-fore'time'**, *adv.* At a previous time; formerly. — **a-fore'times'**, *adv.*

a-foul', a-faul', *adv. & a.* In entanglement or collision.

a-fraid', a-frēd', *a.* Filled with fear or apprehension; apprehensive; fearful. [M.E. *afraid*, pp. of *afraien*, *< OF. affrayer*; see AFFRAY.]

a-fresh', a-fresh', *adv.* Once more; anew; again.

aft, aft. *Naut. I. a.* Of or near the stern. **II. adv.** At, toward, or near the stern. [*< AS. aftan, < afta, behind.*]

aft'er, aft'gr. **I. a. 1. Naut.** Farther aft. **2.** Following in time. **II. adv. 1.** At a later time. **2.** In the rear; behind. **III. prep. 1.** In succession to; subsequently to; because of; notwithstanding. **2.** Behind, back of, or below in rank; inferior to; in pursuit of; in search of. **3.** In relation to; about; for; in imitation of; in obedience to; according to. **4.** For the sake of; by the name of. [*< AS. after, behind, lit. farther off.*] — **aft'er-clap'**, n. [Colloq.] An unexpected and disagreeable sequel or demand. — **aft'er-crop'**, n. A second crop in a season. — **aft'er-math'**, n. The second mowing of the season. — **aft'er-most**, a. *superl. Naut.* Nearest the stern. — **aft'er-noon'**, n. That part of the day between noon and sunset; figuratively, the closing part. — **aft'er-ward**, aft'er-ward, *adv.* In time following; subsequently. — **aft'er-ward'st**.

a-gain', a-gen', *adv.* At a second or another time; once more; anew; afresh; back (often, back again); in reply; repeatedly; further; moreover; on the other hand. [*< AS. ongegn, ongegn, < on- (see ox) + gegn-, against.*]

a-against', a-geinst', *prep. 1.* Into contact or collision with; in movement toward; opposite or contrary to; in contact with; also, opposite to; in contrast with. **2.** In preparation for; in readiness for. **3.** In exchange for. **4.** To the debit of; as a charge upon. [M.E. *againest*, *< again* (*< AS. ongegn*; see AGAIN), + -es (adv., orig. gen. ending) + intens. t.]

ag'ate, ag'et, *n.* **1.** A variegated waxy quartz; a gem. **2.** A child's playing-marble. **3. Print.**

The type in which this line is set.

[F., *< Gr. Achatēs* (river in Sicily).]

A-ga'vo, a-ge'vī or -gg'vā, *n.* A genus of plants, embracing the century-plant. [*< Gr. agavos, noble.*]

age, ēj. **I. vt. & vl.** [AGED; A'GING.] To make, grow, or seem to grow, old. **II. n. 1.** The entire period of life or existence. **2.** The period of life already or previously passed. **3.** The decline of life; the state of being old. **4.** A distinct stage of life; maturity; majority. **5.** A distinct period of time in history; era; generation; century. [*< F. âge, < L. æta(t)-s, age.*]

ag'ed, ē'jed, *pa.* **1.** Advanced in years; of or like old age; old. **2.** Of or at the age of.

a-gen-cy, ē'jen-sī, *n.* [-cies², *pl.*] **1.** Active power or operation; activity; instrumentality. **2.** The relation, business, or place of business, of an agent.

ag'ent, ē'jent. **I. a.** Acting; opposed to passive. **II. n. 1.** One who or that which acts or has power to act; actor; doer. **2.** One who or that which acts for another; a deputy. [*< L. agent(-s), ppr. of ago, do.*]

ag-glom'er-ate, ag-glom'er-ēt. **I. vt. & vl.** [-A'TED²; -A'TING.] To gather, form, or grow into a ball or mass. **II. a.** Gathered into a mass or heap; clustered. **III. n.** A heap or mass of things thrown together indiscriminately. [*< L. ad, to, + glomus, ball.*] — **ag-**

glom'cr-a-tion, *n.* An orderless mass, heap, or cluster.

ag'gran-dize or **-dise**, ag'ran-daiz, *vt. & vi.* [-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.] To make or become great or greater; increase; exalt. [*< L. ad, to, + grandis, great.*] **ag'gran-dise'**—**ag'gran-dize'ment**, ag'ran-daiz'ment, *n.* An aggrandizing; increase; exaltation.

ag'gra-vate, ag'ra-vét, *vt.* [-VA'TED; -VA'TING.] **1.** To make worse; increase; intensify. **2.** [Colloq.] To anger; provoke. [*< L. ad, to, + gravis, heavy.*]—**ag'gra-va'tion**, ag'ra-vé'shun, *n.* **1.** A making heavier or worse; an enhancing circumstance. **2.** [Colloq.] Exasperation; irritation.

ag'gre-gate, ag're-gét, *vt. & vi.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] To bring or come together, as into a mass, sum, or body; collect; mass; amount to. **II. a.** Collected into a sum, mass, or total; formed by collection; collective. **III. n.** The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; total; collection. [*< L. ad, to, + greg (greg-), flock.*]—**ag'gre-ga'tion**, ag're-gé'shun, *n.* A collection or mass; aggregate; whole.

ag-gres'sion, ag-gresh'un, *n.* An unprovoked attack; aggressive action.

ag-gres'siv(e), ag-gres'iv, *a.* Disposed to attack or encroachment; also, disposed to vigorous, outgoing activity in behalf of an object. *-ly, adv. -ness, n.*

ag-gres'sor, ag-gres'or, *n.* One who commits an aggression or begins a quarrel.

ag-grieve', ag-griv', *vt.* [AG-GRIEVED'; AG-GRIEV'ING.] To cause sorrow to; give cause for just complaint; oppress. [*< L. ad, to, + gravis, heavy.*]

a-ghast', a-gást', *a.* Struck dumb with horror. [*< AS. ā- (see A-2) + gæstan, terrify.*]

ag'il(e), aj'il, *a.* Active; nimble. [*< L. ago, do.*]

a-gil'i-ty, a-jil'i-ti, *n.* Quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness.

ag'i-tate, aj'i-tét, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **1. t. 1.** To excite (the feelings); perturb; ruffle. **2.** To shake irregularly. **3.** To discuss publicly and incessantly. **4.** To consider. **II. i.** To stir public interest and action. [*< L. agito, freq. of ago, drive.*]—**ag'i-ta'tion**, aj'i-té'shun, *n.* Violent motion or emotion; open, active discussion; urgent consideration. **ag'i-ta'tor**, aj'i-té'tor, *n.* One who or that which agitates.

ag'nail, ag'nél, *n.* A hangnail. [= HANGNAIL.]

ag-nos'ti-cism, [ag-nos'ti-sizm, ag-nos'tics, ag-nos'tics,] *n.* The doctrine of noscences, which maintains that all being, including God and the human soul, is unknown or unknowable. [Gr., *< a-priv. + gignōskō, know.*]

—**ag-nos'tic**, ag-nes'tic, *i. a.* Professing ignorance, especially in religion. **II. n.** One who holds the theory of agnosticism.

a-go', a-gó'. **I. pp.** Gone by; past. **II. adv.** In the past; since. [*< AS. āgan, go away, < ā-intens. + gān, go.*]

—**a-go'ing**, *adv.* In motion; with set.

a-gog', a-gég', *adv. & a.* In a state of eager curiosity; excited with interest or expectation. [*< OF. en gogues, < en, in, + gogue, fun.*]

ag'o-nize, ag'o-naiz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.]

ag'o-nise, [I. t. To subject to agony; tor-

ture. **II. i.** To be in or cause agony; writhe; wrestle; strive. [*< Gr. agonizomai, contend for a prize, strive.*]

ag'o-ny, ag'o-ni, *n.* [-NIES', pl.] **1.** Intense suffering of body or mind; anguish; struggle. **2.** Violent or very earnest contest or striving. [*< Gr. agōn, contest, < agō, assemble.*]

a-gra'ri-an, a-gré'ri-an. **I. a.** Pertaining to land or its tenure or to a general distribution of lands. **II. n.** One who advocates agrarianism. [*< L. agrarius, < ager, field.*]—**a-gra'ri-an-ism**, a-gré'ri-an-izm, *n.* The theory or practise of equal distribution of lands.

a-gree', a-grí', *vi.* [A-GREEP'; A-GREE'ING.] **1.** To come into or be in harmony; be of one mind; concur. **2.** To consent; assent. **3.** To contract or promise formally. **4.** To conform; be favorable; correspond; match. **5. Gram.** To correspond in person, number, etc. [*< F. ā, to, + gré, pleasure, < L. gratus, pleasing.*]

a-gree'a-ble, a-grí-a-bl, *a.* Agreeing with or suited to the mind or senses; pleasurable; suitable; correspondent; willing.—**a-gree'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **a-gree'a-ble-ness**,—**a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

a-gree'ment, a-grí'ment, *n.* **1.** A coming into or being in accord; conformity. **2.** Mutual assent; a contract.

ag'ri-cul'ture, ag'ri-cul'chur or -tjūr, *n.* The cultivation of the soil for food; tillage; farming. [*< L. ager, field, + cultura, culture.*]—**ag'ri-cul'tur-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in agriculture.—**ag'ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* A farmer.

a-ground', a-ground', *adv. & a.* On the shore, or bottom, as a vessel; stranded.

a'gue, é'gü, *n.* Chills and fever; also, a chill. [*< F. aigu, < L. acutus, acute.*]—**a'gu-ish**, *a.*

ah, á, *interj.* An expression of surprise, satisfaction, compassion, complaint, or inquiry.

a-ha', a-há', *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, triumph, mockery, or the like.

a-head', a-hed', *adv.* At the head; in advance; before; forward.

a-heap', a-híp', *adv.* In or into a heap.

a-hoy', a-hei', *interj.* Naut. Ho there!

aid, é, *v. I. t.* To render assistance to; help; succor; help on. **II. i.** To help; assist. [*< L. ad, to, + juvo, help.*]

aid, *n.* The act or result of helping or succoring; or the means employed; cooperation; assistance; a helper; assistant.

aide-de-camp', éd'de-camp' or éd'de-cán', *n.* [AIDES'-DE-CAMP', édz-, pl.] Mil. An officer who receives and transmits the orders of a general. Called also **aid**. [F.]

ai'er-ie, ai'er-y. See **ARRIE**.

ai'gret, é'gret, *n. I. a.* A heron, the egret. **2.** A tuft of feathers or the like. [*< F. aigrette.*]

ail, éi, *v. I. t.* To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble; make ill. **II. i. To be somewhat ill. [*< AS. eglan, trouble.*]—**ail'ing**, *a.* Somewhat ill.—**ail'ment**, *n.* Indisposition; illness. **ail't**.**

aim, ém, *v. I. t.* To direct, as a missile, blow, weapon, word, or act, toward or against some thing or person; point or level; with *at*. **II. i.** **1.** To direct a missile, remark, etc., or to point a missile weapon at an object. **2.** To

have a purpose; endeavor earnestly. [*< OF. esmer, < L. æstimo, estimate.*]

aim, ém, *n.* The act of aiming; line of direction of anything aimed; object or point aimed at; mark; design; purpose. — **aim'less**, *a.* Wanting in aim or purpose.

air, ār, *vt.* To expose to the air; purify or dry; ventilate; make public; display.

air, *n.* **1.** The gaseous substance composed of oxygen and nitrogen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere; also, an atmospheric current; wind; breeze. **2.** Utterance abroad; publicity. [*< Gr. L.+F aēr, < aērō, breathe.*] — **air'-blad'-der**, *n.* A sac filled with air, as in fishes; the sound. — **air-brake**, *n.* A brake operated by compressed air. — **air-castle**, *n.* A day-dream. — **air-gun**, *n.* A gun impelling a missile by compressed air. — **air-hole**, *n.* A hole containing, or made by or for, gas or air; a flaw in a casting; an opening in the ice. — **air-ing**, *n.* **1.** An exposure to the air for warming or drying. **2.** Exercise in the air. — **air-line**, *n.* **1.** The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. **2.** A direct railroad route. — **air-pump**, *n.* A pump for exhausting, compressing, or transmuting air. — **air-spring**, *n.* A device for resisting sudden pressure by the elasticity of compressed air. — **air-tight**, *a.* Not allowing air to pass or enter.

air, *n.* **1.** Characteristic appearance; mien; manner. **2.** Assumed manner; affectation; commonly in the plural. [*< Gr. L.+F aēr, atmosphere.*]

air, *n.* **Mus.** **1.** A melody; tune. **2.** The soprano. [*< L. L.+F aēr, atmosphere.*]

air'y, ār'i, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the air; in or open to the air; breezy. **2.** Like air; delicate; ethereal; buoyant; visionary. **3.** Putting on airs; affected. **4.** Vivacious; gay. — **air'i-ly**, *adv.* In a light or airy manner; delicately; jauntily. — **air'i-ness**, ār'i-nes, *n.*

aisle, ail, *n.* **1.** A passageway between seats in a church. **2.** A wing of a cruciform church. [*< L. OF ala, wing.*]

a-jar', a-jār', *a. & adv.* Partly open, as a door. [*< A.+ ME. char, turn.*]

a-kim'bo, a-kim'bo, *etc.* With hands on hips and elbows outward. [*< A.+ KEEN + bow².*]

a-kin', a-kin', *a. & adv.* Of the same kin; related by blood; of similar nature or qualities.

al-, prefix. **1.** A euphonic form of *ad-* before *l*. **2.** An incorrect form of *al-*. **3.** The Arabic definite article, as in *Alkoran*.

al'a-bas'ter, al'a-bgs'tgr. **I. a.** Made of

or like alabaster; smooth and white. **II. n.** *Mineral.* A white fine-grained gypsum. [*< Gr. alabastros, alabastos, alabaster box.*]

a-lack', a-lac', *interj.* An exclamation of regret. **a-lac'ri-ty**, a-lac'ri-ti, *n.* Cheerful willingness and promptitude; facility. [*< L. alacritas, < alacer, lively.*]

a-larm', a-lārm'. **I. vt.** To strike with sudden fear; arouse to a sense of danger; give alarm to. **II. n.** **1.** Sudden fear or apprehension arousing to defense or escape. **2.** Any sound or signal to apprise of danger or arouse from sleep; a mechanism, as of a clock, giving such signal. [*< It. OF a, to, + le, the, + arme, arms.*] — **a-larm'ist**, a-lārm'ist, *n.* One who needlessly excites or tries to excite alarm.

a-las', a-lgs', *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow. [*< OF. a, ah! + las, wretched, < L. lassus, weary.*]

alb, alb, *n.* A priests' linen vestment. [*< L. AS alba-tross*, al'ba-tross, *n.* [-tross-es, *pl.*] A large, long-winged sea-bird.

[*< Ar. Pē al, the, + qādūs, bucket.*]

al'be'til, al'bf'it, *conj.* Although.

al-bi'no, al-bai'nō or al-bi'nō, *n.* A person, animal, or plant unnaturally white. [*< L. Pē albus, white.*]

al'bum, al'bum, *n.* A blank book for holding photographs, autographs, etc. [*L., white tablet, < albus, white.*]

al-bu'men, al-biū'men, *n.* The white of an egg or a similar viscous substance. [*L., whiteness, < albus, white.*] — **al-bu'min-ous**, *a.*

al-chem'ic, al-kem'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of alchemy. — **ic-al'**.

al'che-mist, al'ke-mist, *n.* One skilled in alchemy. — **al'chy-mist**.

al'che-my, al'ke-mi, *n.* The crude medieval chemistry that sought the transmutation of base metals into gold, the elixir of life, etc. [*< Ar. LL.+F al, the, + limā, infusion.*]

al'co-hol, al'co-hel, *n.* The intoxicating principle of wines and liquors; pure distilled spirit; ardent spirits. [*< Ar. LL al, the, + koh'l, powdered antimony.*] — **al'co-hol'ic**. **I. a.** Pertaining to, like, containing, or preserved in alcohol. **II. n.** **1.** A toper; drunkard. **2. pl.** Alcoholic liquors.

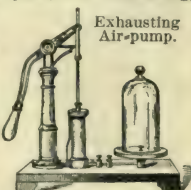
Al'co-ran', al'co-rān', *n.* Same as *KORAN*. — **Al'co-ran'ic**, *a.*

al'cove, al'cōv, *n.* A covered recess connected with or at the side of a larger room; a recess for a bed; a compartment of a library. See *illus.* on next page. [*< Ar. SP+F al-qobbah, < al, the, + qobbah, vault.*]

al'der, al'dgr, *n.* A small tree of the oak family, growing in swamps or along streams. [*< AS. alr = G. erle, OHG. erila, alder.*]

al'der-man, al'dgr-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A city magistrate; formerly an Anglo-Saxon lord or earl. [*< AS. eald, old, + man, man.*]

ale, ēl, *n.* A fermented malt liquor; a strong beer. [*< AS. ealu, a kind of beer.*]


Exhausting
Air-pump.


Aisle.



Alb-tross. 1/34

a-lem'bic, a-lem'bic, *n.* An apparatus formerly used in distilling; anything that tests, purifies, or transforms. [*< Ar. ^{LL} al-anbiq, < al, the, + anbiq, still.*]

a-ler't, a-ler't, *a.* Keenly watchful; on the lookout; ready for sudden action; vigilant; also, lively; nimble. [*< It. ^F all'erta, on the watch.*]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
al'ga, al'ga, *n.* [*AL'-gæ, -jī or -gē, pl.*] A sea-weed.

al'ge-bra, al'je-bra, *n.* Mathematical calculation by letters and symbols; a treatise on this branch. [*< Ar. ^{II} al-jabr, binding together.*]



Alcove.

-al'ge-bra'ic, al'je-bré'ic, *a.* Pertaining to algebra. **-al't**, **-al'ge-bra'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

al'ge-bra'ist, *n.* One skilled in algebra.

al'gous, al'gus, *a.* Of, like, or filled with algæ.

al'i-as, é-li-as or g'il-as. *I. a.* Another. *II. n.* An assumed name. *III. adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. [*L., < alius, other.*]

al'i-bi, al'i-bai or -bi, *n. Law.* A plea of being elsewhere at the time when a crime was committed. [*L., < alius, other.*]

al'ien, é'lien. *I. a.* Of another country; foreign. *II. n.* An unnaturalized foreigner; a stranger. [*< L. ^{OF} alienus, < alius, other.*]

al'ien-ate, é'lien-ét, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*]

1. To make alien; estrange. **2.** To transfer; sell. **-al'ien-a-ble**, é'lien-a-bl, *a.* That may be alienated. **-al'ien-a'tion**, *n.* Estrangement; sale; mental derangement.

a-light, a-lait', *I. vt.* [*-A-LIGHT'ED^d; -A-LIGHT'ING.*] **1.** To descend and come to rest; dismount; settle. **2.** To come (upon) by accident. *II. a. & adv.* Lighted; on fire.

a-lign, a-lign'ment, etc. Same as **ALINE**, etc.

a-like, a-laik'. *I. a.* Similar; like one another. *II. adv.* In like manner. [*< AS. onlic.*]

al'i-ment, al'i-mént, *n.* Food for body or mind; nutriment; sustenance. [*< L. ^F alo, nourish.*] **-al'i-men'tal**, *a.* Nutritious. **-al'i-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Supplying nourishment; connected with the function of nutrition.

al'i-mo-ny, al'i-mo-ni, *n. Law.* An allowance from a husband to a wife after divorce or separation, or during a suit therefor. [*< L. alimonia, < alo, nourish.*]

a-line', a-lain', *v.* [*-A-LINED^d; -A-LI'NING.*] *I. t.* To arrange in or bring into line, as in military tactics. *II. i.* To fall into line. [*< L. ^F ad, to, + linea, line.*] **-a-line'ment**, *n.* **1.** Position or place in line; formation in line. **2.** A straight line.

al'i-quant, al'i-cwant, *a.* Contained in another number, but with remainder. [*< L. aliquantus, somewhat.*]

al'i-quot, al'i-cwet, *a.* Contained in another number without remainder. [*< L. aliquot, < alius, some, + quot, how many.*]

a-live', a-laiv', *a.* Having or full of life; existing; sensitive; vigorous; active. [*< AS. on, in, + lif, life.*]

al'ka-li, al'ka-li or -lai, *n.* [*-LIS² or -LIES², pl.*]

A compound of sodium, potassium, or the like, capable of neutralizing acids; a caustic substance neutralizing acids. [*< Ar. ^F al, the, + qaliy, ashes of saltwort.*]

-al'ka-line, al'ka-lin or -lain, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an alkali; containing or produced by an alkali.

-al'ka-loid, al'ka-loid. *I. a.* Of or like an alkali. *II. n.* A nitrogenous organic substance (generally vegetable) of poisonous properties.

Al'ko-ran', etc. Same as **KORAN**, etc.

all, él. *I. a.* The whole of; every one of; the utmost possible. *II. n.* The whole; distributively, each and every person or thing. *III. adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite. [*< AS. eall.*]

al-lay', al-lé', *vt.* [*AL-LAYED^d; -AL-LAY'ING.*]

To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe; pacify; calm. [*< A-² + AS. lecgan, lay.*]

al-lege', al-lej', *vt.* [*AL-LEGED^d; -AL-LEG'ING.*]

To assert to be true, but without proving; state; plead. [*< L. ^{OF} ex, out, + litigo, litigate.*] **-al'le-ga'tion**, al'g-gé'shun, *n.* The act of alleging, or that which is alleged.

al-le'giance, al-lí'jans, *n.* Fidelity, or an obligation of fidelity, to a government, a superior, or a principle. [*< ME. ligeance, < LIEGE.*]

al'le-gor'ic, al'g-ger'ic, -al, *a.* Pertaining

-al'le-gor'ic-al, al'g-gé'shun, *ing* to or containing allegory; figurative. **-al'le-gor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

-al'le-gor'ic-al-ness, *n.*

al'le-go-rist, al'g-go-ríst, *n.* One who composes or uses allegories. **-al'le-go-ris'tic**, *a.*

al'le-go-rize, al'g-go-raíz, *v.* [*-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.*] *I. t.* To treat as allegorical. *II. i.*

To use allegory. **al'le-go-rise't**.

al'le-go-ry, al'g-go-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] A

symbolic representation in literature or art; a story to illustrate a truth; a parable. [*< Gr. ^{L-F} allegoria, < allos, other, + agoreo, harangue.*]

al'le-lu'in, *n. & interj.* Same as **HALLELUJAH**.

al-le'vi-ate, al-lí'vi-ét, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*]

To make lighter or easier to bear; relieve; mitigate. [*< L. ad, to, + levis, light.*]

-al-le'vi-a'tion, al-lí'vi-ét'shun, *n.* An

alleviating, or that which alleviates.

al'ley, al'é, *n.* A narrow passageway; a long narrow space for bowling, or the building containing it. [*< F. allée, passage.*] **-al'ley-way'**, *n.* A short or narrow passageway.


al-li'ance, al-lai'ans, *n.* A formal treaty or

agreement between states or other parties, or the union so formed; any intimate relationship.

al-li-ga'tor, al-lí-gé'ter, *n.* A large American

crocodilian reptile.

[Earlier *alligarta*, < Sp. el lagarto, < el,

the, + lagarto, lizard.] 

al-lit'er-a'tion. *See* Alligator. ^{1/120}

al-lit'er-é'shun, *n.* The use of a succession of

words with the same initial letter or sound;

initial rime. [*< L. ad, to, + litera, letter.*]

-al-lit'er-a'tiv(e), *a.* Pertaining to or

marked by alliteration.

al'lo-cate, al'o-két, *vt.* [*-CA'TED^d; -CA'TING.*]

To place; set apart; apportion; locate. [*< L. ^{LL} ad, to, + locus, place.*] **-al'lo-ca'tion**, *n.*

al'lo-cu'tion, al'o-kiú'shun, *n.* A formal exhortation or address, as of the Pope to the

clergy. [*< L. ad, to, + loquor, speak.*]

al-lop'a-ty, al-lep'a-thi, *n.* *Med.* The system of remedial treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by producing a condition incompatible with the disease: opposed to *homeopathy*. [*< Gr. allos, other, + pathos, suffering, disease.*]—**al'o-path'ic**, al'o-path'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or favoring allopathy.

al-lot', al-let', *vt.* [*AL-LOT'TED'*; *AL-LOT'TING.*] To assign by lot; distribute; apportion; appoint; assign. [*< F. allotir, < LL. lottum, lot.*]—**al-lot'ment**, *n.* The act of allotting or that which is allotted; a plot of land; destiny.

al-low', al-lan', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To put no obstacle in the way of; permit; tolerate; also, to approve; sanction. **2.** To grant; allot; give. **3.** To make allowance for; deduct. **4.** To admit; acknowledge. **II. i.** To make allowance its meanings from both Latin *allaudare*, to praise, and *allocare*, to place, stow.—**al-low'a-bly** (*a*), *a.* That may be allowed; permissible; admissible.—**al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*—**al-low'ance**, *n.* **I. vt.** To put on an allowance; limit in amount. **II. n. 1.** That which is allowed; a limited amount or portion, as of income or food. **2.** Concession; a difference allowed in excess or abatement. **3.** Acknowledgment.

al-loy', al-lei'. **I. vt. & vi.** To mix with or form into an alloy; temper; debase; combine by mixing. **II. n. 1.** A mixture of two or more metals or the baser metal in such mixture. **2.** Anything that reduces purity or excellence. [*< L. ad, to, + ligo, bind.*]

al'spice', əl'spəis', *n.* The aromatic dried berry of a West-Indian tree, the pimento.

al-lude', əl-lūd', *vi.* [*AL-LU'DED'*; *AL-LU'DING.*] To refer (to something) without express mention; make indirect reference. [*< L. ad, at, to, + ludo, play.*]

al-lure', əl-lūr', *v.* [*AL-LURED'*; *AL-LUR'ING.*] **I. t.** To attract; entice; tempt. **II. i.** To exercise attraction. [*< OF. alurer, < a, to, + lurer, lure.*]—**al-lure'ment**, *n. 1.* Enticement; fascination; attraction. **2.** A charm; lure.

al-lu'sion, əl-lū'zhən, *n.* An alluding; indirect reference; suggestion. [*itive.*]

al-lu'siv (*e*), əl-lū'siv, *a.* Suggestive; figurative.—**al-lu'vi-al**, əl-lū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of earth deposited by water. [*< L. ad, to, + luo, wash.*]

al-lu'vi-um, əl-lū'vi-um, *n.* [*-VI-A* or *-VI-UMS, pl.*] Deposits, as of sand or mud, formed in the slack water or overflow of streams. [*L.*]

al-ly', əl-lī', *vt. & vi.* [*AL-LIED'*; *AL-LY'ING.*] To unite by relationship, treaty, or compact; form alliance. [*< L. ad, to, + ligo, bind.*]

al-ly', *n.* [*AL-LIES'*, *pl.*] A state or ruler leagued with another by treaty; an associate or helper; a kinsman.

al'ma-nac, əl'ma-nac, *n.* A book giving the days of the week and month through the year, with various data; a yearly calendar. [*< Ar. al, the, + manākh, calendar.*]

al-might'y, əl-mait'i. **I. a.** Able to do all things. **II. n.** [*A.*] God; the Supreme Being. [*< AS. eal, all, + mihtig, mighty.*]

alm'ond, əm'und or əl'mund, *n. 1.* The stone of the fruit of the almond-tree. **2.** The almond-tree, a native of Barbary or Morocco. See *iluz*, in next column. [*< Gr. ^{OP} amygdalē, almond.*]

al'mon-er, əl'mun-er, *n.* An official dispenser of alms; formerly, a household chaplain, as of a prince. [*< Gr. ^{LI+OP} eleemosynē; see ALMS.*]

al'most, əl'mōst, *adv.* Approximately; very near. [*< AS. eal-mæst; see ALL; most.*]

alms, əmz, *n. sing. & pl.* A gift or gifts for the poor; charitable offerings; charity. [*< AS. ælmesse, < Gr. eleemosynē, < eleos, pity.*]—**alms-house'**, *n.* A house where destitute persons are supported or aided; poorhouse.



Almond.

a, flowering branch; *b*, *c*, fruit; *d*, stone.

al'oe, əl'ō, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Aloe*, including many species, with thick, fleshy leaves. [*< Gr. ^{AS} aloē, aloē.*]

al'oēs, əl'ōz, *n. sing. & pl.* A bitter cathartic from certain species of *aloe*.—**American aloe**, the century-plant.

a-loff', ə-left', *adv.* In or to a high or higher place; on high; high up. [*< Ice. ^{ME} á, on, in, + topt, air.*]

a-lone', ə-lōn', *a. & adv.* Without company; solitary; unique; unparalleled; only. [*ME. al one, ALL ONE.*]

a-long', ə-leng'. **I. adv. 1.** Over or through length in time or space; lengthwise; onward. **2.** In company or association (with). **II. prep.** On the line of; by the side of; throughout. [*< AS. and- + lang; see A-4 and LONG.*]—**a-long'side'**, *I. adv.* Close to or along the side. **II. prep.** Side by side with.

a-loof', ə-lūf', *adv.* At a distance; apart. [*< A- + D. loef, part of a ship.*]

a-loud', ə-laud', *adv.* Loudly or audibly.

alp, əlp, *n.* A lofty mountain.—**The Alps**, a range of lofty mountains of central Europe. [*< L. Alpes.*]—**al'pen-stock'**, əl'pen-stek', *n.* A mountaineers' long, iron-pointed staff. [*G. < Alpen, Alps, + stock, stick.*]—**Al'pine**, əl'pin, *a.* Pertaining to the Alps or any high range or peak.

al-pac'a, əl-pac'a, *n.* A sheep-like ruminant of South America, having long, silky wool; a thin cloth made of or in imitation of its wool. [*Sp., < Ar. al, the, + Peru, paco, name of the animal.*]



Alpaca. 1/47

al'pha, əl'fə, *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, equal to the English *A*; hence, the beginning or first of anything. [*L. < Gr. alpha, < Heb. 'āleph, ox.*]

al'pha-bet, əl'fə-bet, *n.* The letters that form the elements of written language, in order as fixed by usage; the simplest elements or rudiments of anything. [*< Gr. alphabetos, < alpha = a, + beta = b.*]—**al'pha-bet'ic**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to, having, or expressed by an alphabet. **2. Alphabetical.—**al'pha-bet'ic-al**, *a. 1.***

Arranged in the order of the alphabet. **2.** Alphabetical. — **al'pha-bet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

al-read'y, əl-red'ī, *adv.* Before or by this time or the time mentioned; even now. [ME.; see ALL; READY.]

al'so, əl'so, *adv. & conj.* Besides; too; likewise. [*<* AS. *eal swa*; see ALL; so.]

al'tar, əl'tar, *n.* **1.** A raised place for burning sacrifices or incense. **2.** The communion-table; a place of prayer. [*<* L.^{OP} *altār*, *<* *altus*, high.]

al'ter, əl'ter, *v.* **I. t.** To change; vary; modify; transform. **II. i.** To become different. [*<* L. *alter*, other.] — **al'ter-a-bl(e)**, *a. Capable of alteration.* — **al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.* — **al'ter-a-tion**, əl'ter-ē'shun, *n.* The act or result of altering, or the state of being altered; modification; change. — **al'ter-a-tive**, əl'ter-ə-tiv, *n.*

1. a. Tending to change gradually the bodily condition to a normal state. **II. n.** An alterative medicine. **al'ter-a-nt**.

al'ter-cate, əl'ter-kēt, *vi.* [*-CA'*TED; *-CA'*TING.] To dispute; wrangle. [*<* L. *altercor*, wrangle, *<* *alter*, another.] — **al'ter-ca-tion**, *n.* Angry controversy; disputing; wrangling.

al'ter-nate, əl'ter-nēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-NA'*TED; *-NA'*TING.] To change, perform, or occur by turns. [L., *alter*, other.]

al'ter-nate, əl'ter-nēt, *n.* **1.** Existing, occurring, or following by turns; reciprocal. **2.** Every other (of a series); pertaining to such a series. **II. n.** [U. S.] A substitute or second. — **al'ter-nate-ly**, *adv.*

al'ter-na-tion, əl'ter-nē'shun, *n.* Occurrence or action of two things or series of things in turn; passage to and fro; permutation.

al'ter-na-tive, əl'ter-nē-tiv, *n.* **1.** Affording a choice between two things. **II. n.** Something that may or must be instead of something else; a choice of two (or more) things. — **al'ter-na-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.* In an alternative manner.

al-though, əl-dhō', *conj.* Admitting or granting that; even though; notwithstanding. [ME. *al thugh*, *al though*; see ALL; THOUGH.]

al'ti-tude, əl'ti-tūd, *n.* Vertical elevation; height. [*<* L. *altus*, high.]

al'to, əl'to or əl'tō, *Mus. I. a.* Sounding or ranging between tenor and treble. **II. n.** The lowest female voice; also, the highest male voice, or counter-tenor. [*<* L.^{It} *altus*, high.]

al'to-geth'er, əl'to-gedh'er, *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; also, finally; permanently. [*<* ME. *al* (see ALL) + TOGETHER.]

al'tru-ism, əl'trū-izm, *n.* Disinterested benevolence. [*<* L.^{It} + *F. alter*, other.] — **al'tru-ist**, *n.* One who holds to altruism. — **al'tru-istic**, *a.* Pertaining to altruism or altruists; marked by disinterested benevolence.

al'um, əl'um, *n.* An astringent mineral salt. [*<* L. *alumen*.]

a-lu'mi-na, ə-lū'mi-nā, *n. Chem.* Aluminum oxide: the most abundant of earths. [*<* L. *alumen*, alum.]

a-lu'mi-num, ə-lū'mi-num, *n.* A light, bluish-white, malleable and ductile metallic element, which does not oxidize or tarnish, is lighter than glass, and by hammering and rolling becomes as hard as iron. [*<* L. *alumen*, alum.] **a'lū-min'i-um**.

al'ways, əl'wēz, *adv.* **1.** Perpetually; ceaselessly. **2.** Regularly; invariably. [*<* AS.

ealne weg, every way, always; see ALL; WAY.] **al'way** [Poet].

am, *am*, *1st per. sing. pres. ind. of BE.* [*<* AS. *eom*, *am*; cp. Gr. *ēmī*, Sans. *ami*, *am*.]

a-main', ə-mēn', *adv.* Vehemently; exceedingly; without delay. [*<* A¹ + MAIN¹, *n.*]

a-mal'gam, ə-mal'gam, *n.* An alloy of mercury; a mixture; combination. [*<* OF. *amalgame*; cp. Gr. *malagma*, soft material.]

a-mal'ga-mate, ə-mal'ga-mēt, *v.* [*-MA'*TED; *-MA'*TING.] **I. t.** To unite (a metal) in an alloy with mercury; form an amalgam with; unite; combine. **II. i.** To form an amalgam; mix. — **a-mal'ga-ma-tion**, *n.* The forming of an amalgam; mingling of races or elements; a substance formed by mixture.

a-man'u-en'sis, ə-man'yū-en'sis, *n.* [*-SES*, *pl.*] One who copies manuscript or takes dictation. [L., *<* *a* (*ab*), from, + *manus*, hand.]

am'a-ranth, əm'a-ranth, *n.* A plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, with flowers that do not fade when gathered; also, an imaginary never-fading flower. [*<* Gr.¹ *a-* priv. + *marainō*, wither.] — **am'a-ran'thin(e)**, əm'a-ran'thin, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing amaranth; unfading; immortal; of purplish hue.

a-mass', ə-mgs', *vt.* To heap up; accumulate. [*<* F. *à*, to, + *masser*, *<* *masse*, mass.] — **a-mass'ment**, *n.* An accumulation; heap.

am'a-teur', əm'a-tūr', *n.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or done by an amateur. **II. n.** One who practises an art or a sport, not professionally, but for the love of it. [*<* L.^F *amator*, lover, *<* *amo*, love.]

am'a-tiv(e), əm'a-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to sexual love; amorous. [*<* L. *amatus*, pp. of *amo*, love.] — **am'a-tiv(e-ness)**, *n.*

am'a-to-ry, əm'a-to-ri, *a.* Characterized by or designed to excite love; expressing or given to sexual love. [*<* L. *amator*; see AMATEUR.]

a-maze', ə-mēz', *vt.* [*A-MAZED*; *A-MA'ZING*.] To confound or bewilder; astonish greatly. [*<* A² + MAZE.] — **a-maz'ed-ly**, ə-mēz'ed-ly, *adv.* — **a-maze'ment**, *n.* Wonder; surprise; astonishment. — **a-ma'zing**, *pa.* Causing amazement; astonishing; wonderful. — **-ly**, *adv.*

Am'a-zon, əm'a-zən, *n.* One of a mythical race of female warriors; any female warrior; a virago. [*<* Gr.¹ *Amazon*.] — **Am'a-zo'nian**, əm'a-zō'n-ian, *n. I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Amazons; warlike; masculine; bold. **2.** Pertaining to the Amazon river. **II. n.** An Amazon.

am-bas'sa-dor, əm-bas'a-dər, *n.* A diplomatic agent of highest rank; minister plenipotentiary; any official messenger or agent. [*<* F. *ambassadeur*, *<* L. *ambactus*, servant.] **em-bas'sa-dor**. — **am-bas'sa-dress**, əm-bas'a-dres, *n. I.* A female ambassador. **2.** The wife of an ambassador.

am'ber, əm'ber, *n.* **1.** A. Pertaining to or like amber. **II. n.** A yellowish fossilized vegetable resin, hard, brittle, and translucent. [*<* Ar.^F *'anbar*, ambergris.]

am'ber-gris, əm'ber-gris, *n.* A waxy substance from the sperm-whale used in perfumery. [*<* F. *ambre gris*, gray amber.]

am'bi-dex'ter, əm'bi-dex'ter, *n.* **1.** An Ambidextrous. **II. n. 1.** One who uses both hands equally well. **2.** A double-dealer; hypocrite. [*<* L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *dexter*, right hand.] — **am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty**, *n. 1.* The

fiū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

state or quality of being ambidextrous. **2.** Duplicitly; trickery. — **am^{bi}-dex^{trous}**, am^{bi}-dex^{trous}, *a.* Able to use both hands equally well; very dexterous or skillful; dissembling; double-dealing.

am^{bi}-ent, am^{bi}-ent, *a.* Enclosing; encompassing. [*< L. ambi-, around, + eo, go.*]

am^{big}-u-ous, am^{big}-yu-us, *a.* Capable of being understood in more senses than one; having a double meaning; equivocal; uncertain. [*< L. ambi-, around, + ago, drive.*]

— **am^{big}-u-ous-ly**, adv. — **am^{bi}-gu-i-ty**, am^{bi}-guⁱ-i-ty, *n.* [*-TIES^{pl}.*] The quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness; an equivocal expression. — **am^{big}-u-ous-ness**.

am^{bi}-tion, am^{bish}-un, *n.* **1.** Eager or inordinate desire of power or distinction for its own sake. **2.** Worthy eagerness to achieve something great and good. **3.** An object of ambitious effort. [*< L. ambitio(n)-, < ambio, go about (i. e. to solicit votes).*]

am^{bi}-tious, am^{bish}-us, *a.* **1.** Actuated or characterized by ambition; aspiring. **2.** Pretentious; showy. — **-ly**, adv. — **-ness**, *n.*

am^{bl}(e), am^{bl}. **I.** *vt.* [*AM^{BL}(E)D*; *AM^{BLING}.*] To move with an easy, careless pace or with a swaying motion. **II.** *n.* An easy gait of a quadruped, in which both legs on one side move at once. [*< L.^f ambulo, walk.*]

am^{bro}-sia, am^{bro}-zio, *n.* The fabled food of the gods; delicious food. [*< Gr. ambrosia, < a-priv. + mbrotos, for mortos, mortal.*]

— **am^{bro}-sial**, am^{bro}-zio, *a.* Of or like ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; heavenly.

am^{bu}-lance, am^{biu}-lans, *n.* A covered wagon for conveying the sick and wounded. [*L.^f ambulo, walk about.*]

am^{bu}-la-to^{ry}, am^{biu}-la-to^{ri}. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a walker or walking; shifting; not fixed or stationary. **II.** *n.* [*-RIES^{pl}.*] **A**

place, for walking.

am^{bus}-cade^r, *v. & n.* Ambush.

am^{bush}, am^{bush}.

am^{bush}, *vt.* **1.**

To hide, in order

to attack unex-

pectedly. **2.** To attack from an ambush;

waylay. **II.** *n.* The lying concealed, to sur-

prise or attack an enemy; also, the hiding-place

or the persons hidden. [*< LL.^{OP} imbosco, <*

in, in, + boscus, < OHG. busc, G. busch, bush.]

a^{meer}, a^{mir}, *n.* The sovereign of Afghanistan; a Mohammedan prince or governor. [*< Ar. amir, ruler.*] **a^{mir}-t⁺**.

a^{me}-lio-rate, a^{mi}-lio-rét, *v.* [*-RA^{TED}*; *-RA^{TING}.*] **I.** *t.* To make more enduring; relieve; mitigate; improve. **II.** *t.* To grow better; improve. [*< F. améliorer, < a, to, + L. melior, better.*] — **a^{me}-lio-ra-ble**(e, *a.*) — **a^{me}-lio-ra-tion**, a^{mi}-lio-ré^{shun}, *n.* An ameliorating; improvement.

a^{men}, é^{men} or (*Mus.*) d^{men}, *interj.* So it is, or so be it. [*< Heb. áman, made strong.*]

a^{me}-na-ble(e, a^{mi}-na-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; subject to authority. **2.** Submissive; tractable. [*< F. amener, bring to, < a, to, + mener, drive.*] — **a^{me}-na-bil-i-ty**, *n.* **a^{me}-na-ble-ness**; — **a^{me}-na-bly**, adv.

a^{mend}^a, a^{mend}^v, *v.* **I.** *t.* To change for the better; correct; reform; improve. **II.** *i.* To become better in conduct. [*< L.^F e, out of, + menda, fault.*] — **a^{mend}-a-ble**(e, *a.*) — **a^{mend}-a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to amend; corrective.

a^{mend}-ment, a^{mend}-ment, *n.* **1.** Change for the better. **2.** The changing, as of a constitution, bill, or motion; also, any change made or proposed to be made therein.

a^{mends}, a^{mendz}, *n. pl.* Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation.

a^{men}-i-ty, a^{men}-i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES^{pl}.*] Agreeableness; pleasantness; suavity; (in the plural), things marked by such qualities. [*< L. amœnus, pleasant.*]

am^{ent}, am^{ent}, *n.* A catkin. [*< L. amentum.*]

a^{merce}, a^{merz}, *vt.* [*A^{MERCED}*; *-A^{MER}CING.*] To mulct; fine; deprive. [*< OF. à merci, at the mercy of.*]

— **a^{merce}-ment**, *n.*

A^{mer}-i-can, a^{mer}-i-can.

I. *a.* Pertaining to the continent or people of America, or of the United States. **II.** *n.*

1. A citizen of the United States. **2.** An inhabitant of the American continent.

— **A^{mer}-i-can-ism**, *n.* **1.** An American word, phrase, or usage. **2.** American citizenship or spirit.

am^e-thyst, am^e-thist, *n.* **1.** Quartz of a clear purple or violet color; a precious stone.

2. A purple violet color. [*< Gr.^{L+OP} amethystos, < a-priv. + methy, wine.*]

a^{mi}-a-ble(e, é^{mi}-a-bl, *a.* Pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; friendly. [*F.*, *< L. amicitia*; see *AMICABLE*.] — **a^{mi}-a-bil-i-ty**, é^{mi}-a-bilⁱ-ti, *n.* Sweetness of disposition; loveliness. — **a^{mi}-a-ble-ness**; — **a^{mi}-a-bly**, é^{mi}-a-bil, *adv.* Agreeably; complaisantly.

amⁱ-ca-ble(e, amⁱ-ca-bl, *a.* Showing or promoting good will; friendly; peaceable. [*< L. amicitia*, *< amo, love.*] — **amⁱ-a-bil-i-ty**, amⁱ-ca-bl(e)-ness, *n.* The quality of being amicable. — **amⁱ-a-bly**, *adv.*

a^{mid}, a^{mid}, *prep.* In the midst of; among or mingled with. [*< AS. on, in; middan, midde.*] [and stern.

a^{mid}-ships, *adv.* Half-way between stem and midst^v, a^{midst}, *prep.* In the center of; surrounded by; among; amid.

a^{miss}, a^{mis}. **I.** *a.* Out of order or relation; wrong; improper. **II.** *adv.* Improperly; erroneously. [*< A¹ + miss¹, n.*]

amⁱ-ty, amⁱ-ti, *n.* Peaceful relations; mutual good will; friendship. [*< L.^f amicus, friend, < amo, love.*]

am^{mo}-ni-a, am^{mo}-ni-a, *n.* A colorless pungent suffocating gas; also, a solution of this gas in water, known as **spirits of hartshorn**, **aqua ammonia**, etc. — **am^{mo}-ni-a-cal**, am^{mo}-ni-a-cal, *a.* Resembling, containing, or using ammonia. — **am^{mo}-ni-act**.

am^{mu}-ni-tion, am^{miu}-nish-un, *n.* Powder, ball, etc., used in the discharge of firearms; resources for attack or defense. [*< F. ammunition, corr. of munition (see MUNITION).*]

am^{nes}-ty, am^{nes}-ti, *vt.* [*-TIED*; *-TYING.*] To pardon. **II.** *n.* [*-TIES^{pl}.*] A gen-



Ambulance.

eral act of pardon of offenses against a government. [*< Gr. a- priv. + mīnōmai, remember.*]

a-mong', { a-mung', a-mungst', *prep.* **1.** **a-mongst'**, { In or into the midst of; mingled with; shared by all of. **2.** In the class, country, or time of. [*< AS. on, in, + mang, < (g)emang, crowd.*]

am'o-rous, am'o-ros, *a.* Influenced by, pertaining to, or exciting to love or sexual desire; ardent in affection; enamored. [*< L. ¹¹+F amo, love.*] **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

a-mor'phous, a-mōr'fus, *a.* Without definite form; structureless; formless; uncrystallized; unorganized. [*< Gr. a- priv. + morphē, form.*] **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

a-mount', a-maunt'. **I. *vt.*** To reach in the aggregate or in effect; be equivalent: with *to*. **II. *n.*** A sum total; aggregate; result. [*< OF. ā-, to, + mont, mountain.*]

a-mour', a-mūr', *n.* A love-affair. [*F.*] **a-m-per'e'**, am-pār', *n.* The practical unit of electric-current strength.—**a-m-per'age, n.**

am-phi'b-i-ous, am-fib'i-us, *a.* Living both on land and in water; suited to or comprising land and water. [*< Gr. amphi, double, + bios, life.*] **-ly, adv. -ness, n.—am-phi-b'i-an**, am-fib'i-an, *n.* An amphibious animal.

am'phi-the'a-ter, { am-fi-thi'a-ter, *n.* An **am'phi-the'a-tre**, { oval edifice having rows of seats which slope upward from an enclosed arena. [*< Gr. ^L amphi, around, + theatron, theater.*]

am'ple, am/pl, *a.* Spacious or capacious; large; complete; abundant; liberal. [*< L. amplus, large.*]—**am'ple(-ness, n.**

am'pli-ty, *v.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **I. *t.*** To enlarge or expand in statement or treatment; add to. **II. *i.*** To dilate; expatiate. [*< F. amplifier, < L. amplus (see AMPLE) + facio, make.*]—**am'pli-fi-ca'tion**, am-pli-fi-ké'shun, *n.* Elaboration; augmentation; addition.

am'pli-tude, am/pli-tūd, *n.* The state or quality of being ample; largeness; scope; fullness. [*< L. amplitudo, < amplus, large.*]

am'ply, am/pli, *in* an ample manner; largely; liberally; sufficiently.

am'pu-tate, am'pu-tēt, *vt.* [*-TA'TED⁴; -TA'TING.*] To cut off, as a limb. [*< L. ambi-, around, + puto, trim, < putus, clean.*]—**am'pu-ta'tion, n.**

am'u-let, am'yu-let, *n.* A small object worn to protect from witchcraft, accident, or ill luck; a charm. [*< L. amuletum, charm.*]

a-muse', a-miūz', *vt.* [*A-MUSED'; A-MU'SING.*] **1.** To occupy pleasantly; divert; entertain. **2.** To excite to mirth. [*< F. amuser, < ā, at, + OF. muser, stare.*]—**a-muse'ment, n.** Diversion; recreation; an entertainment, game, or spectacle.—**a-mu'sing-ly, adv.**

an, *an, indef. art. or adjective.* One, or any; used for the article *a* before words beginning with a vowel sound. [*< AS. an, one.*]

an-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **an-¹**, against; as, answer [*< AS. and; see A-¹*]; **an-²**, on, in; as, anon [*< AS. an; see A-¹*]; **an-³**, in; as, anoint [*< L. in*]; **an-⁴**, to; as, annal [*< L. ad*]; **an-⁵**, on both sides; as, ancillary [*< L. an-, for ambi-, around*]; **an-⁶**, up, back; as, anode [*< Gr. ana; see ANA-¹*]; **an-⁷**, not; as, anarchy [*< Gr. an-; see A-¹*].

-an, *suffix* (often with euphonic *-i-*). Pertaining to: used in nouns or adjectives denoting country, origin, race, etc.; as, Italian, amphibian, Lutheran. [*< L. -anus, -ana, -anum, an adj. termination.*]

ana-, *prefix*. Up; back; again; anew; sometimes capable of being rendered *re-*; as, anabaptism, rebaptism. [*< Gr. ana-, < ana (prep.), on.*]

-ana, *suffix* (often with euphonic *-i-*). Pertaining to: connected with a certain notable subject, person, place, etc.; as, Johnsoniana, etc. [*L. neut. pl. of suf. -anus.*]

an-ach'ro-nism, an-ā'ro-nizm, *n.* A chronological error; something occurring or represented as occurring out of its proper time. [*< Gr. ana, back, + chronos, time.*]

an'a-con'da, an'a-con'da, *n.* A very large non-venomous tropical serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; a boa or python. **an'aes-the'si-a**, etc. See ANÆSTHESIA, etc.

an-a-gram, an-a-gram, *n.* A word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of a different word or phrase. [*< Gr. ^F ana, anew, + graphō, write.*]—**an-a-gram-mat'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.—an-a-gram-mat'ic-al-ly, adv.*

a-nal'o-gy, a-nal'o-ji, *n.* [*-GIES; pl.*] Resemblance of properties or relations; similarity without identity. [*< Gr. ^{L+F} ana, according to, + logos, proportion.*]—**an'a-log'ic-al**, *a.* Containing or involving analogy. **an'a-log'ic-i-**—**an'a-log'ic-al-ly, adv.** Figuratively.—**an-al'o-gous**, -gus, *a.* Resembling in certain respects.—**an'a-logue**, an'a-leg, *n.* Anything analogous to something else.

a-nal'y-sis, a-nal'i-sis, *n.* [*-SES, -SIZ, pl.*] The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; also, a tabular statement; logical synopsis. [*< Gr. ana, back, + lyō, loose.*]

—**an'a-lyt'ic** or **-ic-al**, an-a-lit'ic, *ad. a.* Pertaining to or proceeding by analysis; resolving into first principles.—**an'a-lyt'ic-al-ly, adv.**

an'a-lyze, { an'a-laiz, *vt.* [*-LYZED, -LYSED*]; **an'a-lyse**, { -LY'ZING, -LY'SING. To make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically. —**an'a-lyst, n.** One who analyzes.

an'a-pest, { an'a-pest, *n. Pros.* A metrical **an'a-pæst**, { foot consisting of two short syllables and one long syllable. [*< Gr. ana, back, + paidō, strike.*]—**an'a-pes'tic** or **-pæst'ic, a. & n.** **an'a-pes'(or -pæst')ic-al.**

an'arch-ism, an'ark-izm, *n.* The theory that all forms of government are wrong and unnecessary.—**an'arch-ist**, an'ark-ist, *n.* A violent and destructive opponent of all government.—**an'arch-is'tic, a.**

an'arch-y, an'ark-i, *n.* Absence or utter disregard of government; lawless confusion and disorder; anarchism. [*< Gr. anarchia, < anarchos, without a head.*]—**an-ar'chic**, an-ār'kic, *a.* Without or opposed to government; lawless. **an-ar'chic-al.**

a-nath'e-ma, a-nath'e-ma, *n.* [*-MAS or AN'-A-THEM'-A-TA, pl.*] A formal ecclesiastical ban or curse; also, a person or thing anathematized. [*< Gr. anathema, curse, < ana, up, + tithēmi, place.*]—**a-nath'e-ma-tize** or **-tise**, -talz, *vt. & vi.* [*-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.*] To pronounce an anathema against; utter anathemas.

a-nat'o-my, a-nat'o-mi, *n.* [*-MIES; pl.*] **1.** The science of the structure of organisms, as of the human body; also, a treatise on this science. **2.** The art or practise of dissection; also, a corpse or skeleton; hence, any emaciated person. [*< Gr. ana, up, + temnō, cut.*]

fū'tū-re (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

—**an''a-tom'ic-al**, *a*. Pertaining to anatomy or dissection; produced by dissection; structural as distinguished from functional. **an''a-tom'ic-ly**, *adv.* —**a-nat'o-mist**, *n*. One skilled in anatomy. —**a-nat'o-mize**, *vt.* [*MIZED*; *-MIZ'ING*]. To dissect; examine critically; analyze. —**-mise**.

—**ance**, *suffix*. Forming from adjectives in *-ant*, and also directly from verbs, nouns denoting action, quality, or state; as, abundance, forbearance, perseverance. [*< F. -ance, < L. -antia, -entia*, termination used to form nouns from participles.] —**-an-cy**.

an'ces-tor, an'ses-tor, *n*. A forefather; progenitor. [*< L. of ante*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

—**an-ces-tral**, *a*. Of, pertaining to, or inherited from an ancestor. —**an'ces-try**, an'ses-tri, *n*. [*-TRIES*, *pl.*] 1. One's ancestors collectively. 2. Descent; noble or worthy lineage.

an'chor, an'cor, *n*. **I. t.** 1. To secure by an anchor. 2. To fix firmly; make secure. **II. i.** To come to anchor; lie at anchor; become fixed, secure, or abiding.

an'chor, *n*. 1. An implement for holding a vessel to the bottom by means of a connecting cable. 2. Anything that makes stable or secure. [*< AS. ancor*, *< Gr.^L ankura*, hook.]

an'chor-age, an'cor-ij, *n*. 1. A place fit for or used for anchoring. 2. A coming to or lying at anchor. 3. That to which something is anchored; a means of support or security. 4. The fee or equipment for anchoring.



Anchor.

f, f, flukes.

an'cho-ret, an'co-ret, *n*. A recluse; hermit. [*< Gr. ana*, back, + *chōrē*, retire.] **an'cho-rite**.

an'cho'vy, an'cho'vi, *n*. [*-VIES*, *pl.*] A very small, herring-like fish, utilized for table sauce. [*< Basque^{sp} anchova*, *< antzua*, dry.]

an'cient, en'shent, *a*. Belonging to or having existed from a remote antiquity; of great age; very old. [*< F. ancien*, *< LL. antianus*, *< L. ante*, before.] —**an'cient-ly**, *adv.* In the distant past; of old.

an'cient¹, *n*. One who lived in ancient times. **an'cient²**, *n*. A flag or a standard-bearer. [*Corruption of ENSIGN.*]

and, *and*, *conj.* A particle denoting addition; used as a connective. [*< AS. and, ond*, and.]

and'i'ron, and'a'irn, *n*. A metallic support for wood in an open fireplace. Called also **fire-dog**. [*< OF. andier*, andiron.]



Andirons.

—**ane**, *suffix*. Same as *-AN*; where, however, both the *-an* and *-ane* forms exist, it is with a difference in meaning, as in *human*, *humane*.

an'ec-dote, an'ec-dōt, *n*. A brief account of some incident; a short story. [*< Gr. anekdota*, *< an* - priv. + *ek*, out, + *dotos*, given.] —**an'ec-dot'ic-a**, an'ec-dot'ic-a, *1*. Pertaining to anecdotes. **an'ec-dot'ic-al**. 2. Having the habit of telling anecdotes. **an'ec-dot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

a-ne'mi-a, { a-nf'mi-a, n-f'for -nē'mi-a, *n*. **a-nē'mi-a**, { Deficiency of blood; bloodlessness. [*< Gr. an* - priv. + *haima*, blood.]

a-nem'o-ne, a-nem'o-ng, *n*. A plant of the crowfoot family; a windflower. [*< Gr.^L anemōnē*, windflower.]



Anemone.
a, fruit.

an'e-roid, an'e-roid, **I. a**. Not employing a fluid.

II. n. An aneroid barometer or battery. [*< Gr. a* - priv. + *nēros*, wet, + *eidos*, form.] — **aneroid barometer**, an instrument showing atmospheric pressure by the movements of the elastic top of an exhausted metallic box.

an'es-the'si-a, { an'es-thf'si-a
an'es-the'si-a, { or -thē'si-a, *n*.

Loss of physical sensation. [*< Gr. an* - priv. + *aisthanomai*, perceive.] **an'es-the'sis**.

—**an'es-** [or **-as-**] **thet'ic**, an'es-thet'ic, **I. a**. Pertaining to or producing anesthesia; making insensible of pain. **II. n**. That which produces anesthesia, as ether.

an'eu-rism, { an'y-u-rizm, *n*. A tumor
an'eu-rism, { formed by a morbid dilatation of the coats of an artery. [*< Gr. ana*, up, + *eury*, wide.]

a-new¹, a-nū¹, *adv.* As a new act; in a new way; once more; again.

an'gel, en'jel, **I. a**. Angelic. **II. n. 1.** A spiritual being, especially one of celestial purity. 2. A former English gold coin worth from 6s. 8d. to 10s. [*< Gr.^L + of angelos*, messenger.]

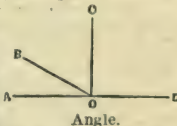
an'gel'ic, an-jel'ic, *a*. Pertaining to, like, or consisting of angels; celestial; pure; beautiful; saintly. **an'gel'ic-ally**, *adv.*

an'ger, an'jer, **I. vt.** To provoke; irritate. **II. n**. Violent vindictive passion; sudden and strong displeasure; wrath; ire. [*ME. anger*, affliction, trouble.]

an'gle, an'gl, *vt. & vi.* [*AN'GL(E)D*; *AN'GLING*]. To fish with rod, hook and line: with *for*. [*< AS. angel*, *angul*, hook, fish-hook.]

—**an'gler**, *n*. One who fishes with rod, hook, and line. —**an'gling**, *n*. The act or art of fishing with rod, hook, and line.

an'gle¹, *n*. The figure, concept, or relation of two straight lines emanating from one point; a corner or point. [*F. < L. angulus*, corner.]



Angle.

In the strictest mathematical sense the word *angle* signifies that relation of the lines which is measured by the amount of rotation necessary to make one coincide with the other. This amount is commonly expressed in degrees. When the sides of an angle are perpendicular to each other, it is a *right angle* (see fig. AOC); when less than a right angle (as AOB or BOC), an *acute angle*; when greater than a right angle (as BOD), an *obtuse angle*; when the sides go out in opposite directions (as AOD), a *straight angle*. Any angle not a right or straight angle is an *oblique angle*.

an'gle², *n*. A fish-hook; fishing-tackle; a fishing with hook and line.

An'gle³, *n*. One of the early conquerors of

Great Britain, from whom the country was called England (Angle-land).

an'gry, an'gri, *a.* [AN'GRI-ER; AN'GRI-EST.] Moved with, evincing, or affected by anger; indignant; inflamed; keen; sharp.—**an'gri-ly**, *adv.*—**an'gri-ness**, *n.*

an'guish, an'gwish, *vt. & vi.* To inflict or suffer anguish. **II. n.** Excruciating mental or bodily pain; agony; torture. [*L. OF angu*, choke.]

an'gu-lar, an'giu-lar, *a.* **1.** Having an angle or angles; sharp-cornered; pointed. **2.** Measured by an angle. **3.** Pertaining to angles. **4.** Bony; awkward and ungraceful. **5.** Of a crabbed disposition. [*L. angulus*, corner.]

—**an'gu-lar'i-ty**, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*] The state or condition of being angular. **an'gu-lar-ness**; —**an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

an'il, an'il, *n.* **1.** A West-Indian indigo-plant. **2.** The dye indigo. [*F.*, < *Ar. al*, the, + *nīl*, < Sans. *nīl*, indigo.]

an'il(e), an'il, *a.* Like an old woman; feeble-minded. [*L. anus*, old woman.]

—**an'il'i-ty**, *n.*

an'i-lin, an'i-lin, *n.* A colorless oily compound. **an'i-line**, *n.* pound, the base of many coal-tar dyes. [*ANIL*.]

an'i-mad-vert', an'i-mad-vert', *vi.* To pass criticism or censure; take note or cognizance; followed by *upon*. [*L. animadverto*, < *animus*, mind, + *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]

—**an'i-mad-ver'sion**, an'i-mad-ver'shun, *n.* Criticism or censure.

an'i-mal, an'i-mal, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from an animal or animals; pertaining to the bodily life of man. **II. n.** **1.** A sentient living organism other than a plant. **2.** A sentient creature inferior to man; a brute. **3.** A debased and sensual human being. [*L.*, < *anima*, breath.]—**an'i-mal-ism**, *n.* The state, condition, or activity of mere animals.

an'i-mal'cu-la, *n.* Plural of **ANIMALCULUM**.

an'i-mal'cule, an'i-mal'kiul, *n.* [—*CULES*, -kiulz, *pl.*] An animal of microscopic smallness.

—**an'i-mal'cu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to or like animalcules.

an'i-mal'cu-lum, -kiu-lum, *n.* [—*LA*, *pl.*] An animalcule. [*L.*, dim. of *animal*, *ANIMAL*.]

an'i-mate, an'i-mēt, *vt.* [—*MA*'TED; -*MA*'TING.] To impart life to; make alive; move to action; enliven; inspire.

II. a. Possessing animal life; living; lively. [*L. anima*, breath.] **an'i-ma'ted**; —**an'i-ma'tion**, an'i-mē'shun, *n.* The act of imparting or the state of possessing life; liveliness; vivacity.

an'i-mos'i-ty, an'i-mos'i-ti, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*] Active and vehement enmity; hatred; ill will. [*L. animositas* (-*is*, < *animus*, courage.)]

an'i-mus, an'i-mus, *n.* The animating thought or purpose; spirit; intention; temper. [*L.*]

an'ise, an'is, *n.* A small North-African plant that furnishes aniseed; aniseed. [*Gr. anison*, anise.]—**an'i-seed'**, *n.* The fragrant warm-tasting seed of the anise plant.



Anise.
a, root; b, top.

an'kle, an'kl, *n.* The joint connecting the foot and the leg. [*AS. ancleow*.]

an'klet, an'klet, *n.* A band for the ankle.

an'nals, an'alz, *n. pl.* A record of events in chronological order. [*L. annales*, < *annus*, year.]—**an'nal-ist**, *n.* A writer of annals.

an-neal', an-nil', *vt.* **1.** To render soft and tough by heating and then slowly cooling. **2.** To fix (colors or enamel) by heating and cooling. [*AS. on*, on, + *ælan*, burn.]

an-nex', an-nex', *vt.* To add or affix at the end; join; unite, as territory, etc.; attach, as a condition. [*L. ad*, to, + *necto*, bind.]

—**an'nex-a'tion**, an'ek-ē'shun, *n.* The act of annexing; something annexed; an addition.

an-nex', an-nex' or an'ex, *n.* An addition; appendix; addendum.

an-ni'hi-late, an-noi'hi-lēt, *vt.* [—*LA*'TED; -*LA*'TING.] To reduce to nothing; destroy absolutely; also, to destroy the identity or organization of. [*L. ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing.]—**an-ni'hi-la'tion**, an-noi'hi-lē'shun, *n.* An annihilating; destruction; disintegration.

an'ni-ver'sa-ry, an'i-ver'sa-ri, *a.* Recurring annually. **II. n.** [—*RIES*, *pl.*] A day separated by a year or by an exact number of years from some past event; a commemorative observance on such a day. [*L. annus*, year, + *verto*, turn.]

an'no Dom'i-ni, an'o dōm'i-nai or -ni, in the year of our Lord or of the Christian era; abbreviated A. D.

an'no-tate, an'o-tēt, *v.* [—*TA*'TED; -*TA*'TING.]

I. t. To make explanatory or critical notes on or upon. **II. i.** To make notes. [*L. ad*, to, + *nota*, mark.]—**an'no-ta'tion**, an'o-tē'shun, *n.* The act of annotating; a note or comment.—**an'no-ta'tor**, *n.* A commentator.

an-nounce', an-nouns', *vt.* [AN-*NOUNCED*; AN-*NOUN*'TING.] To give intelligence of; proclaim; declare. [*L. ad*, to, + *nuntius*, messenger.]—**an-nounce'ment**, *n.* The act of announcing; publication; declaration.

an-noy', an-nei', *vt.* To be troublesome to; worry; bother; irritate.—**an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to cause annoyance.

an-noy'ance, an-nei'ans, *n.* The act of annoying or that which annoys; the state of mind of one who is annoyed.

an'nu-al, an'yū-al, *a.* **1.** Returning or occurring every year. **2.** Pertaining to the year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting only one year. **II. n.** **1.** A book or pamphlet issued once a year. **2.** A plant or other organism living but for a single year or season. [*L. annus*, year.]—**an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Year by year; yearly.

an-nu'i-ty, an-niū'i-ti, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*] An annual allowance or income. [*L. F. annus*, year.]

an-nul', an-nul', *vt.* [AN-*NULLED*; AN-*NUL*'LING.] To destroy the force of; render or declare void; nullify; abolish. [*L. OF ad*, to, + *nullus*, none.]—**an-nul'ment**, *n.*

an'nu-lar, an'yū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or formed like a ring; ring-shaped; marked with rings. [*L. annulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.]

an-nun'ci-ate, an-nun'shi-ēt, *vt.* [—*A*'TED; -*A*'TING.] To make known; announce. [*L. annuntio*, announce.]

—**an-nun'ci-a'tion**, an-nun'si-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of announcing, or that which is announced; a proclamation. **2.** (1) The announce-

ment by the angel to the Virgin. *Luke* 1, 28-38. (2) [A.] The festival (March 25) commemorating this event.—**an-nun'ci-a'tor**, *n.* A person or thing that announces; a device for showing a number or name when a bell is rung.

an'o-dyne, an'o-din. *I. a.* Having power to allay pain; soothing. *II. n.* Anything that relieves pain, calms, soothes, or comforts; an opiate. [*< Gr. an-priv. + odyne, pain.*]

a-noint', a-noint', *vt.* To put or pour oil upon, especially in sign of consecration; consecrate. [*< L. in, on, + ungo, smear.*]

a-nom'a-lous, a-nem'a-lus, *a.* Deviating from the common rule; irregular; exceptional; abnormal. [*< Gr. an-, not, + homalos, even, + homos, same.*]—**a-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.*

a-nom'a-ly, a-nem'a-li, *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] Deviation from rule, type, or form; irregularity; anything abnormal.

a-non', a-nen', *adv.* **1.** In a little while; soon; presently; immediately. **2.** At another time; again. [*< AS. on ðn, in one.*]

a-non'y-mous, a-nen'i-mus, *a.* Having no acknowledged name; bearing no name. [*< Gr. an-priv. + onyma, name.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

an-oth'er, an-udh'er, *a. & pron.* Not the same; distinct; different; one more.

an'swer, gn'sgr, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To speak or act; reply in response to; acknowledge; obey; retaliate. **2.** To make or be a sufficient reply to; controvert. **3.** To solve, as a riddle. **4.** To be sufficient for. **5.** To atone for; expiate. **6.** To correspond to; respond to reciprocally. **7.** To grant (a petition); reply favorably to (a petitioner). **II. i. 1.** To reply or respond. **2.** To speak or act in response to a call or action. **3.** To meet a want; be sufficient. **4.** To be responsible; atone; pay. **5.** To correspond. [*< AS. and-, against, + sverian, swear.*]

an'swer, *n.* **1.** A reply or response, especially one that is adequate and final. **2.** Any action in return or in kind; retaliation. **3.** A correct solution.—**an'swer-a-ble**, -a-bl, *a.* **1.** Responsible; amenable; requiring or admitting of answer; obligated to answer. **2.** Corresponding; adequate; suitable.—**an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.*

ant, qnt, *n.* A small insect; an emmet; a piemire. [*Contr. < AS. Æmete.*]

ant-, *prefix.* Against, etc. See **ANTI-**.

-ant, *suffix.* **1.** In the act or process of doing (what is denoted by the stem); used to form adjectives with nearly the meaning of the ppr.; as, militant, litigant, etc. **2.** One who does (what is indicated by the stem); forming nouns of adjectival origin; as, servant, one who serves. [*< L. an(t)-s, -en(t)-s, ppr. suffix.*]

an-tag'o-nize, an-tag'o-niz, *v.* [-NIZED, -NIZED, -NIS; -NIS; -NIS, -NIS.]

an-tag'o-nise, an-tag'o-niz, *v.* [-NIZED, -NIZED, -NIS; -NIS; -NIS, -NIS.] **I. t.** To oppose, contend with, or struggle against; counteract; neutralize, offset, or check. **II. i.** To be or act in antagonism. [*< Gr. anti, against, + agonizomai, contend, strive.*]—**an-tag'o-nism**, -nizm, *n.* Mutual resistance; opposition; hostility.—**an-tag'o-nist**, *n.* An adversary; opponent.—**an-tag'o-nistic**, *a.* Opposed; hostile.—**-al-ly**, *adv.*

ant-arctic, ant-ärc'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the south pole or the regions near it. [*< Gr. antarktikos, southern.*]

ante-, *prefix.* Before, in time, order, or position; as, antechristian, antenatal. Compare **ANTI-**. [*< L. ante, before.*]

ant'-eat'er, gnt'-it'gr, *n.* A mammal that feeds on ants.

an'te-ce-dent, an'te-si'dent. **I. a.** Going before; preceding; anterior. **II. n. 1.** One who or that which precedes or goes before. **2.** The noun or phrase to which a relative pronoun refers. **3. pl.** The facts, collectively, that have gone before in the history of a person or thing.

an'te-cham'ber, an'te-chém'ber, *n.* A room serving as an entranceway to another apartment.

an'te-date, an'te-dét, *vt.* [-DA'TED², -DA'TING.] **1.** To assign to a date earlier than the actual one; date back. **2.** To be or occur earlier than (something else).

an'te-di-lu'vi-an, an'te-di-lü'vi-an. **I. a.** Pertaining to the times, events, etc., before the flood; antiquated; primitive. **II. n.** A person, animal, or plant that lived before the flood; an old or old-fashioned person. [*< ANTE- + L. diluvium, deluge.*]

an'te-lope, an'te-löp, *n.* A deer-like animal, intermediate between cattle and goats, as the gazel, etc. [*< Gr. LL + F antholops, an animal.*]

an'te-me-rid'i-an, an'te-me-rid'i-an, *a.* Before noon; between midnight and the next noon.

ant'e-met'ic, ant'e-met'ic. **I. a.** Allaying or preventing vomiting. **II. n.** A remedy used to allay or prevent vomiting.

an'te-mun'dane, an'te-mun'den, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, existing, or occurring before the world's creation. **2.** Being or occurring before one's birth.

an'te-na'tal, an'te-nè'tal, *a.* Occurring or existing before birth; pertaining to conditions before birth.

an-ten'na, an-ten'a, *n.* [-NÆ, -nè or -nè, *pl.*] One of the feelers on the head of an insect; one of the horns of a snail. [*L., sail-yard, < Gr. ana, up, + teinō, stretch.*]

an-te'ri-or, an-ti'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Antecedent in time; prior; earlier. **2.** Farther front or forward in space; situated at or turned to the front. [*L., < ante, before.*]

an'te-room, an'te-rüm, *n.* A waiting-room; antechamber.

an'them, an'them, *n.* A joyous or triumphal song or hymn, or the music to which it is set. [*< Gr. LL + AS anti, against, + phōnē, voice.*]

an'ther, an'ther, *n.* Bot. The pollen-bearing part of a stamen. [*< Gr. anthos, flower.*]

an-thol'o-gy, an-thol'o-jī, *n.* [-GIËS, *pl.*] A collection of choice literary extracts. [*< Gr. anthos, flower, + legō, gather.*]

—**an'thro-log'ic-al**, *a.*

an'thra-cite, an'thra-sit, *n.* Mineral coal of nearly pure carbon; hard coal. [*< Gr. anthrax, coal.*]

an'thro-poid, an'thro-peld. **I. a.** Somewhat like a human being in form; manlike.



Ant-eater. 1/3



Antelope. 1/25

II. n. An anthropoid ape. [*< Gr. anthrōpos, man, + -oid.*]

an"thro-pol'o-gy, an"thro-pol'o-jī, *n.* [*-GIES², pl.*] The science of man. [*< Gr. anthrōpos, man, + -ology, suffix.*]—**an"thro-po-log'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to anthropology or to man. **an"thro-po-log'ist,**—**an"thro-pol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or specialist in anthropology.

anti-, prefix. Against; opposed to; opposite to; corresponding to; in return for; instead of; equal to; like; mutually; commonly changed to *ant-* before a vowel, and to *anth-* before the aspirate. [*< Gr. anti, against.*]

an'tic, an'tic. **I. a.** Odd; fantastic; ludicrous; incongruous. **II. n.** **1.** A prank; caper. **2.** A clown; buffoon. **3.** A grotesque figure or play. [*< L.² antiquus, ancient.*]

An'ti-christ, *n.* An enemy of Christ; a false Christ.—**an"ti-christ'ian,** *a.* Opposed to Christ or Christianity; pertaining to Antichrist.

an-tic'i-pate, an-tis'i-pēt, *v.* [*-PA'TED²; -PA'TING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To look forward to; foresee; expect. **2.** To act sooner than; forestall; prevent; foresee and fulfil beforehand; do, take, or use beforehand; forestate. **II. i.** To do or consider something before the usual or proper time; cherish anticipation. [*< L. ante, before, + capio, take.*]—**an-tic'i-pa'tion,** an-tis'i-pē'shun, *n.* The act of anticipating, in any sense; prevision or forestate; expectation.

an"ti-cli'max, an"ti-clai'max, *n.* **1. Rhet.** A gradual or sudden decrease in the importance or impressiveness of what is said: the opposite of *climax*. **2.** Any sudden descent or fall contrasted with a previous rise.

an'ti-dote, an'ti-dōt, *n.* Anything that will counteract or remove the effects of poison, disease, or any evil. [*< Gr. antidōton, < anti, against, + didōmi, give.*]—**an"ti-do'tal,** *a.* Having the nature or effect of an antidote; pertaining to antidotes.

an'ti-mo-ny, an'ti-mo-nī, *n.* A silver-white, hard, crystalline, metallic element used in chemistry, medicine, and in the arts. [*< LL. antimonium, antimony.*]—**an"ti-mo'ni-al,** an'ti-mō'ni-al. **I. a.** Of or containing antimony. **II. n.** An antimonial medicine.

an"ti-no'mi-an, an'ti-nō'mi-an, *n.* One holding that faith frees the Christian from the obligations of the moral law; used also adjectively. [*< Gr. anti, against, + nomos, law.*]—**an"ti-no'mi-an-ism,** *n.*

an-tin'o-my, an-tin'o-mī, *n.* [*-MIES², pl.*] Self-contradiction in a law; opposition of one law or rule to another; irreconcilability of seemingly necessary conclusions; paradox. [*< Gr. anti, against, + nomos, law.*]

an-tip'a-thy, an-tip'a-thī, *n.* [*-THIES², pl.*] An instinctive feeling of aversion or dislike, or that which excites it. [*< Gr. anti, against, + pathos, feeling.*]—**an"ti-pa-thet'ic,** *a.* Having antipathy; naturally repugnant or opposed.

an-tip'o-des, an-tip'o-diz or -dēs, *n. sing. & pl.* A place on the opposite side of the earth, or its inhabitants; any person or thing diametrically opposed to another, or at the opposite extreme from another. [*< Gr. anti, opposite, + pous (pod-), foot.*]—**an-tip'o-dal,** an-tip'o-dal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated on the opposite side of the earth. **2.** Diametrically

opposed.—**an'ti-pode,** an'ti-pōd, *n.* **1.** An exact opposite. **2.** One of the antipodes.

an"ti-qua'ri-an, an'ti-cwē'ri-an. **I. a.** Pertaining to antiquity or to the collecting of antiquities. **II. n.** An antiquary.

an'ti-qua-ry, an'ti-cwē-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] One who collects, examines, or deals in ancient objects, as coins, weapons, etc. [*< L. antiquus; see ANTIQUE, a.*]

an'ti-quate, an'ti-cwēt, *vt.* [*-QUA'TED²; -QUA'TING.*] To make old or obsolete.

—**an'ti-qua'ted,** *pa.* **1.** Out of date; old-fashioned; obsolete. **2.** Ancient; superannuated.

an-tique', an-tic', **I. a.** Ancient in fact or in style. **II. n.** The style of ancient art, or an example of it; the facts and civilization of antiquity collectively. [*F., < L. antiquus, < ante, before.*]

an-tiq'ui-ty, an-tic'wi-tī, *n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being ancient. **2.** Ancient times, people, or civilization, or anything belonging to ancient times. [*< L. antiquus, < antiquus, ANTIQUE.*]


an"ti-sep'tic, an'ti-sep'tic. **I. a.** Preventing or counteracting putrefaction, etc. **-alt.** **II. n.** Anything having antiseptic qualities.

an-tith'e-sis, an-tith'e-sis, *n.* [*-SES, sis, pl.*] **1.** The balancing of contrasted words or ideas against each other. **2.** The direct contrary; a strong contrast. [*< Gr. anti, against, + tithēmi, place.*]—**an"ti-thet'ic-al,** an'ti-thet'ic-al, *a.* Directly opposed; strongly contrasted. **an"ti-thet'ic-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-type, *n.* That which a type prefigures.

ant'ler, ant'ler, *n.* A deciduous bony outgrowth or horn on the head of a deer. [*< L. OF ante, before, + oculus, eye.*]

an'vil, an'vil, *n.* A heavy block of iron or steel, on which metal may be forged. [*< AS. an-, on, + fealdan, fold.*]

anx'ious, anx'shus, *a.* **1.**  Troubled in mind respecting some uncertain matter. **2.** Wor-rying; distressing. **3.** Intent; eager; solicitous. [*< L. anxius, < angō, distress.*]—**anx-i'e-ty,** anx-i'e-tī, *n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] Misgiving; solicitude; eagerness.—**anx'ious-ly,** *adv.*—**anx'ious-ness,** *n.* Anxiety.

an'y, en'ī. **I. a.** **1.** One (person, thing, or part) indefinitely and indifferently; a; any; some. **2.** Some (individuals) of a number, class, or total. **II. pron.** One or more persons, things, or portions out of a number. **III. adv.** Somewhat; in the least; at all. [*< AS. Enig, one, any one.*]

a-or'ta, ē-ōr'ta, *n.* [*-TÆ, -tī or -tē, pl.*] The great artery springing from the left ventricle of the heart and forming the main arterial trunk. [*< Gr. aortē, < aëiro, raise.*]

ap-l, *prefix.* To: assimilated form of *ad-*. See *AD-*.

ap-'s, *prefix.* From: form of *apo-* before a vowel.

a-pace', a-pēs', *adv.* Rapidly; fast. [*A-¹.*]

a-part', a-pārt', *adv.* Separately; aside; by itself; asunder. [*< F. à, to, + pars, part.*]

a-part'ment, a-pārt'ment, *n.* A room or suite of rooms. [*< L.^F ad, to, + partio, divide.*]

ap'a-thy, ap'a-thī, *n.* [*-THIES², pl.*] Lack of feeling, emotion, or sensation; insensibility; indifference. [*< Gr. apatheia, < a-priv. +*

flū'tū're (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

pathos, suffering.]—**ap' a-thet'ic**, *ap' a-thet'ic*, *a*. Without emotion or feeling; unconcerned; impassive; stolid. —**-al-ly**, *adv.*

ape, *ép*. **I. vt.** [APED; A'PING.] To imitate absurdly or slavishly; mimic. **II. n. 1.** An Old World man-like monkey, as a chimpanzee; any monkey. **2.** A mimic. [*< AS. apa, ape.*]

a-peak', *a-pik'*, *adv. Naut.* In or nearly in a vertical position, as an anchor, etc.

a-pe'ri-ent', *a-pi'ri-ent*. *Med. I. a.* Laxative. **II. n.** A gently purgative remedy. [*< L. aperio*, open, *< a*, away, + *pario*, get.].

ap'er-ture, *ap'er-chur or -tūr*, *n.* An open passage; orifice; hole; cleft. [*< L. aperio*; see *APERIENT*.]

a'pex, *é'pex*, *n.* [A'PEX-ES or AP' I-CES, *ap' i-siz or -cés*, *pl.*] The highest point; tip; top; vertex (of an angle). [*L.*, *< apo*, fit.].

aph-, *prefix*. Same as *apo-*.

aph-e'll-on, *af'i'll-on*, *n.* [-LI-A, -li-a, *pl.*] The point in an orbit, as of a planet, farthest from the sun. [*< AP.³ + Gr. hēlios*, sun.].

a'phis, *é'fis or g'fis*, *n.* [APH' I-DES, *af'i-diz*, *pl.*] A plant-sucking insect; a plant-louse. [*< Gr. a-priv. + phéidomai*, spare.] **aph'id** (*af'id*).

aph'o-rism, *af'o-rizm*, *n.* A brief, sententious statement; proverb; maxim; precept. [*< Gr. apo*, from, + *horizō*, divide.]. —**aph'o-rist**, *n.* A maker or user of aphorisms. —**aph'o-ris'tic**, *a*. —**-al-ly**, *adv.*

a'pi-a-ry, *é' [or g'] pi-é-ri*, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place where bees are kept; also, a set of hives, bees, and appliances. [*< L. apiarium*, *< apis*, bee.]. —**a'pi-cul'ture**, *n.* Bee-keeping.

ap'i-cés, *ap'i-siz or -cés*, *n.* A plural of *APEX*.

a-piece', *a-pis'*, *adv.* For each person or thing; to each one; each.

a'pish, *é'pish*, *a*. Like an ape; servilely imitative; foolish and tricky. —**-ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

apo-, *prefix*. Off; from; away. Before a vowel *apo-* is shortened to *ap-*, and before the aspirate *t* it is modified to *aph-*. [*< Gr. apo*, from.].

a-poc'a-lyps (*e*, *a-péc'a-lips*, *n.* **1.** The revelation made to the Apostle John; any remarkable revelation. **2.** [A.] The book of Revelation. [*< Gr. apo*, from, + *kalyptō*, cover.]. —**a-poc'a-lyp'tic**, *a*. —**-al-ly**.

a-poc'o-pe, *a-péc'o-pé*, *n.* A cutting off or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word. [*< Gr. apo*, off, + *koptō*, cut.].

A-poc'ry-pha, *a-péc'ri-fa*, *n. sing. & pl.* Fourteen books of the Septuagint and Vulgate not in the canonical Hebrew Scriptures, and held uncanonical by most Protestants. [*< Gr. apo*, away, + *kryptō*, conceal.]. —**A-poc'ry-phal**, *a*. **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha. **2.** [a.] Of doubtful authenticity; spurious.

ap'od, *ap'ed*. **I. a.** Without feet. **II. a.** A footless animal. **ap'o-dant'**, *ap'o-dal*, *a*.

ap'o-gee, *ap'o-jī*, *n.* That point of the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth. [*< Gr. apo*, from, + *gē*, earth.]. —**ap'o-ge'al**, *-an*, *a*.

a-pol'o-get'ic, *a-pel'o-jet'ic*, *a*. **I.** Of the nature of an apology. **a-pol'o-get'ic-al**. **II. n.** An apology or defense.

a-pol'o-gist, *a-pol'o-jist*, *n.* One who argues in defense of any person or cause.

a-pol'o-gize, *-gise*, *a-pol'o-jalz*, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZING.] To offer an apology; find or make excuse.

ap'o-log(ue), *ap'o-log*, *n.* A fable or moral tale. [*< Gr. apologos*, *< apo*, from, + *legō*, speak.].

a-pol'o-gy, *a-pel'o-jī*, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** A formal acknowledgment, as of error, offense, or incivility. **2.** A justification or defense: the original meaning. **3.** A poor substitute. [*< Gr. apologia*, a speech in defense, *< apo*, away, + *legō*, speak.].

ap'o-phthegm, etc. See *APOTHEGM*, etc.

ap'o-plex-y, *ap'o-plex-i*, *n.* Sudden loss or diminution of sensation and of the power of voluntary motion; a stroke of paralysis. [*< Gr. apo*, from, + *plēssō*, strike.]. —**ap'o-plec'tic**, *ap'o-plec'tic*, *a*. Pertaining to, affected with, or tending toward, apoplexy. —**-al-ly**.

a-port', *a-pōrt'*, *adv. Naut.* On or toward the left or port (formerly *larboard*) side.

a-pos'ta-sy, *a-pes'ta-el*, *n.* [-SIES, *pl.*] Desertion of one's faith, religion, party, or principles. [*< Gr. apo*, off, + *histēmi*, stand.]. —**a-pos'tate**, *a-pes'tet or -tēt*. **I. a.** Gully of apostasy; false. **II. a-pes'tet**, *n.* One who apostatizes. —**a-pos'ta-tize**, *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZING.] To forsake one's faith or principles.

a-pos'tle, *a-pes'l*, *n.* **1.** One of the twelve chosen by Christ to proclaim his gospel (*Matt.* x, 2-4). **2.** Any zealous advocate of a doctrine or cause. [*< Gr. apostolos*, messenger, *< apo*, off, + *stellō*, send.]. —**a-pos'tle-ship**, *n.* —**a-pos'tol-at-ic**, *ap'os-tol'ic*, *ap'os-tol'ic-al*, *a*. **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle or the apostles. **2.** According to the doctrine and practise of the apostles. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Papal.

a-pos'tro-phe', *a-pes'tro-fré*, *n. Gram. 1.* A symbol (') above the line, to mark the omission, as of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case. **2.** The omission so indicated. [*L.*, *< Gr. apostrophos*, mark of elision.]. —**a-pos'trophize'**, *vi.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZING.] To use the apostrophe; shorten a word by omission.

a-pos'tro-phe', *n. Rhet.* A digressive address, as to an absent person, an attribute, or the Deity. [*< Gr. apostrophē*, a turning away, *< apo*, from, + *strophē*, turn.]. —**a-pos'trophize'**, *v. 1. t.* To address by or in a rhetorical apostrophe. **II. t. To deliver an apostrophe.**

a-poth'e-ca-ry, *a-peth'e-ké-ri*, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who keeps drugs for sale and puts up prescriptions; a druggist; pharmacist. [*< Gr. L.⁺ apo*, away, + *thēmi*, put.]. —**a-poth'e-ca-ries' measure**, *n.* weight, see *MEASURE*, *WEIGHT*.

ap'o-thegm, *ap'o-them*, *n.* A terse, instructive, practical saying; a sententious maxim. [*< Gr. apo*, from, + *phthengomai*, cry out.].

ap'o-the'o-sis, *ap'o-thi'o-sis*, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] Exaltation to divine honors; deification. [*< Gr. apo*, from, + *theos*, god.].

ap-pal', *ap-pél'*, *et.* [AP-PALLED'; AP-PAL'ING.] [*LING.*] To fill with dismay or horror; terrify; shock. [*< L.^{OF} ad*, to, + *paleo*, be pale.]. —**ap-pal'ling-ly**, *adv.*

ap'pa-ra'tus, *ap'a-ré'tus or -rē'tus*, *n.* [-TUS or (rarely) -TUS-ES, *pl.*] A complex device or machine, or a set of tools, appliances, etc. [*L.*, *< ad*, to, + *paro*, make ready.].

ap-par'el, *ap-par'el*. **I. et.** [-ELED or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-LING.] To clothe. **II. n.** Raiment; clothing. [*< L.⁺ ad*, to, + *par*, equal.].

papū, qsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, î, î (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

ap-par'ent, ap-pär'ent, *a.* 1. Clearly perceived or perceivable; evident; obvious; visible. 2. Seeming, in distinction from real or true. [*< L. appareo; see APPEAR.*]—**ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* Obviously or seemingly. [fantom.]

ap"pa-ri'tion, ap"ä-rish'un, *n.* A specter; apparition.

ap-peal, ap-pil', *v.* 1. *t. Law.* To remove to a higher court. **II. i. 1. To make earnest supplication; beseech; entreat; awaken response or sympathy. 2. *Law.* To take a cause to a higher court. [*< L. appello, < ad, to, + pello, drive.*]—**ap-peal'a-ble**(*e, a*). That may be appealed.—**ap-peal'er**, *n.***

ap-peal', *n.* 1. An earnest request; prayer; entreaty. 2. A resort to some higher court or other power, as for sanction or aid.

ap-pear', ap-pir', *vi.* 1. To come forth into view or public notice; become visible, plain, public, or certain. 2. To seem, or seem likely. [*< L. p. ad, to, + pareo, come forth.*]

ap-pear'ance, ap-pir'ans, *n.* 1. External show or aspect. 2. That which appears or seems; semblance. 3. *pl.* Circumstances or indications collectively. 4. A becoming manifest or public; advent; publication; a coming formally into court. 5. A phenomenon.

ap-peace', ap-piz', *vt.* [AP-PEASE'; AP-PEAS'ING.] 1. To reduce to peace; soothe; placate; pacify. 2. To calm, still, or allay. [*< OF. apaisier, < a, to, + pais, peace.*]—**ap-peas'a-ble**(*e, a*).—**ap-peas'a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pel'lant, ap-pel'unt, *n.* One who appeals, in any sense. [*< L. appello; see APPEAL.*]

ap-pel'late, ap-pel'et or -ët, *a. Law.* Pertaining to or having jurisdiction of appeals.

ap"pel-la'tion, ap"el-lë'shun, *n.* A name or title; the act of calling or naming.—**ap-pel'la-tiv**(*e*, ap-pel'a-tiv. 1. *a.* 1. Serving to designate or name. 2. Denoting a class, as common nouns. **II. n. 1. A title; appellation. 2. A common noun. —*ly, adv.* —*-ness, n.***

ap-pend', ap-pënd', *vt.* To add or attach (something subordinate or supplemental). [*< L. ad, to, + pendo, hang.*]—**ap-pend'age**, ap-pend'ij, *n.* A subordinate addition or adjunct.

ap-pen'di-ces, *n.* A plural of APPENDIX.

ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, *n.* [-DIX-es, -dix-ëz, or -di-ces, -di-siz, *pl.*] An addition or appendage, as of supplementary matter at the end of a book. [*L., < ad, to, + pendo, hang.*]

ap-per'tain', ap'er-tën', *vi.* To pertain or belong as by right, fitness, etc.; relate; with to. [*< L. p. ad, to, + pertineo, PERTAIN.*]

ap-pe-tence, { ap'e-tens, -tën-si, *n.* [-TEN-
ap-pe-ten-cy, { CES', -TEN-CIES', *pl.*] Strong craving or propensity; instinct or tendency; affinity. [*< L. ad, to, + peto, seek.*]

ap-pe-tite, ap'e-tait, *n.* A physical craving, as for food; a mental craving; longing. [*< L. ad, to, + peto, seek.*]—**ap-pe-tit'zer**, *n.* Anything that excites appetite or gives relish.

ap-pe-ti'sert—**ap-pe-ti'zing**, *pa.* Giving relish; tempting. **ap-pe-ti'sing**.

ap-plaud', ap-plöd', *vt. & vi.* To express approval of, as by clapping the hands; commend; praise. [*< L. ad, to, + plaudo, strike.*]

—**ap-plause'**, ap-plöz', *n.* The act of applauding; acclamation; approval; praise.—**ap-plaus'iv**(*e, a*). Expressing applause. —*ly, adv.*

ap-ple, ap'l, *n.* The fleshy fruit of a tree of the rose family; also a tree bearing such fruit.

[*< AS. æppel, æpl, apple.*]—**apple of the eye**, the pupil or the eyeball; something precious.

ap-pli'ance, ap-li'ans, *a.* 1. Something applied to effect a result; a device; tool; an instrument. 2. The act of applying; application.

ap-plic-a-ble(*e*, ap-li-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of or suitable for application; relevant; fitting. [*< L. applico; see APPLY.*]—**ap-plic-a-ble'ly**, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] The quality of being applicable; suitability; fitness. **ap-plic-a-ble-ness**.—**ap-plic-a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-plicant, *n.* One who applies; a candidate.

ap-plica'tion, ap-li-kë'shun, *n.* 1. The act of applying. 2. That which is applied, as a remedial agent. 3. That by which one applies; a request. 4. Appropriation to a particular use. [*< L. p. applico; see APPLY.*]

ap-ply', ap-pli', *v.* [AP-PLIED'; AP-PLY'ING.] 1. *t. 1.* To bring into contact with something; devote to a particular use; test in a particular case; attach; refer to. 2. To give wholly (to); devote (oneself), as to study. **II. i. 1. To make formal request; ask; petition; solicit. 2. To have reference, or adaptation. [*< L. applico, < ad, to, + plico, fold.*]**

ap-point', ap-point', *v.* 1. *t. 1.* To name or select (a person for a position); name a time and place for (an act or meeting); assign. 2. To ordain, as by decree; command; prescribe. 3. To fit out; equip; furnish. **II. i. 1. To decree or ordain the doing of something; designate a person for a position. [*< L. p. ad, to, + punctum, point.*]—**ap-point-ee'**, *n.* One who is appointed.—**ap-point'er**, *n.* One who appoints.—**ap-point'ment**, *n.* 1. (1) An appointing or being appointed; position or service to which one is or may be appointed, station; office. (2) An agreement, as for meeting at a given time; an engagement. 2. Something agreed upon; direction; decree; stipulation. 3. Anything for use or adornment; equipment.**

ap-por'tion, ap-pör'shun, *vt.* To divide and assign proportionally; allot. [*< L. ad, to, + portio, portion.*]—**ap-por'tion-ment**, *n.*

ap-po-site, ap'o-zit, *a.* Well adapted; appropriate; pertinent; apt. [*< L. appositus, pp., < ad, to, + pono, place.*]—*ly, adv.* —*-ness, n.*

ap-po-si'tion, ap'o-zish'un, *n.* 1. *Gram.* The relation between nouns in the same subject or predicate and in the same case, where one is attributive or complementary. 2. A placing or being in immediate connection; application; addition. [*< L. appositus; see APPOSITE.*]

—**ap-po-si'tion-al**, *a.*

ap-praise', ap-prëz', *vt.* [AP-PRaised'; AP-PRais'ING.] To make an official valuation of; estimate; value. [*< L. p. ad, to, + pretium, price.*]—**ap-prais'al**, *n.* An appraising; official valuation. **ap-praise'ment**.—**ap-prais'er**, *n.*

ap-pre'ciate, ap-prî'shi-ët, *v.* [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] 1. *t.* To esteem adequately; perceive distinctly. 2. To raise in value. 3. To estimate. **II. i. 1. To increase in value. [*< L. p. ad, to, + pretium, price.*]—**ap-pre'ci-a-ble**(*e*, ap-prî'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be appreciated; perceptible.—**ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.***

—**ap-pre'ci-a'tion**, ap-prî'shi-ë'shun, *n.* 1. An appreciating; true or adequate estimation or recognition. 2. Increase in value.

ap-pre-hend', ap're-hend', *v.* 1. *t. 1.* To lay hold of or grasp mentally; perceive. 2. To

fiütü're (future); äisle; au (out); öil; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ink; thün.

have an impression or opinion of; know partially. **3.** To expect with anxious foreboding; be apprehensive of or concerning. **4.** To arrest; seize. **II. i.** **1.** To think or suppose; surmise; conjecture. **2.** To look forward with foreboding. **3.** To grasp a truth or statement; perceive. [*< L. apprehendo, < ad, to, + prehendo, seize.*]—**ap'pre-hen'si-b(ē, a.** Capable of being apprehended.—**ap'pre-hen'sion, n.** **1.** Distrust or dread concerning the future. **2.** Cognition; estimate; idea; opinion. **3.** The faculty that apprehends; capacity. **4.** Legal arrest. **5.** A mental image.—**ap'pre-hen'siv(e, a.** **1.** Anticipative of evil; anxious; fearful; suspicious. **2.** Quick to apprehend. **3.** Responsive to sense-impressions. **4.** Having cognizance; conscious.

ap-pren'tice, ap-pren'tis. I. vt. [-TICED'; -TING.] To bind as an apprentice. **II. n.** One who is bound by indenture to serve another in order to learn a trade or business; any learner or beginner. [*< L. of apprehendo, AP-PREHEND.*]—**ap-pren'tice-ship, n.**

ap-prise', {ap-praiz', vt. [AP-PRISED', AP-
ap-prize', {PRIZED'; AP-PRIS'ING, AP-PRIZ-
ING.] To notify; advise; inform. [*< F. ap-
pris, < L. apprehendo; see APPREHEND.*]

ap-prise' or **-prize'**. See APPRAISE.

ap-proach', ap-prōch'. I. vt. & vi. To come or cause to come near or nearer to; make advances to. **II. n.** **1.** The act of approaching; a coming nearer. **2.** Nearness; approximation. **3.** Opportunity, means, or way of approaching. **4. pl.** Advances, as to acquaintance, etc. [*< L. ad, to, + propius, compar. of prope, near.*]—**ap-proach'a-ble(e, a.** -ness, *n.*

ap-pro-ba'tion, ap-prō-bē'shun, n. The act of approving; approval; commendation.

—**ap-pro-ba'tiv(e, a.** Expressing or implying approbation.—**ap-pro-ba-to-ry, a.** Of the nature of or pertaining to approbation.

ap-pro-pri-ate, ap-prō-pri-ēt. I. vt. [-A'-TED'; -ATING.] **1.** To set apart for a particular use. **2.** To take for one's own use. **II. a.** Suitable for or belonging to the person, circumstance, place, etc. [*< L. ad, to, + proprius, one's own.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

ap-pro'pri-a'tion, ap-prō'pri-ē'shun, n. An appropriating or something appropriated.

ap-prove', ap-prūv', v. [AP-PROVED'; AP-PROV'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To regard as worthy, proper, or right; commend; sanction. **2.** To show (oneself) worthy of approval. **3.** To prove by trial; test. **II. i.** To think with favor; often with *of*. [*< L. of ad, to, + probus, good.*]—**ap-prov'a-ble(e, a.** Worthy of approval.—**ap-prov'al, n.** Approbation; sanction; commendation.—**ap-prov'ing-ly, adv.**

ap-prox'i-mate, ap-prōx'i-mēt, v. [-MA'TED'; -MATING.] **I. vt. & vi.** To approach or cause to approach closely without exact coincidence. **II. ap-prōx'i-met or -mēt, a.** Nearly, but not exactly, accurate or complete; near. [*< L. ad, to, + proximus, superl. of prope, near.*]

—**ap-prox'i-mate-ly, adv.**—**ap-prox'i-ma-tion, n.** The act or process of approximating; an approximate result.—**ap-prox'i-ma-tiv(e, a.** Obtained by or involving approximation; approximate. -ly, *adv.*

ap-pur'te-nance, ap-pūr'tē-nans, n. Something belonging or attached to something else as an accessory or adjunct. [*< OF. aperte-*

nance, < L. ad, to, + pertineo, PERTAIN.]

—**ap-pur'te-nant, ap-pūr'tē-nant, a.** Appertaining or belonging, as by right; accessory.

a-pri-cot, ē'pri-cot, n. A fruit intermediate between the peach and the plum, or the tree that yields it. [*< F. abricot.*]



April, ē'pril, n. The fourth month. [*< L. Aprilis, < aperio, open.*]

ap'pron, ē'pron or ē'pūrn, n. A covering to protect or adorn the front of a person's clothes; an apron-like, adjustable covering on the front of a carriage. [ME. *napron*, < OF. *naperon*. A *napron* became an *apron*.]

Apricot.

a'pro-pos', a'prō-pō'. I. a. Pertinent; opportune. **II. adv.** **1.** Pertinently; appropriately. **2.** By the way. [*< F. a propos; ā, to, + propos, purpose.*]—**apropos of**, with reference to; as suggested by.

apt, apt, a. **1.** Having a tendency; liable; likely. **2.** Quick to learn; skillful. **3.** Pertinent; apposite. [*< L. aptus, ppl. of apo, fasten, fit.*]

—**apt'ly, adv.**—**apt'ness, n.** Aptitude.

apt'i-tude, apt'i-tūd, n. **1.** Natural or acquired adaptation, bent, or tendency; fitness. **2.** Quickness of understanding; readiness; aptness. [F., < L. *aptus*, fit, fitted; see **APT.**]

a'qua, ē'cwā or g'cwā, n. Water. [L.]

—**a'qua am-mō-ni-ae, ammoni-a, n.** for-tis, nitric acid.—**a. vi'tē, n.** distilled spirits.

a-quā'ri-um, a-cwē'ri-um or -cwā'ri-um, n. [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] A tank or building for aquatic animals or plants. [L., < *aqua*, water.]

a-quat'ic, a-cwāt'ic. I. a. Pertaining to, living, growing in, or adapted to the water. **II. n.** An aquatic animal or plant. [*< L. aquaticus, < aqua, water.*]

a-que-duct, ac-wē-duct, n. A water-conduit for supplying a community from a distance. [*< L. aqua, water, + ductus, pipe.*]

a'que-ous, ē'[or g']cwē-us, a. Pertaining to, made with, formed by, or containing water; watery.

aq'uil-in(e, ac-wi-lin, a. Of or like an eagle or an eagle's beak; curving; hooked. [*< L. aquila, eagle.*]

ar-, prefix. Euphonic form of *ad*. See **AD**.

-ar¹, suffix. Pertaining to; like; as, regular, singular; also, the person or thing pertaining to; as, scholar. [ME. *-er*, < OF. *er*, F. *-aire, -ier*, < L. *-aris* (in nouns *-are*), used for *-atis* when preceded by *i*.]

-ar², suffix. A form of **-ARY**, **-ER**: refashioned in imitation of **-AR¹**; as, vicar, ME. *vicary*, viker.

-ar³, suffix. A form of **-ER**: refashioned in imitation of **-AR²**; as, beggar.

Ar'ab, ar'āb, n. **1.** One of the Arabian race; an Arabian horse. **2.** [a.] A homeless street wanderer, especially a child. [Ar.]

ar'a-besque', ar'a-besk', n. **Art. 1.** Fantastic grouping of animal- and plant-forms, etc., as in Roman and Renaissance decoration. **2.** Flat ornamentation employing interlaced lines and curves, as in Arabian architecture. [*< It. arabesco, < Arabo, Arab, ult. < Ar. Arab.*]—**ar'a-besque', a.**

A-ra'bi-an, a-rē'bi-an, I. a. Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Arabia.

Ar'a-bic, ar'a-bic. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Arabia, its people, language, etc. **II. n.** The language of the Arabians.—**Arabic figures**, the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

ar'a-ble, ar'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being plowed or cultivated. [*< L. arabilis, < aro, plow.*]

ar'bi-ter, dr'bi-tēr, *n.* A chosen or appointed arbitrator or umpire; an absolute and final judge. [*L., < ad, to, < bito, come.*]

ar-bit-ra-ment, dr-bit'ra-mēt, *n.* Decision by arbitration or by an arbiter.

ar'bi-tra-ry, dr'bi-trē-ri, *a.* Fixed, made, or done capriciously or at pleasure; absolute; despotic.—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ar'bi-trate, dr'bi-trēt, *v.* [*-TRA^{TED}; -TRA^{TING}.*] **I. t.** To decide as arbitrator; settle by arbitration. **II. i.** To act as arbitrator; resort to arbitration. [*< L. arbitror, < ar-bi-trō, ARBITER.*]—**ar'bi-tra-tion**, dr'bi-trē-shun, *n.* The hearing and determining of a controversy by a person or persons mutually agreed upon by the parties.—**ar'bi-tra-tor**, dr'bi-trē-tēr, *n.* 1. A person chosen by agreement of parties to decide a dispute between them. 2. One empowered to decide a matter; an arbiter.

ar'bor¹, dr'ber, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A tree. 2. A spindle or axle. [*< F. arbre, < L. arbor, tree.*]

—**ar-bo-re-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a tree or trees; living or situated among trees.—**ar-bo-re-ous**, *a.* Of the nature of or like a tree; forming a tree-trunk, as distinguished from a shrub.—**ar'bo-res-cent**, *a.* Tree-like in character, appearance, or size; branching.

ar'bor², *n.* A bower, as of latticework, supporting vines; a shaded walk or nook. [*Orig. herber, < LL^{OF} herbarium, < herba, herb.*]

ar-bu'tus, dr-biū'tus, *n. Bot.* The Mayflower. **arc**, arc, *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle; a bow; an arch. [*F., < L. arcus, bow.*]

ar-cade¹, dr-kēd', *n.* A vaulted passageway or roofed street; a range of pillared arches. [*F., < It. arcata, < L. arcus, arch.*]

Ar-ca-di-an, dr-kē'or-cq'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia; ideally rural or simple; pastoral.

ar-ca-num, dr-kē'num or-cq-num, *n.* [*-NA, pl.*] An inner secret or mystery. [*L.*]

arch¹, drch, *v. I. t.* To form into an arch; curve; span with an arch or arches. **II. i.** To form an arch or arches.

arch, *a.* 1. Characterized by merry and innocent cunning; roguish; playfully sly; coy. 2. Most eminent; chief. [*< Gr. archos, chief.*]

—**arch'ly**, *adv.*—**arch'ness**, *n.*

arch, *n.* 1. A bow-like curve, structure, or object. 2. *Arch.* A

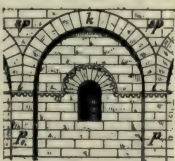
structure supported at the sides or ends only, and formed of distinct pieces no one of which spans the opening. [*< F. arcade, for arc, < L. arcus, bow.*]

ar-chæ-o-l'o-gy, etc. See ARCHEOLOGY, etc.

ar-cha'ic, dr-kē'ic, *a.* Belonging to a former period; going out of use; antiquated. [*< Gr. archē, beginning.*]

—**ar-cha-ism**, dr-kē-izm, *n.* An archaic word, idiom, or expression.

arch'an-gel, drk'ēn'jel, *n.* An angel of highest rank; in Scriptural use, the *archangel*.



Round Arch.

sp, spandrel; k, keystone; p, pier.

arch'bish'op, drch'bish'up, *n.* The chief bishop of a province.—**arch'bish'op-ric**, *n.* The office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch'dea'con, drch'dē'en, *n.* A high official in a diocese, subordinate to the bishop.—**arch'dea'con-ate**, **arch'dea'con-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] *Ecc.* The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

arch'di-o-cese, drch'dai'o-sis, *n.* The diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch'duke¹, drch'diūk', *n.* 1. A son of the emperor of Austria. 2. Formerly, one of several sovereigns in Europe.—**arch'du'cal**, *a.*—

arch'duch'ess, drch'duch'es, *n.* 1. A daughter of the emperor of Austria. 2. The wife of an archduke.—**arch'duch'y**, *n.* [*-DUCH'ESS, pl.*] The territory or office of an archduke.

arch'duke'dom, *n.*

ar'che-ol'o-gy, {dr'ke-el'o-ji, *n.* [*-GIES², -GIES³, -GIES⁴, -GIES⁵, -GIES⁶, -GIES⁷, -GIES⁸, -GIES⁹, -GIES¹⁰, -GIES¹¹, -GIES¹², -GIES¹³, -GIES¹⁴, -GIES¹⁵, -GIES¹⁶, -GIES¹⁷, -GIES¹⁸, -GIES¹⁹, -GIES²⁰, -GIES²¹, -GIES²², -GIES²³, -GIES²⁴, -GIES²⁵, -GIES²⁶, -GIES²⁷, -GIES²⁸, -GIES²⁹, -GIES³⁰, -GIES³¹, -GIES³², -GIES³³, -GIES³⁴, -GIES³⁵, -GIES³⁶, -GIES³⁷, -GIES³⁸, -GIES³⁹, -GIES⁴⁰, -GIES⁴¹, -GIES⁴², -GIES⁴³, -GIES⁴⁴, -GIES⁴⁵, -GIES⁴⁶, -GIES⁴⁷, -GIES⁴⁸, -GIES⁴⁹, -GIES⁵⁰, -GIES⁵¹, -GIES⁵², -GIES⁵³, -GIES⁵⁴, -GIES⁵⁵, -GIES⁵⁶, -GIES⁵⁷, -GIES⁵⁸, -GIES⁵⁹, -GIES⁶⁰, -GIES⁶¹, -GIES⁶², -GIES⁶³, -GIES⁶⁴, -GIES⁶⁵, -GIES⁶⁶, -GIES⁶⁷, -GIES⁶⁸, -GIES⁶⁹, -GIES⁷⁰, -GIES⁷¹, -GIES⁷², -GIES⁷³, -GIES⁷⁴, -GIES⁷⁵, -GIES⁷⁶, -GIES⁷⁷, -GIES⁷⁸, -GIES⁷⁹, -GIES⁸⁰, -GIES⁸¹, -GIES⁸², -GIES⁸³, -GIES⁸⁴, -GIES⁸⁵, -GIES⁸⁶, -GIES⁸⁷, -GIES⁸⁸, -GIES⁸⁹, -GIES⁹⁰, -GIES⁹¹, -GIES⁹², -GIES⁹³, -GIES⁹⁴, -GIES⁹⁵, -GIES⁹⁶, -GIES⁹⁷, -GIES⁹⁸, -GIES⁹⁹, -GIES¹⁰⁰, -GIES¹⁰¹, -GIES¹⁰², -GIES¹⁰³, -GIES¹⁰⁴, -GIES¹⁰⁵, -GIES¹⁰⁶, -GIES¹⁰⁷, 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ar'den-cy, ăr'den-si, *n.* The quality of being ardent; intensity; warmth.

ar'dent, ăr'dent, *a.* Vehement in emotion or action; passionate; intense; also, hot; burning. [*< L.^{OF} ardeo, burn.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* — **ardent spirits**, alcoholic distilled liquors.

ar'dor, ăr'dor, *n.* 1. Warmth or intensity of passion or affection; eagerness; vehemence; zeal. 2. Great heat, as of fire, sun, or fever. [*L., < ardeo, burn.*] **ar'dour**.

ar'du-ous, ăr'dju-us, *a.* 1. Involving great labor, hardship, or difficulty; difficult. 2. Toiling strenuously; laborious. 3. Steep and lofty. [*< L. arduus, steep.*] — **ar'du-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

are, ăr, 1st, 2d, & 3d *per. pl. pres. ind.* of *BE, v.* **are**, ăr, *n.* A land-measure = 119.38 square yards. See **METRIC SYSTEM** under **METRIC**. [*F., < L. area, area.*]

a're-a, ă're-ă, *n.* 1. Any open space. 2. A tract or portion of any surface. 3. Superficial extent. 4. A small sunken court in front of a basement. [*L., open space.*] — **a're-al**, *a.*

a're'na, ă-rî'nd, *n.* The oval central space for contestants in a Roman amphitheater; any sphere of action or contest. [*L., sand.*]

ar'gent, ăr'jent, *a.* Like or made of silver; white; silvery. [*< L.^F argentum, silver.*] — **ar'gen-tifer-ous**, ăr'ji-lê'shî-us, *a.* Silver-bearing.

ar'gil-la'ceous, ăr'ji-lê'shî-us, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like clay; clayey.

ar'go-sy, ăr'go-si, *n.* [-sîs't, *pl.*] A large, richly laden ship, as formerly of Ragusa. [*< It. Ragusea, < Ragusa, port in Dalmatia.*]

ar'gue, ăr'giă, *v.* [AR'GUE; AR'GU-ING.] **I. t.** 1. To urge reasons for or against; debate; discuss. 2. To influence (a person) by argument. 3. To prove; show; imply. **II. i.** To present arguments; contend in argument; reason. [*< L. arguo, show.*]

ar'gu-ment, ăr'giu-ment, *n.* 1. A reason; evidence. 2. A course of reasoning by the use of evidence; demonstration. 3. *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. 4. A contest in reasoning; debate; discussion. 5. The plot or gist of a work; a summary. [*< L. argumentum, < arguo, prove.*] — **ar'gu-men-ta-tion**, *n.* Debate; argument. — **ar'gu-men-ta-tiv(e)**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or marked by argument; given to argumentation.

-arian, *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives and adjectival nouns denoting occupation, age, sect, etc.; as, *predestinarian*. [*< L. arius, -ARY, + -anus, -AN.*]

ar'id, ăr'id, *a.* Parched with heat; dry; barren; profitless. [*< L. aridus, < areo, be dry.*] — **a-rid'i-ty**, *n.* [-tîs's, *pl.*] The state or quality of being arid. **ar'id-ness**.

a-right, ă-răit', *a. & adv.* In a right way; correctly; rightly; exactly.

a-rise, ă-răiz', *vi.* [A-ROSE', ă-rôz'; A-RIS'-EN, ă-rîz'n; A-RÎS'ING.] 1. To spring forth; appear; issue; originate. 2. To get up; come up; rise; ascend. [*< AS.; see A- and RISE.*]

ar'is-toc-ra-cy, ăr'is-toc-ra-si, *n.* [-tîs's, *pl.*] 1. A hereditary nobility; the chief persons of a country. 2. Government by a hereditary nobility. [*< Gr. aristos, best, + kratoō, rule.*] — **ar-is'to-crat**, ăr-is'to-crat, *n.* A member of an aristocracy; a proud and exclusive person. — **ar'is-to-crat'ic**, ăr-is'to-crat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy; oligarchic; haughty; exclusive. -al't.

a-rith'me-tic, ă-rith'me-tic, *n.* The science of numbers and computation, or a treatise upon it. [*< L. arithmetica, < Gr. arithmos, number.*] — **ar'ith-met'ic-al**, ă-rith'met'ic-al, *a.* — **a-rith'me-ti-cian**, ă-rith'met'ish-an, *n.* One who uses or is skilled in arithmetic.

-arium, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns denoting a place for (as, *aquarium*), or that which confers or is connected with. [*L., neut. of -arius; see -ARY.*]

ark, ărk, *n.* 1. *Script.* (1) The ship of Noah (*Gen. vi, 14-22*). (2) The chest containing the tables of the law (*Ex. xxv, 10, etc.*). (3) The papyrus cradle of Moses (*Ex. ii, 3*). 2. A flat-bottomed freight-boat or scow. [*< AS. arc, < L. arca, chest.*]

arm, ăr-m, *v.* **I. t.** To provide with arms or armor; equip; fortify. **II. i.** To have or take arms. [*< L. armo, arm, < arma, weapons.*]

arm¹, *n.* The upper limb of the human body; fore limb of a vertebrate; an arm-like part or branch. [*< AS. arm.*] — **arm'hole**, *n.* An opening for the arm in a garment. — **arm'pit**, *n.* The cavity under the arm.

arm², ăr-m, *n.* 1. A weapon. 2. A distinct branch of the military service. See **ARMS**.

ar-ma'da, ăr-mê'da or -mă'da, *n.* A fleet of war-vessels. [*Sp.*]

ar'ma-dil'lo, ăr-mă-dil'lo, *n.* An American mammal having an armor-like covering. [*Sp.*]



Armadillo.
1/20
a, at rest.

ar'ma-ment, ăr'ma-ment, *n.* 1. A land or naval force. 2. The guns and munitions of a fortification or vessel.

ar'ma-ture, ăr'ma-chur or -tjūr, *n.* 1. A piece of soft iron or wire-wound metal joining or rotating near the poles of a magnet. 2. Armor; a set of organs. [*< L.^F armo, arm.*]

arm'ful, ăr-m'ful, *n.* That which is held, or can be held, in the arm or arms.

ar'mis-tice, ăr'mis-tis, *n.* *Mil.* A temporary cessation, by mutual agreement, of hostilities; a truce. [*< L.^F arma, arms, + sto, stand.*]

arm'let, ăr'mlet, *n.* A little arm; an ornamental band or armor for the arm.

ar'mor, ăr'mor, *I. vt. & vi.* To furnish with or put on armor. **II. n. A defensive covering, as of mail or of metallic plates, for a war-vessel, a divers' suit, etc. [*< L.^F armatura, armor.*]**

— **ar'mor-er**, ăr'mur-er, *n.* A maker, repairer, or custodian of arms or armor. — **ar-mo'ri-al**, ăr-mô'rî-al, *a.* Pertaining to heraldry or heraldic arms. — **ar'mo-ry**, ăr'mu-rî, *n.* [-rîs's, *pl.*] A place for the safe-keeping of arms, the assembling of troops, etc.

ar'mour, etc. Same as **ARMOR**, etc.

arms, ăr-mz, *n. pl.* 1. Weapons of offense, collectively; also, formerly, armor. 2. The military service; war as a profession. 3. The official insignia or device of a state, person, or family. [*< L.^F arma, weapons.*]

ar'my, ăr'mî, *n.* [AR'Mîs's, *pl.*] A large organized body of men armed for military service on land. [*< F. armée, < L. armo, arm.*]

a-ro'ma, ă-rô'mă, *n.* [-mă's or -mă-tă, *pl.*] Fragrance, as from plants; agreeable odor. [*< Gr.^L aroma, spice.*] — **ar'o-mat'ic**,

I. a. Having an aroma; fragrant; spicy. **II. n.** An aromatic substance.

a-rose', a-rôz', *imp.* of **ARISE**, *v.*

a-round', a-round'. **I. adv.** **1.** So as to encompass or encircle all sides; in various directions. **2.** So as to face the opposite way or different ways successively. **3.** From place to place; here and there. **II. prep.** On all or various sides of; about. [**< A.¹ + ROUND.**]

a-rouse', a-rauz'; *vt.* [**A-ROUSED'**; **A-ROUS'-ING.**] To awaken; excite; animate; rouse.

—**a-rous'al**, *n.* An arousing; awakening.

a-row', a-rô', *adv.* [**Poet.**] In a row.

ar-raign', ar-rên', *vt.* **1. Law.** To call into court and cause to answer to an indictment. **2.** In general, to accuse. [**< L.^{OF} ad, to, + ratio(n)-, reason.**] —**ar-raign'ment**, *n.* The act of arraigning; accusation.

ar-range', ar-rên', *v.* [**AR-RANGED'**; **AR-RAN'GING.**] **I. t.** To put in definite or proper order; agree upon the details of, as a plan; adjust; adapt. **II. i.** To make preparations; make an agreement or settlement. [**< F. *à*, to, + ranger, range.**] —**ar-range'ment**, *n.* **1.** An arranging or that which is arranged; disposition; order. **2.** A preparation, measure, or plan. **3.** Settlement, as of a dispute; adjustment.

ar-rant, ar'ant, *a.* Notoriously bad; unmitigated. [**Var. of ERRANT.**]

ar-ras, ar'as, *n.* Tapestry. [**< Arras, in France.**]

ar-ray', ar-rê', *i. vt.* **1.** To draw up in order of battle; marshal; set in order. **2.** To clothe; dress. **II. n.** **1.** Regular or proper order; arrangement, as for battle, display, etc. **2.** The persons or things arrayed; a military force. **3.** Clothing; dress. [**< OF. *areyer*, < a, to, + ret, order.**]

ar-rear', ar-rîr', *n.* A part, as of a debt, overdue and unpaid; commonly in the plural. [**< F. *arrière*, < L. *ad*, to, + retro, backward, < re-, back.**] —**ar-rear'age**, ar-rîr'êj', *n.* Arrears.

ar-rest'^d, ar-rest', *i. vt.* **1.** To stop suddenly; check. **2.** To take into custody. **3.** To attract and fix; engage. **II. n.** An arresting; a stop, check, or stay; seizure by legal authority. [**< L.^{OF} ad, to, + resto, remain.**]

ar-rive', ar-rîv', *vt.* [**AR-RIVED'**; **AR-RI'VING.**] To reach or come to a destination, place, conclusion, or result; come. [**< F. *arriver*, < L. *ad*, to, + ripa, shore.**] —**ar-ri'val**, ar-rîv'al, *n.* **1.** The act of arriving. **2.** One who or that which arrives or has arrived.

ar-ro-gance, ar'o-gans, *n.* The quality of being arrogant; haughtiness.

ar-ro-gant, ar'o-gant, *a.* Having or showing excessive pride; supercilious; overbearing; haughty. —**ar-ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*

ar-ro-gate, ar'o-gêt', *vt.* [**-GA'TED^d**; **-GA'TING.**] To take, demand, or claim unreasonably or presumptuously; assume; usurp.

[**< L. *ad*, to, + rogo, ask.**] —**ar-ro-ga'tion**, ar'o-gê-shun, *n.* The act of arrogating; unwarrantable assumption.



Indian Arrow-heads.

ar-row, ar'ô, *n.* A long, slender shaft with pointed head, to be shot from a bow. [**< AS. *arewe*, *arh*, arrow.**]

—**ar'row-head'**, *n.* The sharp-pointed head of an arrow. —**ar'row-y**, ar'ô-l, *a.* Like an arrow; swift; sharp; direct; also consisting of arrows.

ar-row-root', ar'ô-rût', *n.* A nutritious starch obtained from a tropical American plant; also, the plant.

ar'se-nal, dr'se-nal, *n.* A public repository or manufactory of arms and munitions of war. [**< Ar.^{SP} *dâr-aç-çî'na'ah*, workshop.**]

ar'se-nic, dr'se-nic, *n.* A volatile chemical element; also, a white, tasteless, poisonous compound of this element with oxygen, *arsenic trioxid*. [**< Gr.^{L+F} *arsenikon*, < *arsên*, male.**]

ar'son, dr'sen, *n.* The malicious burning of a dwelling or other structure. [**OF. < *ardoin*, < L. *ardeo*, burn.]**

art, ârt, *ad per. sing. pres. ind. of BE, v.*

art, *n.* **1.** Skill in attaining some practical result; also, a system of rules for its attainment; dexterity; facility; a branch of practical learning. **2.** The embodiment of beautiful thought in artistic forms; also, the works thus produced, collectively, the principles involved, or the artistic skill required in their construction. **3.** Craft; cunning. **4.** An organized body of trained craftsmen; a guild. [**< L.^F *art(-)s*, skill.**] —**fine arts**, the arts of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music, and poetry.

arter-y, dr'ter-i, *n.* [**-IES^d, pl.**] One of the muscular tubular vessels which convey blood away from the heart; any great channel. [**< Gr.^L *artêria*, prob. < *airô*, raise.**] —**ar'te-ri-al**, dr'ti-ri-cl, *a.* Pertaining to, contained in, or like the arteries or an artery. —**ar'te-ri-al-ize**, *vt.* To change (venous blood) to arterial blood.

Ar-te-sian, dr-tî-zhan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Artois, France, or a kind of well originating there. —**Artesian well**, a well bored down to a depth where the water-pressure is so great as to force the water out at the surface.

art'ful, dr'tful, *a.* **1.** Crafty; cunning; tricky. **2.** Artificial. **3.** Skillful; ingenious. —**art'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**art'ful-ness**, *n.*

Ar-throp-o-da, dr-thrêp'o-da, *n. pl.* Zool. A subkingdom of animals, including invertebrates with jointed legs, as insects, spiders, and crabs. [**< Gr. *arthron*, joint, + *pous* (pod-), foot.**]

—**ar'thro-pod**, *a. & n.*

ar'ti-choke, dr'ti-chôk, *n.* A thistle-like garden plant or its edible head.

ar'ti-cle, dr'ti-cl. **I. vt.** [**-CLED**; **-CLING.**] To bind by or set forth in articles. **II. n.** **1.** A particular thing; a definite part, item, or point. **2.** A brief composition; essay; paper. **3.** A single proposition of a series. **4.** One of a class of limiting adjectives, as, *a, an*, and *the*. [**< L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, joint.**]

ar-tic'u-lar, dr-tic'yul-ar, *a.* Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

Ar-tic'u-la'ta, dr-tic'yul-ê'ta or -lê'ta, *n. pl.* Zool. A subkingdom of animals, originally embracing all with a segmented body, as arthropods and worms.

ar-tic'u-late, dr-tic'yul-êt, *v.* [**-LA'TED^d**; **-LA'TING.**] **I. t.** **1.** To utter articulately; pronounce; enunciate. **2.** To joint together. **II. i.** **1.** To utter articulate sounds. **2.** To unite by joints. —**ar-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The utterance of articulate sounds; enunciation; distinct utterance; an articulate sound. **2.** A jointing, or being jointed, together; joint.

fîütüüre (future): **aisle**: **au** (out): **oil**: **e** (k): **chat**: **dh** (the): **go**: **sing**, **ink**: **thin**.

ar-tic'u-late, ar-tic'yū-lăt, *a.* **1.** Divided into consecutive syllables; united to form speech. **2.** Clear; distinct. **3.** Jointed; segmented. — **ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By joints. **2.** By articles. **3.** With articulate sounds; distinctly.

ar-tic'u-late, *n.* An invertebrate animal with segmented body; one of the *Articulata*. [*< L. articulus; see ARTICLE.*]

ar-ti-fice, dr-ti-fis, *n.* Subtle or deceptive art; trickery; strategy; stratagem; maneuver. [*< L. ar(t)-s, art, + facio, make.*]

ar-ti-fi-cer, dr-ti-fi-ser, *n.* A skilful handicraftsman; also, an inventor or contriver.

ar-ti-fi-cial, dr-ti-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Produced by art rather than by nature. **2.** Not genuine or natural; affected. **3.** Not pertaining to the essence of a matter. — **ar-ti-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.*

ar-til'ler-y, dr-til'gr-i, *n.* **1.** Cannon, or that branch of military service which operates it. **2.** Engines or implements of ancient warfare. [*< F. artillerie, < OF. artiller, fortify.*]

ar-ti-san, dr-ti-zan', *n.* A trained workman; superior mechanic. [*F., < It. artigiano.*]

artist, dr'tist, *n.* **1.** One who is skilled in art or who makes a profession of any of the fine arts. **2.** One who works artistically. [*< F. artiste, < L. ar(t)-s, art.*] — **ar-tis'tic**, *ar-tis'tic-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to artists; conformable to the principles of art; tastefully executed. — **ar-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an artistic manner; from an artistic point of view.

art'less, dr'tles, *a.* **1.** Without craft or deceit; unaffected; ingenuous. **2.** Without artistic skill or taste. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

-ary, *suffix.* Denoting in nouns, persons, things, or places; as, a *notary*, *library*; also used to form adjectives; as, *primary*. [*< L. -arius; confused often with -aris.*]

Aryan, dr'yan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Aryans. **II. n.** One of the primitive peoples of central Asia or of any of the races descended from them; the Aryan languages, also known as *Indo-European* and *Indo-Germanic*. [*< Sans. ārya, noble.*]

as, az, *adv. & conj.* Like; for instance; in the character or under the name of; when; because; since. [*< AS. eal swā, entirely so.*]

as'a-fet'i-da, as'a-fet'i-da, *n.* A fetid drug prepared from the juice of certain plants of the parsley family. [*< Per. āzā, mastic, + L. fetidus; see FETID.*]

as-bes'tos, as-bes'teg, *n.* A fibrous fire-proof mineral. [*< Gr.^l a-priv. + sbennymi, extinguish.*]

as-cend', as-send', *vt. & vi.* To go or move upward on; move or slope upward; mount; climb; rise. [*< L. ad, to, + scando, climb.*]

as-cend'en-cy, (as-send'-en-si, -an-si, *n.* **as-cend'an-cy**,) Paramount influence; domination; sway.

as-cend'ent (as-send'-ent, -ant. **I. a. 1.** **as-cend'ant**,) Ascending; rising; coming to or above the horizon. **2.** Superior; dominant. **II. n.** Preeminence; domination.

as-cen'sion, as-sen'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of ascending. **2.** [A.] Christ's visible ascent from the earth; also, Ascension day (the 40th day after Easter).

as-cent', as-sent', *n.* The act of ascending; a rising, soaring, or climbing; promotion; a way of ascending; an acclivity.

as'cer-tain', as'er-tên', *vt.* To learn with certainty about; find out; make certain; determine; define. [*< OF. a, to, + certain; see CERTAIN.*] — **as'cer-tain'a-ble** (e, *a.*

as-cet'ic, as-set'ic. **I. a.** Practising extreme abstinence and devotion; severely self-denying. **II. n.** One excessively austere and self-denying; a hermit; recluse. [*< Gr. askētikos, < askēō, exercise.*] — **as-cet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **as-cet'i-cism**, *n.* Ascetic belief and conduct.

as-cribe', as-cruib', *vt.* [AS-CRIBED'; AS-CRIBING.] To refer, as to a cause or source; attribute; impute; assign. [*< L. ad, to, + scribo, write.*] — **as-crib'a-ble** (e, *a.* — **as-crip-tion**, as-crip'shun, *n.* The act of ascribing; an expression ascribing, or that which is ascribed.

a-sep'tic, a-sep'tic, *a.* Exempt from septic or blood-poisoning conditions; free from disease-germs or tendency to putrefaction. [*< A-¹⁴ + SEPTIC.*]

a-sex'u-al, q-sex'yū-al, *a.* Having no sex; without sexual agency. [*< A-¹⁴ + SEXUAL.*]

ash', ash, *n.* A forest tree of the olive family, or its light, tough, elastic wood. [*< AS. æsc.*]

ash', *n.* **1.** The powdery residue of a substance that has been burnt; usually in the plural. **2. pl.** Remains of the dead, or of perished hopes, plans, etc. [*< AS. æsce.*]

a-shamed', a-shēmd', *a.* **1.** Feeling shame; confused by consciousness of fault or impropriety; abashed. **2.** Deterred by fear of shame; reluctant; followed by an infinitive.

ash'en', ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to or made of the ash.

ash'en', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; pale.

ash'es, ash'ez, *n. pl.* See **ASH'**.

ash'lar, (ash'lar, -lgr, *n.* **Masonry. 1. A ash'ler**,) block of stone. **2. A squared stone. 3. Mason-work of squared stones.** [*< L. OF axillaris, < axilla, dim. of axis, board.*]

a-shore', a-shōr', *adv.* To or on the shore; on land; aground; not on a vessel, nor at sea.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.

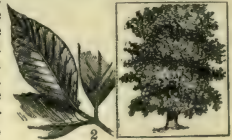
ash'y, ash'i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; ash-covered; ash-colored; ashen.

a-side', a-said'. **I. n.** Something said or done aside. **II. adv. 1.** On or to one side; away; off; apart. **2.** So as not to be overheard, actually or apparently. [*< A-¹ + SIDE.*] — **to set aside** (*Law*), to annul.

as'i-nine, as'i-nin or -nain, *a.* Pertaining to or like an ass; stupid; silly. [*< L. asinus, ass.*] — **as'i-nin'i-ty**, *n.*

ask, gsk, *v. I. t. 1. To make a request for or of; solicit; demand; claim. **2.** To put questions to or about. **3.** To invite. **II. i. 1.** To make request; petition. **2.** To make inquiries; inquire. [*< AS. āscian, ask.*]*

a-skance', a-skəms', *adv.* With a side glance; sidewise; disdainfully; distrustfully. [*< A-¹ + skance.*] **a-skant'**.



Ash.

1. Tree. 2. Leaflet.

a-skew', a-skiŭ', *a.* & *adv.* In an oblique position or manner; awry; askance.

a-slant', a-slant', *I. a. & adv.* In a slanting direction or position; oblique; obliquely. *II. prep.* Across or over in a slanting direction or position; athwart.

a-sleep', a-slip', *a. & adv.* In or into a state of sleep; dormant; dead; benumbed. [tion.]

a-slope', a-slop', *a. & adv.* In a sloping position. **asp**, *gsp. n.* A venomous serpent, as the European viper. [*< Gr. aspī(d)-s, viper.*]

as-par'a-gus, as-par'a-gus, *n.* The succulent edible shoots of a plant of the lily family; also, the plant. [*L., < Per. asparag, sprout.*]

as'pect, as'pect, *n.* 1. Appearance or expression; mien; look. 2. A view or phase. 3. A given side or surface; exposure; outlook. [*< L. ad, to, + specio, look.*]

as'pen, as'pen, *I. a. of* or pertaining to the aspen; hence, shaking; tremulous. *II. n.* A poplar with tremulous leaves, of North America or of Europe. [*< AS. aspen.*]

as-per'i-ty, as-per'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] Roughness or harshness, as of temper; also, hardship; difficulty. [*< L. as-per, rough.*]

as-per-se', as-pers', *vt.* [*AS-PERSED¹, AS-PERS'ING.*] 1. To censure harshly. 2. To besprinkle or bespatter. [*< L. ad, to, + spargo, sprinkle.*]



Aspen.

— **as-per'sion**, as-per'shun, *n.* 1. Slander; a slanderous report or charge. 2. Sprinkling.

as'phalt, as'falt, *n.* 1. Mineral pitch; hard bitumen. 2. A bituminous composition for pavements, etc. [*< Gr. asphaltos.*] **as-phal'tum**. — **as-phal'tic**, *a.*

as-phyx'i-a, as-fix'i-a, *n.* Suffocation. [*< Gr. a-priv. + sphyzō, beat.*] — **as-phyx'i-ate**, as-fix'i-ēt, *vt.* [*-A'TED³, -A'TING.*] To suffocate.

as-pir'ant, as-pair'ant, *I. a.* Aspiring. *II. n.* One who aspires; a seeker for honors or place; a candidate.

as-pi-rate, as-pi-rēt, *I. vt.* [*-RA'TED³, -RA'TING.*] 1. To utter with a breathing or as if preceded by the letter *h*. 2. To draw out, as gas, by suction. *II. as-pi-rēt or -rēt, a.* Uttered with an aspirate or strong *h* sound. **as-pi-ra'ted³**. *III. as-pi-rēt, n.* The letter *h*, or its sound. [*< L. aspiro; see ASPIRE.*]

as-pi-ra'tion, as-pi-rē'shun, *n.* 1. The act of aspiring; exalted desire. 2. The act or effect of aspirating. 3. The drawing in of air; a breath; inspiration; suction.

as-pire', as-poir', *v.* [*AS-PIRED³; AS-PIR'ING.*] *I. i.* 1. To have an earnest desire for something high and good. 2. To reach upward; ascend. *II. t.* To long for; aim at. [*< L. F. ad, to, + spiro, breathe.*] — **as-pir'ing**, *pa.* Eager for attainment or advancement.

a-squint', a-skwint', *a. & adv.* With sidelong glance, squintingly; askance; squinting.

ass, *gs. n.* [*ASS'ES, pl.*] A long-eared equine quadruped smaller than the ordinary horse; an obstinate or stupid person. [*< AS. assa.*]

as'sa-fet'i-da, *n.* See ASAFETIDA.

as'sa-gai, as'a-gai, -e-gai, *n.* A light spear,

as'se-gai, used by Zulus, Kafirs, etc.

as-sail', as-sel', *vt.* To attack violently with force, or with argument, censure, or the like; assault. [*< L. ad, to, + salio, rush.*]

— **as-sail'a-ble**, *a.* — **as-sail'ant**, *I. a.*

Attacking; hostile. *II. n.* One who assaults.

as-sas'sin, as-sas'in, *n.* One who assassinates. [*F., < Ar. Hashshashin, hashish-eaters.*]

as-sas'sin-ate, as-sas'in-ēt, *v.* [*-A'TED³, -A'TING.*] *I. t.* To kill by secret or treacherous assault. *II. i.* To commit treacherous murder. — **as-sas'sin-a'tion**, *n.* The act of assassinating; secret or treacherous murder.

as-sault', as-solt', *I. vt.* To attack with violence; also, to assail by words, etc. *II. n.* Any act, speech, or writing assailing a person or an institution; attack; charge of troops. [*< L. L. F. ad, to, + salio, leap.*]

as-say', as-sé', *v. I. t.* 1. To subject to an assay. 2. To attempt; essay; prove; test. *II. i.* 1. To show by test a certain value. 2. To endeavor. [*< L. exigo, prove, < ex, out, + ago, drive.*] — **as-say'er**, *n.*

as-say', *n.* The scientific testing of an alloy or ore for valuable metal.

as-sem'blage, as-sem'blêj, *n.* An assembling; association; any gathering of persons or things; collection; assembly.

as-sem'ble, as-sem'bl, *v.* [*-BLED; -BLING.*]

I. t. 1. To collect or convene. 2. To fit or join together. *II. i.* To come together; meet; congregate. [*< L. or ad, to, + simul, together.*]

as-sem'bley, as-sem'bli, *n.* [*-BLIES³, pl.*] 1.

An assembling. 2. A number of persons met together for a common purpose. 3. *Mil.* The signal calling troops to form ranks.

as-sent', as-sent', *I. vt.* To express agree-

ment; concur; acquiesce. *II. n.* 1. Mental concurrence or agreement. 2. Consent of will; sanction. [*< L. ad, to, + sentio, feel.*]

as-sert'^d, as-sert', *vt.* 1. To state positively; affirm; aver. 2. To maintain as a right or claim, by words or by force. [*< L. ad, to, + sero, bind.*] — **as-ser'tion**, as-ser'shun, *n.* 1.

The act of asserting. 2. A positive declaration without attempt at proof. 3. The maintenance of a cause, principle, or right.

as-sess'^t, as-ses', *vt.* 1. To charge (a person or property) with a tax. 2. To determine the amount of (a tax or other payment). 3. To value for taxation. [*< L. or assideo, ad, to, + sedeo, sit.*] — **as-sess'ment**, *n.* 1. Apportionment or amount, as of taxes. 2. A valuation of property for taxation. — **as-sess'or**, *n.*

as'set, as'set, *n.* An item in one's assets.

as'sets, as'sets, *n. pl.* Available property, as for payment of debts, legacies, etc. [*< F. as-sés, < L. ad, to, + satio, enough.*]

as-sev'er-ate, as-sev'er-ēt, *vt.* [*-A'TED³, -A'TING.*] To affirm or aver emphatically or solemnly. [*< L. ad, to, + severus, serious.*]

— **as-sev'er-a'tion**, as-sev'er-ē'shun, *n.* An emphatic or solemn declaration.

as-sid'u-ous, as-sid'yu-us, *a.* Devoted or

flütjüre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ink; thin.

constant; unremitting; diligent. [*< L. ad, to, + sedeo, sit.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* — **as-si-du-ity**, *as'-i-dū-ī-ti, n.* [-ries, *pl.*] Close and continuous application; diligence; carefulness.

as-sign', *as-sain', v. I. t. 1.* To set apart or select; designate; appoint; allot; specify; attribute. **2.** To make over, as to an assignee, in behalf of another. **II. i.** To make an assignment. [*< L. assigno, < ad, to, + signum, mark.*] — **as-sign'a-ble**, *a, a.* That may be assigned or specified. — **as-sig-na'tion**, *as'-ign-shun, n.* **1.** An assigning; assignment. **2.** An appointment for meeting, especially for an illicit love-meeting. — **as-sig-ne'**, *as'-in-ē, n.* One to whom property has been assigned in trust; an agent or trustee. — **as-sig-ment**, *as-sain'-ment, n.* **1.** An assigning. **2.** The transfer of a property or the instrument or writing of transfer. — **as-sign-or'**, *as'-in-ēr, n.* One who assigns or makes an assignment. — **as-sign'er**.

as-sign', n. A person to whom property, rights, or powers are transferred by another.

as-sim-i-late, *as-sim-i-lēt, v.* [-LA'TED'; -LA'TING.] **I. t. 1.** To take up and incorporate, as food. **2.** To make or become like; liken; compare. **II. i.** **1.** To be made or to make something a homogeneous part of the substance or system. **2.** To become alike. [*< L. ad, to, + similis, like.*] — **as-sim'i-la-ble**, *a, a.* That may be assimilated. — **as-sim'i-la-tion**, *n.* An assimilating or being assimilated; the transformation of digested nutriment into an integral part of an organism. — **as-sim'i-la-tiv'e**, *a, a.* Having the capability of or tendency to assimilation.

as-sist', *as-sist', v. I. t. 1.* To give succor or support to; aid; help; relieve. **2. To act as assistant to. **II. i.** To render aid or help; be of service. [*< L. ad, to, + sisto, < sto, stand.*] — **as-sist'ance**, *n.* Help; aid; support; relief. — **as-sist'ant**, *I. a. 1.* Holding a subordinate or auxiliary place, office, or rank. **2.** Affording aid; assisting. **II. n.** One who or that which assists; a deputy or subordinate; helper.**

as-size', *as-siz', n.* [AS-SI'ZES, *pl.*] A session of a court, the court itself, or the time and place of holding it; used chiefly in the plural. [*< F. assise, < L. ad, to, + sedeo, sit.*]

as-so-ci-ate, *as-sō'shi-ēt, v.* [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] **I. t. 1.** To bring together; unite; combine; ally. **2.** To connect in thought. **II. i.** To be in company or relation; have fellowship or intercourse; unite; join. [*< L. ad, to, + socius, united.*]

as-so-ci-ate, a. Joined together or with another or others; united; allied.

as-so-ci-ate, n. **1.** A companion; ally; colleague. **2.** A concomitant.

as-so-ci-a'tion, *as-sō'si-ē'shun or -shi-ē'shun, n.* **1.** The act of associating, or the state of being associated; fellowship; combination for a common purpose. **2.** Connection of ideas in thought; also, the process or faculty by which they are connected. **3.** A corporation; society; partnership.

as-sort', *as-sēr't', v. I. t. 1.* To distribute into classes; classify. **2.** To make up or furnish with a variety, as of goods. **II. i.** To fall into a class; harmonize; associate; consort. [*< L. sortari, < sort, lot.*] — **as-sort-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of assorting. **2.** A collection of various things.

as-suage', *as-swēj', vt.* [AS-SUAGED'; AS-SUA'GING.] To make less harsh or violent; alleviate; soothe; allay; abate; calm. [*< L. ad, to, + suavis, sweet.*] — **as-suage-ment**, *n.* — **as-su-a'sive**, *a, a.* Soothing; tranquilizing.

as-sume', *as-sūm', v.* [AS-SUMED'; AS-SU-MING.] **I. t. 1.** To take upon oneself; put on; adopt; undertake. **2.** To take for granted; suppose. **3.** To affect; pretend. **II. i.** To be presumptuous. [*< L. ad, to, + sumo, take.*] — **as-su'ming**, *pa.* Presumptuous; arrogant.

as-sump'tion, *as-sūmp'shun, n.* **1.** An assuming, or that which is assumed; a taking upon oneself; a taking for granted; a supposition. **2.** Arrogance. **3.** A boldly taking into heaven.

as-sur'ance, *a-shūr'ans, n.* **1.** The act of assuring, any encouraging declaration; a promise. **2.** Full confidence; undoubting conviction. **3.** Self-confidence; boldness; effrontery. **4.** Insurance.

as-sure', *a-shūr', vt.* [AS-SURED'; AS-SUR-ING.] **1.** To offer assurances to. **2.** To give confidence to; convince. **3.** To insure. [*< L. ad, to, + securus, see SECURE, a.*] — **as-sur'ed-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt; certainly; with confidence; undoubtedly.

as'ter, *as'ter, n.* A plant having alternate leaves, and flowers with white, purple, or blue rays and yellow disk. [*< Gr. aster, star.*]

-aster, *suffix.* A contemptuous diminutive; as, poetaster, grammaticaster, criticaster, etc. [*< L. -aster, dim. suffix.*]

as'ter-isk, *as'tēr-isk, n.* A star (*) used in writing and printing, for references, etc. [*< Gr. asteriskos, dim. of aster, star.*]

a-ster'n, *a-ster'n, adv.* *Naut.* At any point behind a vessel; backward.

as'ter-old, *as'tēr-oid, n.* One of a group of small bodies between Mars and Jupiter. [*< ASTER- + -oid.*] — **as'ter-old'al**, *a.*

asthma, *as'mā, n.* A chronic disorder characterized by extreme difficulty of breathing. [*< Gr. asthma, panting, < aō, blow.*]

-asth-mat'ic, *as-mat'ic. I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with asthma. **II. n.** A person suffering from or subject to asthma.

a-ston'ish, *a-sten'ish, vt.* To affect with wonder and surprise; amaze; confound. [*ME. astunien, astonien, stun completely.*] — **a-ston'ish-ing**, *pa.* Producing or tending to produce astonishment. — **a-ston'ish-ment**, *n.* The state of being astonished or that which causes it; great surprise; amazement.

a-stound', *a-staund', v. I. t.* To overwhelm with wonder or amazement; confound; stupefy. **II. i. To cause amazement or alarm. [*Corrupted < ME. astunien; see ASTONISH.*]**

a-strad'dle, *a-strad'l, a. & adv.* In a straddling position; astride; bestriding.

as'tral, *as'tral, a.* Of, pertaining to, coming from, or like the stars; starry. [*< Gr. I. astron, < aster, star.*]

a-stray', *a-strē', a. & adv.* Away from the right path; wandering; in or into error or evil. [*< L. I. I. OF astrā, beyond, + vago, stray.*]

a-stride', *a-straid', adv. & prep.* With one leg on each side of, or with the legs far apart.



China Aster.

as-trin'gent, as-trin'jent. **I. a.** Tending to contract or draw together organic tissues; binding; constipative; styptic. **II. n.** An astringent substance, as alum, tannin, etc. [*< L. ad, to, + stringo, bind fast.*]—**as-trin'gent-ly**, *adv.*—**as-trin'gen-cy**, *n.*

as-trol'o-gy, as-trel'o-jī, *n.* Anciently, the science of the stars, and their imagined influence upon the destinies of men; star-divination. [*Gr. astron, as astēr, star, + legō, speak.*]—**as-trol'o-ger**, as-trel'o-jer, *n.* One who practises astrology.—**as'tro-log'ic**, as'tro-lej'ic, *a.*—**-al**.

as-tron'o-my, as-tren'o-mī, *n.* The science that treats of the heavenly bodies, their motions, magnitudes, distances, and physical constitution. [*< Gr. astron, star, + nemō, distribute.*]—**as-tron'o-mer**, as-tren'o-mēr, *n.* One learned in astronomy; a skilled observer of the stars.—**as'tro-nom'ic**, -al, as'tro-nom'ic, -al, *a.* Of or pertaining to astronomy.

as-tute', as-tūt', *a.* Keen in discernment; acute; shrewd; sagacious; cunning. [*< L. astutus, < astus, cunning.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

a-sun'der, a-sun'dgr, *adv.* In or into a different place or direction; apart; in or into pieces. [*< AS. onsundran.*]

a-syl'um, a-sai'lum, *n.* An institution for the care of unfortunate or destitute persons; a refuge; retreat; anciently, an inviolable shelter from arrest or punishment. [*< Gr. a-priv. + sylon, right of seizure.*]

at, *at*, *prep.* **1.** Of a point in space; on; upon; close to; by; near; in; within. **2.** Of motion; toward; after; by way of; through. **3.** Of time; on or upon the point, stroke, or coming of; during the lapse of; in; by. **4.** Of occasion, cause, or instrument; on the happening or the utterance of; in response to; because of. **5.** Of degree, etc.; up to; to the extent of; corresponding to. **6.** Of relations in general; engaged in; occupied with; connected with; dependent on; in a state or condition of. [ME. *at*, *< AS. æt, at, to.*]

at-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of *ad-* before *t*, as in *attune*.

at'a-vism, at'a-vizm, *n.* Intermittent heredity; reversion to an ancestral type, trait, or the like. [*< L. atavus, < avus, grandfather.*]

ate, *et, imp. of EAT, v.*

-ate', *suffix.* A form occurring in participial adjectives derived from the Latin past participle; as, desolate. [*< OF. -at, < L. -atus, pp. suffix of first conjugation.*]

-ate², *suffix.* A form occurring in verbs representing Latin verbs of the first conjugation and, by analogy, in other verbs; as, fascinate, assassinate. [*< L. -atus; see -ATE¹.*]

-ate³, *suffix.* A form serving to denote office or function, also to denote salts formed from acids whose names end in *-ic*; as, magistrate, legate, nitrate. [*< OF. -at, < L. -atus, suffix of nouns derived from nouns.*]

a'the-ism, æ'the-izm, *n.* The denial of or disbelief in the existence of God. [*< Gr. a-priv. + theos, god.*]—**a'the-ist**, *n.* One who holds or advocates atheism.—**a'the-is'tic**, *a.*—**a'the-is'tic-ally**.

ath'e-ne'um, {ath-ē-ni'um or -nē'um, *n.* A

ath'e-ne'um, { literary club or academy; a reading-room, library, or the like. [*< Gr. Athēnē, Athena, goddess of wisdom.*]

a-thirst', a-therst', *a.* Wanting water; thirsty. **ath'lete**, ath'līt, *n.* One skilled in acts or feats of physical strength and agility, as rowing, wrestling, etc. [*< Gr. athlētēs, < athlon, prize.*]—**ath-let'ic**, ath-let'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an athlete; strong; vigorous; muscular.—**ath-let'ics**, ath-let'ics, *n.* Athletic games and exercises collectively; a system of athletic training.

a-thwart', a-thwōrt', **I. adv.** From side to side; across; also, so as to thwart; perversely.

II. prep. Across the course of; from side to side of; in opposition to.

-atic, *suffix.* Of, of the kind of; used in adjectives of Latin or Greek origin; as, erratic, grammatic. [*< F. -atique, < L. -aticus, where -icus (see -ic) is added to a past-participle stem in -at, or < Gr. -atikos, where -ikos (see -ic) is added to a noun stem in -at.*]

-ation, *suffix.* A form used in nouns of action of Latin origin and, by analogy, in nouns of non-Latin origin; as, creation, flirtation. [*< F. -ation, < L. -atio(n)-, where -tio(n)- (see -tion) is added to the stem of verbs of the first conjugation.*]

at'las, at'las, *n.* **1.** A volume of maps or the like. **2.** A size of paper, 26 by 33 (34) inches.

3. [A.] *Class. Myth.* A Titan supporting the pillars of heaven on his shoulders. **4.** *Anat.* The topmost bone of the spine. [*< Gr. At-las, < a-euphonic, + laō, bear.*]

at'mos-phere, at'mes-fir, *n.* The mass or body of gases, chiefly air, that surrounds the earth or any heavenly body; any surrounding element or influence; environment. [*< Gr. atmos, vapor, + sphaira, sphere.*]—**at'mos-pher'ic**, at'mes-fer'ic, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to or dependent on the atmosphere. **at'mos-pher'ic-al**.

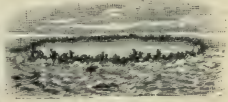
a-toll', a-tel', *n.* A ring-shaped coral island.

[*< Malayalam*

adal, closing.]

at'om, at'om, *n.*

1. One of the indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed. **2.** The smallest imaginable



Atoll.

portion of matter. **3.** An exceedingly small particle or thing; an iota. [*< Gr. atomos, < a-priv. + temnō, cut.*]—**a-tom'ic**, -al, *a.*

Of or pertaining to an atom or atoms; minute; infinitesimal; elemental.—**at'om-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED, -IZING.] To reduce to atoms; pulverize; spray.

at'om-ize', -at'om-i'zer, *n.* An apparatus for reducing a liquid to spray. **at'om-i'sert'**.

at'om-y', at'om-i, *n.* [-IES, pl.] An atom; pygmy. [*< L. atomi, pl. of atomus, ATOM.*]

at'o-my', at'o-mī, *n.* A skeleton or an emaciated person. [*< ANATOMY.*]

at-one', at-on', *v.* [AT-ONED'; AT-O'NING.] **I. t.** To make expiation or amends for; propitiate; appease; reconcile. **II. i.** **1.** To make an expiation for sin or a sinner; make amends, reparation, or satisfaction. **2.** To be at one; agree. [ME. *at on* (see AT; ONE).]—**at-one'-ment**, at-on'ment, *n.* Satisfaction, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of satisfaction; the sacrificial work of Christ. [above.]

a-top', a-top', *adv. & prep.* On the top; up

-ater, *suffix.* An agent; doer; actor; one who or that which; as, arbitrator; mediator. [*< L.*

-ator, where *-tor*, the suffix of agency, is added to the stem in *-a-* of verbs of the first conjugation.]
-atory, *adj.* Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of; expressing; as, exclamatory. [*< L. atorius*, where the adjective suffix *-ius* is added to *-ator*; see *-ATOR*.]
a-tro-cious, at-tro'sh-us, *a*. Outrageously wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; heinous; horrible. [*< L. atrox*, cruel.]-**a-tro-cious-ly**, *adv.*-**a-tro-cious-ness**, *n.*-**a-troc-i-ty**, at-tres-i-ti, *n.* [-*TRIS*, *pl.*] The being atrocious; an atrocious deed; shocking cruelty or wickedness.
at-ro-phy, at-ro-fī. **I. vt. & vi.** [-*PHIED*, -*PHY*ING.] To cause to waste away; wither. **II. n.** [-*PHIES*, *pl.*] A wasting or withering of the body or any of its parts; also, a stoppage of the growth of a part or organ. [*< Gr. L. + a- priv. + trephō*, nourish.]
at-tach', at-tach', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To fasten; join; connect; attribute; assign. **2.** To unite by affection; win. **3. Law.** To take and hold by legal process. **II. i.** To belong as a quality or the like; be incident; vest. [*< F. attacher*, *< ā* to, + *Bret. tach*, nail.]
at-tach-ment, at-tach'ment, *n.* **1.** An attaching or a being attached; adherence; affection. **2.** That by which, or the point at which, anything is attached; a bond; band; tie. **3.** An appendage or adjunct. **4. Law.** A legal seizure of a person or property.
at-tack', at-tac', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To set upon; begin battle or conflict with. **2.** To assail with speech, etc.; criticize; censure. **3.** To begin work on; set about. **4.** To act upon vigorously, as acid upon metal. **II. i.** To make an onset or assault. [*< F. attaquer*, for *attacher*, ATTACH.]
at-tack', *n.* The act of attacking; an onset; an attacking force; a seizure, as by disease.
at-tain', at-tēn', *v.* **I. t.** To arrive at (a desired object); acquire; achieve; reach. **II. i.** To arrive or reach with effort; with to. [*< L. F. ad*, to, + *tango*, touch.]-**at-tain'a-ble** (*a*, *e*). That can be attained; practicable.-**at-tain'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.-**at-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.-**at-tain'ment**, *n.* The act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; achievement.
at-tain'der, at-tēn'der, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A sentence of confiscation and outlawry against a person, as for treason.
at-taint', at-tēnt'. **I. vt.** To disgrace; inflict attainer upon; condemn; seize upon, as disease. **II. n. 1.** Imputation; stigma. **2.** Attainder. **3.** A hit, as in tilting. [*< OF. atēint*, ult. *< L. ad*, to, + *tango*, touch.]
at-tar, at-ar, *n.* The fragrant essential oil extracted from rose-petals. [*< Per. atar*, *< Ar. 'itr*, *< 'atara*, breathe perfume.]
at-tem-per, at-tem'per, *vt.* To modify by mixture; soften; moderate; temper.
at-tempt', at-tempt'. **I. vt.** To make an effort to do; make an effort against, as to conquer or seduce; endeavor; try; essay. **II. n.** A putting forth of effort; a trial; endeavor; essay; attack. [*< L. F. ad*, to, + *tento*, try.]
at-tend', at-tēnd', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To wait upon; minister to; visit or care for professionally. **2.** To be present at or in (a meeting, etc.). **3.** To follow, as a result; accompany. **II. i. 1.** To give heed; listen; give attendance, care, or thought: with *to*. **2.** To be an attendant; be**

present: with *at*, *on*, or *upon*. **3.** To follow, as a result; with *on* or *upon*. [*< L. atendo*, *< ad*, to, + *tendo*, stretch.]-**at-tend'ance**, *n.* An attending; those who attend; an audience or congregation; a retinue.-**at-tend'ant**, at-tend'ant. **I. a.** Following or accompanying; consequent; waiting upon. **II. n.** One who attends, as a servant, retainer, companion, or suitor; also, one who is present (at a service).

at-ten-tion, at-ten'shun, *n.* **1.** Close or earnest attending; active consciousness; the power or faculty of mental concentration. **2.** An act of courtesy or gallantry. **3.** Practical consideration; care. **4.** The soldierly posture of readiness. [*< L. atendo*; see ATTEND.]
at-ten'tiv(e), at-ten'tiv, *a*. Of, pertaining to, giving, or showing attention; observant; intent; thoughtful; courteous; gallant; polite.

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

at-ten'u-ate, at-ten'yū-ēt, *v.* [-*A-TED*, -*A-TING*.] **I. t.** To make thin, small, or fine; draw out, as a wire; emaciate; weaken; impair; enfeeble. **II. i.** To become thin; lose substance or force. [*< L. ad*, to, + *tenuis*, thin.]-**at-ten'u-a-tion**, at-ten'yū-ē'shun, *n.*

at-test', at-test', *v.* **I. t.** To certify as accurate, genuine, or true, as by signature or oath; confirm; vouch for. **II. i.** To certify. [*< L. ad*, to, + *testis*, witness.]
at-test'ny, *n.* One who or that which attests; testimony; attestation.

at'tes-ta-tion, at'es-tē'shun, *n.* The act of attesting; the evidence or statement made in attesting.

At'tic, at'ic, *a*. Of or pertaining to Attica or Athens in Greece; classic; witty.
-Attic salt, refined, classical wit.

at'tic, *n.* A half-story next the roof; a garret.

at-tire', at-tair'.

I. vt. [AT-TIRED'; AT-TIR-ING.] To dress; array; adorn.

II. n. Dress or clothing; apparel; garments; costume; adornment. [*< OF. atirer*, adorn.]

at'ti-tude, at'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Position of the body, as suggesting some thought, feeling, or action. **2.** State of mind, behavior, or conduct regarding some matter. [F.]

at-tor'ney, at-tūr'ng, *n.* [-*NEYS*, *pl.*] A person empowered by another to act in his stead; a lawyer. [*< OF. a*, to, + *turner*, turn.]

at-tract', at-tract', *v.* **I. t. 1. Physics.** To draw to or toward itself, as a magnet, without apparent mechanical connection. **2.** To draw (a living agent) by some winning influence; charm; allure; entice; win. **II. i.** To exert attractive influence or power. [*< L. ad*, to, + *traho*, draw.]-**at-trac-tion**, *n.* The act or process of attracting, or that which attracts; attractive power or property; anything pleasing or alluring.-**at-tract'iv(e)**, *a*. Having the power or quality of attracting; drawing; pleasing; winning. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

at-trib'ute, at-trib'yut, *vt.* [-*U-TED*, -*U-TING*.] To ascribe (something) as due and belonging, caused by, or owing to; assign; refer: with *to*. [*< L. ad*, to, + *tribuo*, allot.]-**at-trib'u-ta-ble** (*a*, *e*).



Renaissance Attic.

at'tri-bute, at'ri-būt, *n.* 1. That which is attributed; a characteristic. 2. *Art. & Myth.* A distinctive mark or symbol. 3. *Gram.* An adjective or its equivalent.

at'tri-bu'tion, at'ri-bū'tshun, *n.* An attributing, or that which is attributed; attribute.

at-trib'u-tive, at-trib'yū-tiv. *I. a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; ascribed (to a certain author), as a work of art. *II. n. Gram.* An attributive word; an adjective or its equivalent. **at-trib'u-tive(-ly)**, *adv.*

at-tri'tion, at-trish'un, *n.* A rubbing out or grinding down. [*< L. ad, to, + tero, rub.*]

at-tune', at-tūn', *vt.* [AT-TUNED'; AT-TU-NING.] To tune; harmonize; adjust.

au'burn, ō'būrn. *I. a.* Reddish-brown; as, au'burn hair. *II. n.* An au'burn color; a reddish-brown. [*< LL. of alburnus, whitish.*]

au'ction, ō'shūn. *I. vt.* To sell by or at auction. *II. n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder. [*< L. auctio(n)-, < augeo, increase.*]—**au'ction-er**, ō'shūn-ēr. *I. vt.* To sell by auction. *II. n.* One who sells by or at auction.

au-da'cious, ō-dē'shūs, *a.* Defiant of ordinary restraints, as of law or decorum; bold; presumptuous; shameless; insolent. [*< L. audax (audac)-, < audeo, dare.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

au-dac'i-ty, ō-das'i-ti, *n.* [TIEST, *pl.*] The being audacious; impudence; boldness; daring; bold originality; recklessness.

au-di-ble, ō'di-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard. [*< L. LL. audio, hear.*]—**au'di-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **au'di-bl(e)-ness**, *adv.*

au-di-ence, ō'di-ens, *n.* 1. An assembly of hearers. 2. The act of hearing; a formal conference. [*< L. audientia, < audio, hear.*]

au'dit, ō'dit. *I. a. vt.* To examine, adjust, and certify, as accounts. *II. n.* An official examination and verification of accounts; a calling to account; a settlement of accounts; balance-sheet. [*< L. auditus, < audio, hear.*]

au-di-tor, ō'di-tŕ, *n.* 1. One who audits accounts. 2. One who listens; a hearer.

au'di-to'ri-um, ō'di-tŕi-um, *n.* [RI-UMS or RI-A, -ri-a, *pl.*] 1. The audience-room of a public building. 2. [U.S.] A large building for public meetings. [*< L. audio, hear.*]

au-di-to-ry, ō'di-to-rī, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to hearing, to the organs or sense of hearing, or to an audience-room. *II. n.* [RIES, *pl.*] 1. An assembly of hearers; an audience. 2. An auditorium.

au'ger, ō'ger, *n.* A large tool for boring holes in wood, etc. [*< AS. nafegār; the ME. a narger became an auger.*]

au'ght, ōt, *n.* Anything; any part or item. [*< AS. awiht, < an wiht; see AN; WHIT.*]

aug-ment', ōg-men't, *vt. & ri.* To increase; enlarge; intensify. [*< L. augmentum, Post-hw. 2. < augeo, increase.*]—**aug'men-ta'tion**, ōg-men-tē'shun, *n.* The act or result of augmenting; enlargement; increase; an addition.—**aug-**

ment'a-tiv(e), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. **aug-ment'iv(e)**, *adv.*

au'gur, ō'gur, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To prognosticate; divine; predict. 2. To betoken; portend. *II. i.* 1. To be an augury or omen. 2. To conjecture from indications or omens.

au'gur, *n.* A soothsayer; prophet. [*L., < avis, bird, + garrio, talk.*]

au'gu-ry, ō'gu-ri, *n.* [RIES, *pl.*] 1. The foretelling by signs or omens; divination. 2. A portent or omen; prediction; presage.

au-gust', ō-gust', *a.* 1. Majestic; grand; imposing. 2. Of high birth or rank; venerable; eminent. [*< L. augustus, < augeo, increase.*]

Au'gust, ō'gust, *n.* The eighth month of the year, containing 31 days. [*< L. Augustus, the first Roman emperor.*]

auk, ōk, *n.* A short-winged, web-footed diving bird of northern seas. [*< Ice. alka.*]

aunt, ōnt, *n.* The sister of one's father or mother, or the wife of one's uncle. [*< L. OF. amita, aunt.*]

au'ral, ō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; auricular. [*< L. auris, ear.*]

au'ri-cl(e), ō'ri-cl(e), *n.* 1. A chamber of the heart, which receives blood from the veins and transmits it to a ventricle. 2. The external ear; an ear-shaped appendage or part. [*< L. auricula, dim. of auris, ear.*]

au-ric'u-lar, ō-ric'yul-, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining



Auk.

to the ear or the sense of hearing; intended for or perceived by the ear; audible; confidential. 2. Ear-shaped. 3. Of or pertaining to an auricle.

au-ri'er-ous, ō-ri'er-us, *a.* Containing gold. [*< L. aurum, gold, + fero, bear.*]

au-ro'ra, ō-rŕa, *n.* The Roman goddess of dawn; the glow of early morning; dawn. [*L., dawn.*]—**au-ro'ra bo're-a'lis**, bŕe-ē'lis or -g'lis, a brilliant nocturnal radiance often suffusing the sky of high northern latitudes. **northern lights**.—**au-ro'ral**, ō-rŕal, *a.* Pertaining to or like the dawn; dawning; roseate.

aus'pice, ōs'pis, *n.* Favoring influence or guidance; patronage; in the plural, favoring circumstances or indications. [*< L. auspex, a diviner, < avis, bird, + specio, view.*]

aus-pi'cious, ōs-pish'ūs, *a.* Of good omen; favorable; propitious; also, prosperous; fortunate; happy. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

aus-tere', ōs'tŕ, *a.* 1. Severe, grave, or stern; strict; abstemious. 2. Sour and astringent. 3. Severely simple; unadorned. [*< Gr. L. OF. austerŏs, < auŏ, dry.*]—**aus-tere'ly**, *adv.*—**aus-ter'i-ty**, ōs-ter'i-ti, *n.* [TIEST, *pl.*] Gravity or rigor; also, severe self-restraint. **aus-tere'ness**.

austral, ō'stral, *a.* Southern; torrid. [*< L. australis, < auster, south.*]

au-then'tic, ō-then'tic, *a.* According with the facts; authorized; trustworthy; genuine. [*< Gr. authentēs, real author.*] **au-then'tic-al**.—**au-then'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

au-then'ti-cate, ō-then'ti-kēt, *vt.* [CA-TED; CA-TING.] To make or show to be authentic.—**au-then'ti-ca'tion**, *n.* An authenticating; attestation; confirmation.



Augers.

flūtjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

au"then-tic'i-ty, 5'then-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine.

au"thor, 5'ther, *n.* **1.** An originator; first cause; creator; the original writer, as of a book; also, one who makes literary compositions his profession. **2.** An author's writings collectively. [*< L.^{OF} auctor, < augeo, increase.*]

—**au"thor-ess**, *n. fem.*: now little used.

au"thor'i-ta-tive, 5'ther'i-tē-tiv, *a.* **1.** Possessing or proceeding from proper authority; duly sanctioned. **2.** Exercising authority; positive; commanding. **-ly**, *adv.*

au"thor'i-ty, 5'ther'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES^z, pl.*] **1.** The right to command and to enforce obedience; the right to act officially; personal power that commands influence, respect, or confidence. **2.** The person or persons in whom government or command is vested; often in the plural. **3.** An authoritative opinion, decision, or precedent. [*< L.^F auctoritas, < auctor, author.*]

au"thor-ize, 5'ther-aiz, *vt.* [*-IZED; -I'ZING.*]

1. To confer authority upon; empower; commission. **2.** To warrant; justify; sanction.

—**au"thor-i-za'tion**, 5'ther-i-zē-shun, *n.* The act of authorizing; legal sanction.

au"thor-ship, 5'ther-ship, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or function of an author. **2.** Origination or source.

au"to-bi-og'ra-phy, 5'to-bai-og'ra-fi, *n.* [*-PHIES^z, pl.*] The story of one's life written by himself. [*< AUTO- + BIOGRAPHY.*] —**au"to-bi-og'ra-pher**, *n.* —**au"to-bi'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autobiography. **au"to-bi'o-graph'ic**, *adj.*

au"to-crat, 5'to-crat, *n.* A supreme ruler whose power is unrestricted and irresponsible. [*< Gr. autos, self, + kratos, strength, power.*]

—**au"to-cra-cy**, 5'tec'ra-si, *n.* [*-CIES^z, pl.*] The rule or authority of an autocrat; absolute government; controlling influence. —**au"to-crat'ic**, 5'to-crat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or like an autocrat or autocracy; irresponsible; despotic.

au"to-graph, 5'to-graf, *n.* **1.** Written by one's own hand, as a note. **II. n.** **1.** Writing done with one's own hand; one's own signature. **2.** An autographic copy. [*< Gr. autos, self, + graphō, write.*] —**au"to-graph'ic**, 5'to-graf'ic, *a.* Of the nature of an autograph; written with the author's own hand. **au"to-graph'ic-al**, *adj.*

au"to-mat'ic, 5'to-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Self-moving or self-regulating. **2.** Acting mechanically; done from force of habit or without volition; done by self-acting machinery. **au"to-mat'ic-al**, *adj.*

au"tom'a-ton, 5'tem'a-ten, *n.* [*-TONS OR -TA, -ta, pl.*] Any automatic mechanism that imitates actions of living beings.

au-ton'o-my, 5'ten'o-mi, *n.* [*-MIES^z, pl.*] The power, right, or condition of self-government; practical independence with nominal subordination; self-determination, as of the will.

au"top-sy, 5'tep-si, *n.* [*-SIES^z, pl.*] Post-mortem examination of a human body. [*< Gr. autos, self, + optos, seen.*]

au"tumn, 5'tum, *n.* The third season of the year; often called *fall*. [*< L. autumnus, autumn.*] —**au"tum'nal**, 5'tum'nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autumn; ripening; declining.

aux-il'i-a-ry, 5gz-il'i-a-ri, *I. a.* Giving or

furnishing aid; subsidiary; accessory. **II. n.** [*-RIES^z, pl.*] **1.** One who or that which aids or helps; assistant; associate; a verb that helps in the conjugation of another verb. **2. pl.** Allied troops. [*< L. auxiliarius, < augeo, increase.*] **aux-il'i-ar'y**, *adj.*

a-vail, a-vēl', *v. I. t.* To assist or aid; profit. **II. i.** To be of value or advantage; suffice.

a-vail, *n.* **1.** Utility for a purpose; profit; benefit; good. **2. pl.** Proceeds. [*< A.¹¹ + F. valoir, < L. valeo, be of value.*]

a-vail'a-ble, a-vēl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being used advantageously; usable; profitable; valid; at one's disposal, as funds. —**a-vail'a-ble'i-ty**, *n.* Fitness to serve a given purpose. **a-vail'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**a-vail'a-ble**, *adv.*

av'a-lanch(e), av'a-lgnch', *n.* The fall of a mass of snow or ice down a mountain-slope; also, the mass so falling. [*F., < L. ad, to, + vallem, acc. of vallis, valley.*]

av'a-ric-e, av'a-ris, *n.* Passion for riches; covetousness; cupidity. [*< L. avaritia, < avaro, crave.*]

av'a-ri'cious, av'a-rish'us, *a.* Greedy of gain; grasping; miserly. **-ly**, *adv. **-ness**, *n.**

a-vast', a-vast', *interj.* *Naut.* Stop! hold! cease! [*< A.⁷ + D. vast, fast.*]

a-vaunt', a-vānt', *interj.* Begone! away! [*< F. avant before.*]

A've, 5'vi or 3've, *n. R. C. Ch.* The salutation to the Virgin; also, a prayer of invocation to the Virgin, called from the opening words the *Ave Maria*. [*L., hail or farewell.*]

a-venge', a-venj', *a.* [*A-VENGED'; A-VEN'-GING.*] **I. t.** To take vengeance or inflict exemplary punishment for (an act) or in behalf of (a person or persons). **II. i.** To take vengeance; exact satisfaction. [*< L.^{OF} vindico, punish; see VINDICATE.*] —**a-ven'ger**, a-ven'jer, *n.* One who or that which avenges.

av'e-nue, av'e-ni, *n.* A broad thoroughfare; a way of approach; a way. [*F., pp. fem. of avenir, < L. ad, to, + vento, come.*]

a-ver', a-ver', *vt.* [*A-VERRED'; A-VER'RING.*] To declare confidently as fact; affirm. [*< L.^F ad, to, + verus, true.*] —**a-ver'ment**, *n.* Positive affirmation.

av'er-age, av'er-gj, *I. vt.* [*-AGED; -A-GING.*] To calculate, fix, or be the average of; apportion on the average; do, take, or assume as an average. **II. a.** Obtained by calculating the mean of several; medium; ordinary. **III. n.** **1.** The quotient of any sum divided by the num. of its terms; the mean amount, quantity, or one like. **2.** The ordinary rank, degree, or amount; general type. [*< F. avarie, damage to ship or cargo.*]

a-verse', a-ver's', *a.* Turned away in mind or feeling; unfavorable; reluctant; with to. [*< L. averto; see AVERT.*] **-ly**, *adv. **-ness**, *n.* —**a-ver'sion**, a-ver'shun, *n.* **1.** Mental opposition; antipathy. **2.** That to which one is averse.*

a-vert', a-vert', *vt.* **1.** To turn away or aside. **2.** To prevent (danger or evil); ward off. [*< L. averto, < a (for au), from, + verto, turn.*] **a'vi-a-ry**, 5'vi-g'vi-ri, *n.* [*-RIES^z, pl.*] An enclosure for live birds. [*< L. avis, bird.*]

a-vid'i-ty, a-vid'i-ti, *n.* Strong and eager appetite or relish; greediness; chemical affinity. [*< L. avidus, eager.*]

av'o-ca'tion, av'o-kê'shun, *n.* **1.** A casual or transient occupation; diversion. **2.** One's business or vocation: common but improper usage. [*< L. a (ab), away, + voco, call.*]

a-void'⁴, a-veid', *vt.* To keep away or at a distance from; shun; evade. [*< OF. es-, out, + vuidier, < vuide, empty.*] — **a-void'a-bl(e)**, *a. — a-void'a-bly, adv. — a-void'ance, n.* The act of avoiding or shunning.

av'oir-du-pois', av'er-du-peiz', *n.* The ordinary system of weights of the United States and Great Britain. See **WEIGHT**. [*< OF. aver, goods; de, of; pois, weight.*]

a-vouch', a-vauch', *vt.* To affirm positively; proclaim; vouch for; acknowledge; confess. [*< L. OF. ad, to, + voco, call.*]

a-vow', a-vau', *vt.* To declare openly; own or confess frankly; acknowledge. [*< F. avouer, < a, to, + vouer, vow.*] — **a-vow'al, n.** Open declaration; acknowledgment. — **a-vow'ed-ly, adv.** Confessedly; openly.

a-wait'⁴, a-wêt', *vt.* **1.** To wait for; expect. **2.** To be ready or in store for. [*< OF. a- (A-¹¹) + waiten, watch.*]

a-wake', a-wêk', *v.* [*A-WOKE', a-wôk', or A-WAKED'; A-WA'KING.*] **I. t.** To rouse, as from sleep; excite; arouse; wake; waken. **II. i.** To cease to sleep; become awake or alert. [*< AS. ā- (A-²) + wacan, wake.*]

a-wake', *a.* Not asleep; alert; vigilant.

a-wa'ken, a-wê'kn, *vt.* To awake. — **a-wa'ken-ing**, a-wê'kn-ing, *I. pa.* Stirring; exciting. **II. n.** The act of waking; an arousing of attention or interest; revival.

a-ward'⁴, a-wôrd', *I. vt.* To adjudge as due between or among contestants; apportion; assign; allow. **II. n.** A decision, as by a judge, umpire, or arbitrator, the document containing it, or that which is awarded. [*< OF. es-, out, + warden, observe, watch.*]

a-ware', a-wâr', *a.* Possessing knowledge (of some fact or action); conscious; cognizant. [*< AS. gewær, < ge- + wær, cautions.*]

a-way', a-wê', *adv.* At or to a distance; in another direction; off; absent; aside; at an end; on and on continuously. [Often by ellipsis used like a verb or interjection.] [*< AS. on, on, + weg, way.*]

aw(e, s), *I. vt.* [*AW(E)D; AW'ING or AWE'-ING.*] To impress with reverential fear. **II. n.** Reverential fear; dread mingled with veneration. [*< Ice. agi, fear.*]

aw'ful, ô'ful, *a.* **1.** Inspiring, or suited to inspire, awe; majestic and terrible. **2.** Filled with awe. — **aw'ful-ly, adv. — aw'ful-ness, n.**

a-while', a-hwîl', *adv.* For a brief time. [*< AS. āne hwîle, a while.*]

awk'ward, ôk'wôrd, *a.* **1.** Ungraceful in bearing; unskilful in action; bungling. **2.** Embarrassing or perplexing; also, difficult or dangerous to deal with, as an opponent. [*< awk (< Ice. ôfug, afug, back foremost), + -WARD-.*] — **-ly, adv. — -ness, n.**

awl, ôl, *n.* A pointed steel instrument for making small holes. [*< AS. avel.*]

awn, ôn, *n. Bot.* A bristle-like appendage of certain grasses; beard, as of wheat or rye. [*ME. awn, < agun, < Ice. ôgn, chaff, husk.*]

awn'ing, ôn'ing, *n.* A roof-like shelter from sun or rain. [*< F. auvent, awning.*]

a-woke', a-wôk', *imp. & pp. of AWAKE, v.*

a-wry', a-rai', *a. & adv.* Toward one side; crooked; distorted; obliquely; perversely.

ax, {ax, *n.* An edge-tool for chopping, hew-

axe, {ing, or the like. [*< AS. eaz, æx.*]

ax'i-al, ax'i-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or con-

stituting an axis.

ax'i-om, ax'i-um, *n.* A self-evident or necessary truth. [*< Gr. axiōma, < agō, lead, weigh.*] — **ax'i-o-mat'ic**, ax'i-o-mat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident. **ax'io-mat'ic-ali-**, **-al-ly, adv.**

ax'is, ax'is, *n.* [*-es, -iz or -ēs, pl.*] A line on which something rotates, or around which something is symmetrically arranged; any central line or pivotal point. [*L., axis.*]

ax'l(e), ax'l, *n.* A shaft or spindle on which a wheel is mounted and on or with which it turns. [*< Ice. ôxul, axle.*]

ay, é, adv. Ever; always. **aye!**—for **ay** or **aye**, forever; eternally.

aye, di, *I. n.* An expression of assent; affirmative vote. **II. adv.** Yes; yea. **ay?**

a-za'le-a, a-zê'le-a or a-zô'le-a, *n.* A flowering shrub of the heath family. [*< Gr. azaleos, < azō, parch.*]

az'ote", az'ô't, *n. Chem.* Nitrogen: 'old name. [*F., < Gr. a-priv. + zōō, live.*]

az'ure, azh'yûr, *I. a.* **1.** Like the blue of the sky; sky-blue. **2.** Like the clear sky; cloudless; spotless. **II. n.**

1. A clear sky-blue color or pigment. **2.** The clear sky; the blue vault of heaven. [*< Per. Ar+F lâzward, lâzward, lapis lazuli, a blue mineral.*]



Azalea.

flûtiûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

B

B, b, bf, n. [BEES, B's, or Bs, bfz, pl.] The second letter in the English alphabet.

baa, bd. **I. vi.** To bleat as a sheep. **II. n.** The bleat of a sheep. [Imitative.]

bab'ble, bab'l, v. [BAB'LED; BAB'BLING.] **I. t.** To utter unintelligibly; blurt out; tell thoughtlessly. **II. i.** To utter inarticulate sounds; murmur, as a stream; prattle; gossip. [Imitative.]—**bab'bler**, n.

bab'ble, n. The rippling sound of a stream; prattle; gossip. [tive; cp. BABBLE.]

babe, beb, n. An infant; baby. [Ult. imitative.]

Ba'bel, bē'bel, n. **1.** The tower described in Gen. xi, 9; also, Babylon. **2.** [b- or B-] Confusion of many voices or languages; tumult. [*<* Heb. *Bābel*, Babylon, perhaps *<* Assyrian *bāb-ilu*, lit. gate of God, *<* *bāb*, gate, + *ilu*, God.]—**Ba'bel-dom**, n. A condition like Babel; noisy confusion.

bab'-oon', bab-ūn', n. A ferocious Old World monkey. [*<* OF. *babuin*, baboon.]

ba'by, bē'bi. **I. vt.** [BA'BLED; BA'BY-ING.] To treat as a baby; play lightly with. **II. n.** [BA'BLES, pl.] A child in arms; an infant. [Dim. OF. BABE.]

—**ba'by-hood**, n. The period of infancy; the condition of being a baby.—**ba'by-ish**, a. Childish; infantile.

bach'a-nal, bac'a-nal, n. A votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler. [*<* L. *Bacchus*, god of wine.] **bach'chant**; **bach'chante**; **bach'ant** (fem.).—**bac'cha-na'li-a**, bac'a-nē'-li-a or -ng'li-a, n. pl. **1.** [B-] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival of Bacchus. **2.** Drunken revelries; orgies. [L.]—**bac'cha-na'lian**. **I. a.** Of or like bacchanalia. **II. n.** A bacchanal.

bach'e-lor, bach'ē-lor, n. **1.** An unmarried man. **2.** One who has taken his first university degree. **3.** A young knight. [*<* LL. OF. *baccalaris*, bachelor.]

back, bac, v. **I. t.** **1.** To force backward. **2.** To supply with a back; strengthen at the back; uphold; sustain; support. **3.** To mount, sit, or ride upon the back of. **4.** To write upon the back of; address or indorse. **II. i.** To move rearward.—**back'er**, n. One who backs, as with money; a supporter.

back, a. **1.** In the rear; behind. **2.** Remote or retired. **3.** In arrears; overdue, as a debt.

back, n. **1.** That side of the trunk nearest the spine, in man the hinder, in quadrupeds the upper part. **2.** The reverse, rear, or posterior part of anything. [*<* AS. *bæc*, back.]

back, adv. **1.** To or toward the rear; behind. **2.** To or toward a source, a former place, condition, etc. **3.** In a state of check or hindrance. **4.** Into time past; colloquially, in time past. **5.** In return; again; as, to give back.

6. In reserve or concealment. [For ABACK.]

—**back'hite'**, vt. To revile or traduce behind one's back.—**back'bi'ter**, n. A secret calumniator or slanderer.—**back'bi'ting**, a. & n.—**back'bone'**, n. The spine or vertebral column; firmness; resolution.—**back'ground'**, n. The part of a picture which is represented as behind the principal objects; a subordinate position; obscurity.—**back'hand'ed**, a. **1.** Delivered with the back of the hand, or with the hand turned backwards; hence, equivocal; ironical. **2.** Sloping to the left, as writing.—**back'side'**, n. The rear or hinder side.—**back'slide'**, vi. To return to wrong or vicious ways; relapse; apostatize.—**back'woods'**, n. Wild, sparsely settled districts; used also attributively.

—**back'woods'man**, n. [-MEN, pl.] **back'gam'mon**, bac'gam'un, n. A game played by two persons, on a special board, the moves of the pieces being determined by die-throws. [*<* BACK, adv., + GAME.]

back'ward, bac'ward, a. **1.** Turned to the back or rear; reversed. **2.** Retiring; bashful. **3.** Slow; dull. **4.** Late; behindhand.

—**back'ward**, adv. **1.** In the direction of the back; to the rear; into time past. **2.** With the back foremost; in reverse order; from better to worse. **back'wards**;—**back'ward-ly**, adv.—**back'ward-ness**, n.

ba'con, bē'cun, n. The salted and dried or smoked flesh of the hog, especially the back and sides. [*<* OF. *bacon*, ult. *<* *y* of BACK, n.]

bad, bad. **I. a.** [WORSE; WORST.] Opposite to good in any manner or degree; vicious; wicked; deficient; incorrect; worthless; distressing; unfortunate; disagreeable. **II. n.** **1.** That which is bad; those who are bad, taken collectively. **2.** A bad state or condition. [ME. *bad*, *badde*, bad, evil.]—**ly**, adv. —**ness**, n.

bad'e, bad, imp. of BID, v. **badge**, baj, n. A token, mark, or decoration. [*<* LL. *bagā*, ring, collar.]

badger, baj'ēr, vt. To worry or persecute persistently; bait.

badger, n. A small, burrowing, nocturnal, and carnivorous mammal. [*<* ME. *bageard*, *<* *bage*, E. BADGE, from its stripes.]

ba'di-nage', bg'-di-nqzh', n. Playful raillery; banter. [F.]

ba'fle, baf'l, vt. American Badger. [BAF'FLED; BAF'FLING.] To defeat, foil, or frustrate; circumvent. [*<* OF. *beffier*, *beffer*, baffle.]

bag, bag, v. [BAGGED; BAG'GING.] **I. t.** **1.** To put into a bag or bags; capture or kill, as game. **2.** To fill out like a bag. **II. i.** To resemble a bag; swell; bulge; sag.

bag, n. **1.** A sack or pouch; the udder of a cow. **2.** What a bag will hold. **3.** The amount of game bagged. [*<* Ice. *baggi*, bag.]—**bag'gy**, a. Like a bag; loose; bulging.



Baboon.



American Badger.

bag¹ "a-tel (le', bag¹ "a-tel', *n.* 1. A trifle. 2. *Games.* A modification of billiards. [F.]

bag² "gage, bag² @, *n.* 1. [U. S.] The trunks, packages, etc., of a traveler. Called *luggage* in Great Britain. 2. An army's movable equipment. [*< OF. bague, pack.*]

bag³ "ging, bag³ 'ing, *n.* 1. The putting into bags. 2. A coarse material for making bags.

bag⁴ "pipe, bag⁴ "paip, *n.* A Scotch musical wind-instrument in which the reeds are supplied with air directly from a bag under the player's arm. — **bag**⁵ "pi⁵ "per, *n.*

ball¹, bəl, *vt.* To admit to bail; set free on security for appearance at a future day; also, to become surety for. [*< L.^{OF} bajulo, bear a burden.*] — **ball**² "a-blē, *a.* Admitting of bail.

ball³, *vt.* To provide with a bail or handle.

ball⁴, *vt. & vi.* 1. To dip out, as water. 2. To clear of water by dipping it out.

ball⁵, *n.* *Law.* 1. One who becomes surety for the debt or default of another. 2. The security or guaranty given or agreed upon. 3. Release, or the privilege of release, on bail.

ball⁶, *n.* The handle of a pail or like vessel; an arch-shaped support. [ME. *bayle*.]

ball⁷, *n.* 1. A division between the stalls of a stable. 2. *Cricket.* One of the crosspieces of the wicket. [OF., prob. *< L. baculum, stick.*]

ball⁸ "lif, bəl'lif, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; local magistrate. [*< LL.^{OF} bajulus, guardian.*]

ball⁹ "li-wick, bəl'li-wic, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or district of a bailiff. [child.]

ball¹⁰ "n, bāl'n, [Scot.] A child. [*< AS. bearn,*

ball¹¹, bāl't, *v. I. t.* 1. To put a bait on or in. 2. To feed while resting. 3. To torment, as by setting dogs upon; harass; worry. *II. i.* To stop for rest and refreshment. [*< Ice. belta, make to bite, < bita, bite.*]

bait, *n.* 1. Anything used to allure a fish or other animal. 2. A luncheon, as on a journey.

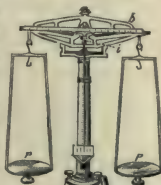
baiz(e, bēz, *n.* A napped woolen fabric used for table-covers, etc. [*< OF. baies, baize.*]

bake, bēk, *v.* [BAKED; BA'KEN; BA'KING.] *I. t.* To cook by dry and continued heat; vitrify by heat, as bricks. *II. i.* 1. To do the work of baking. 2. To become cooked or hardened by heat. [*< AS. bacan, bake.*]

— **ba**¹ "ker, *n.* One who bakes and sells bread, cake, etc. — **ba**² "ker-y, *n.* [*IES.*, *pl.*] A place for baking bread, cake, etc. — **ba**³ "king, *n.* The act of baking; the quantity baked.

bal⁴ "ance, bal'ans, *v.* [BAL'ANCED; BAL'ANCING.] *I. t.* 1. To bring into or keep in equilibrium; poise. 2. To adjust, as an account. 3. To offset. 4. To weigh; deliberate upon; ponder. *II. i.* 1. To be in equipoise. 2. To hesitate. 3. To dance to and fro.

bal⁵ "ance, *n.* 1. A pair of scales or other instrument for weighing. 2. The act of balancing or comparing. 3. The being in equilibrium; equipoise. 4. *Com.* (1) An equality between the credit and debit totals of an account. (2) The difference between such totals; excess on either side. (3) Hence, col-



A Balance.

loquially, remainder; surplus. 5. The balance-wheel of a watch. [*< L.^F bi-, two, + lanx, dish.*]

bal⁶ "co-ny, bal'co-ni, *n.* [*-NIES*, *pl.*] A projecting balustraded platform before a window; a tier of seats in a theater. [*< It. balco, scaffold, story.*]

bald, bōld, *a.* Destitute of hair or other natural covering; unadorned. [ME. *balld*, *< BALL*¹, *n.*]

— *ly*, *adv.* — *-ness*, *n.*

bal⁷ "der-dash, bəl'der-dash, *n.* An empty and pretentious flow of words. [*< Dn. balder, noise, clatter, + DASH.*]

bale, bēl, *vt.* [BALED; BA'LING.] To make into a bale.

bale², *n.* A package of bulky goods, corded or otherwise prepared for transportation. [*< LL.^{OF} bala, round bundle, package.*]

bale³, *n.* That which causes ruin or sorrow; wo. [*< AS.*

bealu, evil, wickedness.] — **bale**⁴ "ful, *a.* Hurtful; malignant; pernicious.

balk, } bēk, *v. I. t.* To render unsuccessful; } *thwart; frustrate.* *II. i.* To stop short and refuse to proceed.

— **balk**² "y, bēk'ī, *a.* Disposed to balk.

balk, } *n.* 1. An obstruction; hindrance; de- } *feat.* 2. A failure; miss; blunder. 3. } *A feint.* [*< AS. balca, heap, beam.*]

ball, bəl, *vt. & vi.* To form into a ball; form balls upon, as of snow on the foot.

ball², *n.* Any globular or spherical body; a game played with a ball. [*< MHG.^{OF} balle, bal, a spherical body.*]

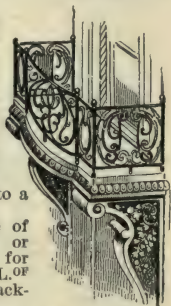
ball³, *n.* An evening assembly for dancing. [*< Gr. LL.^F ballizō, dance, < ballō, throw.*]

bal⁴ "lad, bal'ad, *n.* Any popular narrative poem. [*< F. ballade, dancing-song.*]

bal⁵ "last, bal'ast. *I.^d. vt.* To provide or fill with ballast; steady. *II. n.* 1. Any heavy substance, as sand, etc., laid in the hold of a vessel to steady it. 2. Gravel or broken stone for a railroad-bed. [D. *lit. 'back-load.*']

bal⁶ "let", bə'lē, *n.* A dance by women on the stage; the ballet-dancers of any theater, collectively. [F., *dim. of bal*; see *BALL*², *n.*]

bal⁷ "loon", bal'lūn', *n.* A bag, inflated with



A Balcony.



Balloon trailing Anchors.

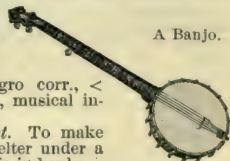
- gas lighter than air, that rises and floats in the air. [*< It. ballone, < MHG. bal; see BALL, n.*]—**bal-loon'ist**, *n.* An aeronaut.
- bal'lot**, bal'et. *I^d. vt.* 1. To cast a ballot; vote by ballot. 2. To draw lots. *II. n.* 1. A written or printed vote or ticket; a little ball. 2. The act or system of voting secretly by balls or tickets; also, the whole number of votes so cast. [*< F. ballotte, little ball.*]
- balm**, bām. *I. vt.* To anoint with or as with balm. *II. n.* 1. A soothing application; anything that soothes or heals. 2. An aromatic resinous exudation from various trees or shrubs; balsam; also, a tree or shrub that yields balm; any one of various aromatic plants. [*< L.^{OF} balsamum; see BALSAM, n.*]—**balm'y**, bām'ī, *a.* 1. Fragrant; aromatic. 2. Healing; soothing; mild.
- bal'sam**, bēl'sam, *n.* 1. An aromatic, oily preparation used for healing; a fragrant ointment; balm. 2. An aromatic resin or the tree that yields it; also, a flowering plant. [*< L. balsamum, < Gr. balsamon, balsam-tree.*]
- bal'us-ter**, bal'us-ter, *n.* One of a set of small pillars that support a hand-rail and form with the hand-rail a balustrade. [*< It.^F balaustro, < balaustra, wild pomegranate-flower.*]—**bal'us-trade**, bal'us-trēd, *n.* A hand-rail supported by balusters.
- bam-boo'**, bam-bū', *n.* A tall tree-like or shrubby grass, its stem, wood, leaf, or fiber, or any article made from it. [*< Malay bambu.*]
- ban**, ban. *I. vt. & vi.* [BANNED; BAN'NING.] To place under a ban; anathematize; issue a ban. *II. n.* 1. A proclamation or edict; a sentence of outlawry; any authoritative prohibition; excommunication; oath; curse. 2. *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry. [*< AS. (ge)-ban, proclamation, edict.*]
- ba-na'na**, ba-nā'na, *n.* The fruit of a large herbaceous tropical plant; also, the plant, *banana-plant*. [*Sp., < native Guinea name.*]
- band**, band. *I^d. vt.* 1. To bind, tie, or unite. 2. To mark with a stripe. *II. n.* 1. That which binds, ties, or unites; a bond; a flat flexible strip of any material used for binding, as an article of dress, etc. 2. A company of persons associated, as for playing musical instruments. [*Ult. < OHG. < √ of bintan, bind.*]
- band'age**, band'ej. *I. vt.* [-AGED; -A-GING.] To bind or cover with a bandage. *II. n.* A strip, usually of soft cloth, used in dressing wounds, etc.; any band. [*F., < bande,*



Bamboo.

a, section of the stem at a node.

- band'box'**, band'bex', *n.* A light round box for carrying bonnets, etc.
- ban'dit**, ban'dit, *n.* [BAN'DITS OR BAN-DIT'TI, *pl.*] A highwayman; brigand. [*< It. bandito, pp., < LL. bandito, bannio; BANISH.*]
- ban'dy**, ban'di, *vt.* [BAN'DIED; BAN'DY-ING.] To give and receive; exchange, as words, blows, etc.; knock or pass to and fro.
- ban'dy**, ban'di, *a.* Crooked outward at the knees.—**ban'dy-legged'**, -legd, *a.* Having bandy legs; bow-legged.
- ban'dy**, *n.* [BAN'DIES', *pl.*] 1. Hockey. 2. A hockey-stick. [*< G.^F band, band, bond.*]
- bane**, bēn, *n.* Anything pernicious or noxious; a scourge; disease; poison. [*< AS. bānā, murderer, destruction.*]—**bane'ful**, bēn'ful, *a.* Noxious; poisonous; dangerous; injurious; deadly.—**bane'ful-ly**, *adv.*
- bang'**, bang, *vt. & vi.* To strike with a heavy sound; knock; beat; make a loud, heavy sound. [*< Ice. banga, beat, hammer.*] *hair.*
- bang'**, *vt.* To cut straight across, as the front
- bang'**, *n.* A sudden or noisy blow, thump, whack, or explosion.
- bang'**, *n.* Front hair cut straight across.
- bang**, *adv.* 1. With a violent blow or loud and sudden noise. 2. All at once; abruptly.
- ban'ian**, ban'yan, *n.* An East-Indian tree
- ban'yan**, { of the nettle family, which sends down from its branches roots that develop into accessory trunks; Indian fig.
- ban'ish**, ban'ish, *vt.* To expel from one's country or from any customary or desired place; drive away; dismiss; exile. [*< OHG. LL. of bannan, summon.*]—**ban'ish-ment**, *n.* Exile; expulsion.
- ban'is-ter**, *n.* 1. A baluster. 2. *pl.* A balustrade; a corruption. **ban'nis-ter**.
- ban'jo**, ban'jō, *n.* A musical instrument of the guitar class, with a parchment-covered hoop instead of a hollow wooden body. [Negro corr., < Gr.^{SP} pandoura, musical instrument.]
- bank'**, bank, *vt.* To make into a bank; shelter under a bank; form or lie in banks.
- bank'**, *vt. & vi.* 1. *t.* To deposit in a bank. *II. i.* To do business as or with a bank or banker.—**bank-a-bl'e**, *a.* Receivable by a bank.
- bank'**, *n.* 1. A long acclivity; a rising ground. 2. The land at the edge of a watercourse. 3. A shallow; shoal. [*< AS. banc, mound.*]
- bank'**, *n.* An institution for lending, borrowing, issuing, or caring for money. [*Ult. < MHG. banc, bench.*]—**bank'er**, bank'er, *n.* One engaged in banking.—**bank'-note'**, *n.* 1. A promissory note, issued by a bank. 2. A note payable at a bank.
- bank'ing'**, *n.* The business of a bank or banker; used also adjectivally.
- bank'ing'**, *n.* The forming of a ridge or mound; an embankment.
- bank'rupt**, bank'rupt. *I^d. vt.* To make bankrupt. *II. a.* Unable to pay one's debts; insolvent. *III. n.* A person unable to pay his debts or without credit or resources. [*<*



A Banjo.

It. *banca*, bank, + *rotta*, broken.]—**bank-rupt-cy**, *n.* [-CI-ES², *pl.*] The state of being insolvent; failure or inability to pay just debts.

ban'ner, ban'gr, *n.* A cloth bearing a device, suspended from a pole by a cross-bar; any flag or standard. [*< LL. OF banderia, banner.*]

banns, bauns, banz, *n. pl.* of BAN.

ban'quet, ban'cwet, *I. a. vt. & vi.* To feast richly. **II. n.** A sumptuous feast. [*F.*]

ban'tam, ban'tam, *n.* A small breed of the domestic hen. [*< Bantam, in Java.*]

ban'ter, ban'ter, *I. vt.* To make sport of; joke. **II. n.** Good-humored ridicule; railery.

bant'ling, bant'ling, *n.* A young child; infant; youth. [*Corr. of bandling, < BAND², n.*]

ban'yan, *n.* Same as BANYAN.

bap'tise', vt. & vi. Same as BAPTIZE.

bap'tism, bap'tizm, *n.* The act of baptizing; an ordinance in which water is made use of in symbol or acknowledgment of consecration to Christ, as commanded in *Matt. xxviii, 19.*

—**bap-tis'mal**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Bap'tist, bap'tist, *n.* One holding that the only valid baptism is the immersion of a believer; originally, one who baptizes.

bap'tis-ter-y, (bap'tis-ter-i, -tri, *n.* [-TER-IES², -TRIES², *pl.*] A reservoir in a church, for baptism by immersion; a portion of a church set apart for baptisms.

bap-tize', bap-tiz', vt. & vi. [-TIZED'; -TI-ZING.] To administer baptism to; administer the sacrament of baptism; to christen or name; consecrate; dedicate. [*< Gr. LL. baptizō, < baptō, dip.*] **bap-tise't**.

bar, bār, *I. vt.* [BARRED; BAR'RING.] **1.** To close; obstruct; hinder; prohibit. **2.** To except. **3.** To mark with bars. **II. n. 1.** A piece of solid material, long in proportion to its width and thickness; a barrier; an obstruction; a bank, as of sand, at the entrance to a river or harbor. **2.** An enclosed place in a court-room; a court or any place of justice; the legal profession. **3.** A counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed. **4.** A stripe. **5. Mus.** The vertical line that divides a staff into measures. [*< LL. OF barra, bar.*]

barb, bār, vt. To provide with a barb or barbs; hence, to make cutting or severe.

barb¹, *n.* A backward-projecting point, as on an arrow, a fish-hook, etc. [*< L. F. barba, beard.*]

barb², *n.* A horse of the breed brought by the Moors from Barbary into Spain.

bar-ba'ri-an, bār-bē-ri-an, *I. a.* Uncivilized; cruel; barbarous. **II. n.** An uncivilized or uncultured person; anciently, a foreigner. [*< L. barbarus; see BARBAROUS.*]

bar-bar'ic, bār-bar'ic, *a.* Rudely splendid, striking, or picturesque.

bar-bar-ism, bār-bar-izm, *n. 1.* The status between savagery and civilization; rudeness. **2.** A foreign or disapproved word or idiom.

bar-bar'ity, bār-bar'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Brutal or barbarous conduct; a barbarous deed.

bar'ba-rous, bār'ba-rus, *a. 1.* Pertaining to or like a barbarian; uncultivated; rude; cruel; brutal; savage. **2.** Marked by barbarisms in speech; unpolished. **3.** Rude or harsh in sound. [*< L. barbarus, < Gr. barbaros, not Greek, foreign.*] **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

bar'be-cue, {bār'bg-kiū. **I. vt.** [-CUED; bar'ba-cue, {-CU'ING.]} To roast whole. **II. n.** An animal roasted whole, as an ox. [*< Haytian^{sp} barbacoa, framework of sticks.*]

bar'ber, bār'ber, *n.* One who cuts the hair, shaves the beard, etc. [*< L. OF barba, beard.*]

bard, bārd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; any poet.

bare¹, bār, vt. [BARED; BAR'ING.] To lay bare; strip; reveal; expose.

bare², *imp. of BEAR, v.*

bare, *a. 1.* Devoid of covering or dress; naked; unfurnished; empty; unarmed; unsheathed. **2.** Not more than just suffices; simple; mere; plain; meager. **3.** Manifest or evident; undisguised. [*< AS. bærr, bare.*]

—**bare-faced'**, *a.* Having the face bare; hence, impudent; audacious.—**bare-foot'**, *a. & adv.* With the feet bare.—**bare'ly, adv.** Only just; scarcely; scantily; nakedly; boldly; plainly.—**bare'ness, n.**

bar'gain, bār'gen, *I. vt. & vi.* To barter; trade; negotiate; stipulate. **II. n. 1.** A mutual agreement between persons. **2.** That which is agreed upon; an advantageous transaction; an article bought or offered at a low price. [*< LL. OF barcanio, traffic.*]

barge, bārj, *n.* A flat-bottomed freight-boat or other large boat, as for pleasure excursions. [*< LL. barga; see BARK³, n.*]

bar'i-tone, *n. Mus.* Same as BARYTONE.

bark¹, bār, vt. To utter a bark, as a dog. [*< AS. beorcan, beorcan, bark.*]

bark², vt. **1.** To remove the bark from; scrape; girdle. **2.** To rub off or abrade the skin of. **3.** To cover with or as with bark. **4.** To tan or color in an infusion of bark.

bark³, *n.* A short, abrupt, explosive sound made by a dog, a fox, etc.

bark⁴, *n.* The rind or covering of a tree or other plant. [*< Sw. bark, rind.*]

bark⁵, *n.* A three-masted vessel square-rigged except for the mizzenmast, which is fore-and-aft rigged; any vessel or boat. [*< F. barque, < L.L. barca, barga, bark.*] **barquet**.

bar'ley, bār'le, *n.* A hardy, bearded cereal; also, the grain borne by it. [*< AS. bærlīc.*]

barm, bārm, *n.* The froth or foam rising on fermented malt liquors; brewers' yeast. [*< AS. beorma, yeast.*]—**barm'y, a.**

barn, bārn, *n.* A storehouse for hay, etc.; also [U. S.], a stable. [*< AS. bærn.*]

bar'na-ble, bār'na-bl, *n.* A shell-fish found attached to rocks, ships, etc.; also, a species of wild goose; a persistent follower. [*ME. barnakylle, dim. of bernake, the goose.*]

ba-rom'e-ter, ba-rəm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for indicating atmospheric pressure. [*< Gr. baros, weight, + metron, measure.*]

—**bar'o-met'ric, a. bar'o-met'ric-al; bar'on**, bār'un, *n.* A member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility in several European countries. [*F., < LL. baro(n), < OHG. baro, man.*]—**bar'on-ess, n. fem.**—**ba-ro'ni-al, a.** Pertaining to a baron, a barony, or the order of barons.—**bar'on-y, n.** [-IES, *pl.*] The rank, dignity, or domain of a baron.

bar'on-et, bār'un-et, *n.* An inheritable English title, below that of baron; also, the bearer of the title.—**bar'on-et-cy, n.** [-CI-ES, *pl.*] The rank of a baronet. **bar'on-et-ship.**

ba-rouche', ba-rūsh', *n.* A four-wheeled

flūtūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **ūn**.

low-bodied pleasure-vehicle with folding top.
[*L.* ^{it+g} *bis* (see *BI-*) + *rota*, wheel.]

bar'rack, bar'ac, *n.* A permanent structure, as for the lodgment of soldiers; generally in the plural; a light adjustable roof for sheltering hay, etc. [*It.* ^f *baracca*, soldiers' tent.]



bar'rel, bar'el. *I. vt.* [BAR'RELED OF BAR'RELED; BAR'RELING OF BAR'RELING.] To put or pack in a barrel. *II. n.* 1. A round vessel, made with staves and hoops, about 31 inches high. 2. As much as a barrel will hold. 3. Something resembling a barrel, as the tube of a firearm, the body of an animal, etc. [*LL.* ^{OF} *barile*, barrel.] Hay-barrack.

bar'ren, bar'en. *I. a.* Sterile; unprofitable; dull. *II. n.* A tract of barren land. [*OF.* *baraigne*, barren.] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

bar'ri-cade, bar'i-kéd. *I. vt.* [-CA'DED; -CA'DING.] To defend with a barricade. *II. n.* A barrier closing a passage, as for defense. [*Sp.* ^f *barricada*, < *barrica*, barrel.] **bar'ri-ca'do**.

bar'ri-er, bar'i-gr, *n.* Something that obstructs progress or prevents encroachment; a boundary; obstruction. [*OF.* *barriere*, < *LL.* *barra*, bar.]

bar'ris-ter, bar'is-ter. *n. Eng. Law.* An advocate. [*BAR.* ¹, *n.*]

bar'room, bār'rūm, *n.* A room where liquors and refreshments are served.

bar'row¹, bar'ō, *n.* A tray or box having a wheel or wheels and handles. [*AS.* ² *berewe*, < *beran*, BEAR.]

bar'row², *n.* A burial-mound; cairn; heap. [*AS.* *beorg*, hill, place of burial.]

bar'ter, bār'ter. *I. vt. & vi.* To exchange (commodities); trade by exchange of commodities. *II. n.* The exchanging of commodities or a commodity given in exchange. [*OF.* *barreter*, < *barat*, barter.]

bar'y-tone, bar'i-tōn. *I. a. Mus.* Having a register higher than bass and lower than tenor. *II. n. Mus.* A barytone male voice, or a person having such a voice. [*Gr.* ¹ *barys*, heavy, + *tonos*, TONE.] **bar'i-tone**².

ba'sal, be'sal, *a.* Pertaining to, of, or at the base; fundamental.

ba-salt', ba-sōlt', *n.* An igneous rock of a dark color and often of columnar structure. [*L.* *basaltis*, dark marble.] -**ba-salt'ic**, *a.*

base, bēs, *vt.* [BASED; BA'SING.] To place upon a base or basis; ground; establish.

base, *a.* 1. Low in sentiment, morals, or rank; of humble or ignoble birth; abject. 2. Low in value. 3. *Mus.* Same as *BASS*. [*LL.* ^f *basissus*, low.] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -**base'ly born**², *a.* Born out of wedlock; also, of low birth; plebeian.

base, *n.* 1. The lowest or supporting part; the foundation. 2. *Mus.* Same as *BASS*. 3. *Chem.* A compound which is capable of so uniting with an acid as to neutralize its acid properties and form a salt. 4. *Mil.* A basis of operations or of supplies. [*Gr.* ¹ *basis*, stepping, base, < *bainō*, go.] -**base'less**, *a.* 1. Without foundation. 2. Unfounded; ground-

less.—**base'ment**, *n.* The ground floor of a building, beneath the principal story.

ba-shaw', bg-shō', *n.* See PASHAW.

bash'ful, bash'ful, *a.* Shrinking from notice; shy; timid. [*ABASH.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

ba'sic, be'sic, *a.* Pertaining to or like a base. **bas'i-lisk**, bas'i-lisk, *n.* 1. A fabled creature whose breath and look were fatal. 2. A lizard having an erectile crest. [*Gr.* *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, king.]

ba'sin, bê'sn, *n.* A shallow vessel, with sloping sides; a cavity like that of such a vessel. [*LL.* ^f *bachinus*, < *bacca*, bowl.]

ba'sis, bê'sis, *n.* [BA'SES, bê'siz, *pl.*] That on which anything rests; support; foundation; chief ingredient. [*L.*; see *BASE*, *n.*]

bask', bgsk, *vt.* To luxuriate, as in warmth. [*Old Scand.* *badhask*, bathe oneself.]

bas'ket, bgs'ket, *n.* 1. A vessel of interwoven twigs, splints, or strips. 2. What a basket will hold. **bas'ket-ful**. [*W.* *basged*.]

bas're-lief, bā're-lif' or bgs're, *n.* Sculpture in which the figure projects but slightly from the background. [*It.* ^f *basso-rilievo*, < *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, RELIEF.] **bass're-lief**².

bass, bēs, *a. Mus.* Low in tone or compass.

bass, bgs, *n.* One of various food-fishes.

bass², bēs, *n. Mus.* The lowest tones of the male voice, or of an instrument. [*OF.* *bas*; see *BASE*, *a.*]

bass³, bgs, *n.* Same as *BASSWOOD*.

bas-soon', bas-sūn', *n.* A wooden reed-instrument with curved mouthpiece. [*It.* ^f *bas-sone*, < *basso*, < *L.* *basissus*, low.]

bass'vi'ol, bēs vai'el, *a.* A large, stringed instrument of the violin type.

bass'wood¹, bgs'wud', *n.* The American linden- or whitewood-tree. **bass**².

bast, bgst, *n.* The fibrous inner bark of trees; also, cordage, etc., made from it. [*AS.* *bæst*, lime-tree.]

bas'tard, bas'tard. *I. a.* Born out of wedlock; spurious; abnormal or unusual. *II. n.* An illegitimate child. [*MHG.* ¹ *bas't*, mat.]

bas'tard-y, *n.* Illegitimacy.

baste¹, bêst, *vt.* [BA'STED; BA'STING.] To sew loosely together. [*MHG.* ^{OF} *bestan*, bind.]

baste², *vt.* To cover with gravy or the like while cooking.

bas'ti-na'do, bas'ti-nê'dō or -nê'dō. *I. vt.* To beat on the soles of the feet; beat or flog.

bas'ti-nade². *II. n.* A beating with a stick, usually on the soles of the feet. [*Sp.* *bastonada*, < *baston*, cudgel.]

bas'tion, bas'tiun, *n. Fort.* A projecting part of a fortification. [*It.* *bastione*, < *bastire*, build.]

bat, bat, *vt. & vi.* [BAT'TED³; BAT'TING.] To strike with or as with a bat.

bat¹, *n.* 1. Any stick or club for striking the ball in baseball, cricket, etc. 2. A brickbat. 3. A sheet of batting.

bat², *n.* A nocturnal mammal with wings connected by a wing-membrane. [Corr. < *Dn.* *bakke*, bat.] **batt**¹.

batch, bach, *n.* The dough for one baking, or the quantity of bread, etc., baked; the grain for one grinding; grist; any set of things made or done at one time. [*AS.* *bacan*, bake.]

bate, bêt, *vt.* [BA'TED³; BA'TING.] 1. To les-

sen; moderate; abate. **2.** To deduct. [OF. *abatre*; see ABATE, *v.*]

ba'teau', bā'tō', *n.* [BA'TEAU', -tōz, *pl.*] A flat-bottomed boat; a pontoon for a bridge. [*<* AS. LL.^F *bāt*, boat.]

bath, bāth, *n.* [BATHS, bādhz, *pl.*] A bathing; that in which one bathes; a building or receptacle for bathing. [*<* AS. *baeth*, bath.]

bathe, bēdh, *v.* [BATHED; BA'THING.] **I.** *t.* To wash or immerse; wet; lave; suffuse. **II.** *i.* To take a bath.—**ba'ther**, *n.*

bat'on, bat'un, *n.* A short staff or rod. [F. *bâton*, *<* LL. *basto(n)*, stick.]

bat-tal'ion, bat-tal'yun, *n.* Two or more companies of infantry; a body of troops. [*<* LL.^{R+} *battalia*; see BATTLE.]

bat'ten, bat'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow fat; thrive; gratify a craving, as for cruelty. [*<* Ice. *batna*, grow better, improve.]

bat'ten, *vt.* To put battens on.

bat'ten, *n.* A narrow strip of wood; a cleat.
bat'ter, bat'ər, *vt. & vi.* To strike repeatedly; beat; dent; mar; deface. [*<* LL.^F *batto*, *<* *battu*, beat.]

bat'ter', *n.* A thick liquid mixture beaten up for use in cookery.

bat'ter², *n.* A heavy blow; also, repeated blows, or the condition resulting from them.

bat'ter³, *n.* A batsman, as in baseball.

bat'ter-ing-ram', bat'ər-ing-ram', *n.* A long beam, with heavy head, anciently used in forcing gates and making breaches in walls.

bat'ter-y, bat'ər-i, *n.* [IES^s, *pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* (1) An earth-work enclosing cannon. (2) A company of artillerymen, or their guns and other equipment. **2.** *Elec.* A group of cells, dynamos, etc. **3.** *Law.* The unlawful use of force by one person upon another.



Battering-ram.

bat'ting, bat'ing, *n.* Cotton or wool prepared in sheets, or the art of preparing it; also, the act of batting in any sense of the verb.

bat'tle, bat'l, *i. vi.* [BAT'TLED; BAT'TLING.] To fight; struggle; strive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A combat between hostile armies or fleets; a fight; conflict; contest. **2.** Arms or an armed force. [*<* LL.^F *battalia*, *<* *batto*; see BATTER, *v.*]

bat'tle-dore', bat'l-dōr', *n.* A parchment-covered bat used to drive a shuttlecock.

bat'tle-ment, bat'l-ment, *n.* A parapet indented along its upper line.—**bat'tle-ment-ed**, *pa.* Furnished with battlements.

baw'ble, bō'bl, *n.* A worthless showy trinket; gewgaw; toy; originally, the wand of a jester. [*<* OF. *babulus*, foolish.] **baw'ble**†.

baulk, *v. & n.* Same as BALK.

bawl, bōl, *vt. & vi.* To cry or wail loudly. [*<* Ice. *baula*, low as a cow.]

bay, bē, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bark at; drive or bring to a stand in the chase. **II.** *i.* To bark hoarsely. [*<* OF. *bayer*, *<* LL. *bado*, gape.]

bay, *a.* Red-brown; said of horses.

bay¹, *n.* **1.** A body of water partly enclosed by land; an arm of the sea. **2.** Any recess. **3.** A kind of wood used for furniture. **bay'**-wood²†. [*<* F. *baie*, *<* LL. *baia*, bay.]

bay², *n.* **1.** The laurel-tree. **bay'**-tree²†.

2. A laurel-wreath; poetic renown. [*<* F. *baie*, *<* L. *baca*, berry.]

bay³, *n.* A bay horse.

bay⁴, *n.* **1.** A deep bark or cry, as of dogs in hunting. **2.** The situation of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuers. [For *abay*, *<* OF. *abai*, barking.]

bay⁵, *n.* **1.** A large space in a barn for storage, as of hay. **2.** A principal compartment or division, as between piers or columns. [*<* F. *baie*, *<* *bayer*, gape; see BAY, *v.*]

bay'ber'ry, bē'ber'i, *n.* One of various trees, as the wax-myrtle or the laurel-tree.

bay'o-net, bē'o-net. **I.** *vt.* To stab or charge with a bayonet. **II.** *n.* A dagger-like weapon attachable to the muzzle of a musket. [Prob. *<* *Bayonne*, in France.]

bay'ou, bai'ū, *n.* A sluggish inlet or outlet from a lake or bay. [*<* Choctaw *bayou*.]

bay win'dow. *Arch.* A projecting window-structure of angular plan, reaching to the ground, as distinguished from an oriel window (supported on corbels or brackets) and from a bow window (curved in plan).

ba-zaar', { ba-zār', *n.* **1.** An Oriental market. **2.** A fancy fair for charity. [*<* Per. *bāzār*, market.]

be, bi, *vi.* [AM, ART, IS, ARE, *pres.*; WAS, WAST, WERE, *imp.*; BE, WERE, WERT, *subj.*; BE, *imper.*; BEEN, *pp.*; BEING, *ppr.*] **1.** To have existence. **2.** To exist in a special state, relation, etc. **3.** To happen. **4.** To belong; concern; with *to*. [*<* AS. *beōn*, be.]

be, *prefix.* By; near; on; about; used (1) in its original prepositional sense; (2) to render intransitive verbs transitive; (3) to form verbs from adjectives or nouns; (4) to intensify the notion of a verb; (5) to give a secondary meaning to a simple verb; (6) with nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, to form other adverbs, conjunctions, or prepositions; (7) with privative force; *i. e.*, to give a meaning opposed to that of the simple word; (8) without special force. *Be*-forms numerous compounds which are readily understood by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the second element.

beach, bich, *I.* *vt.* To run or haul up on a beach. **II.** *n.* The sloping shore of a body of water; a wave-washed margin; strand.

bea'con, bi'cn, *i. vt.* To furnish with a beacon; light up; shine as a beacon; guide by a light. **II.** *n.* A prominent object, set up as a guide or warning to mariners or others; a signal-fire or -light. [*<* AS. *beācen*, sign, signal.]



Beacon.

bead, bid, *I.* *vt. & vi.* To decorate with or as with beading or beads; collect in beads; bubble; foam; sparkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A little perforated sphere or the like, intended to be strung on a thread or attached to a fabric for decoration. **2. *pl.* A rosary; hence, prayers. **3.** A bubble or bubbles of gas on the surface of a liquid; froth; a small knob used as the front sight of a gun. **4.** A small convex molding. [ME. *bede*, prayer, bead, *—* *bead'ing*, *n.* Bead-like ornamentation; beads collectively; beaded fabrics.]**

bea'dle, bi'dl, *n.* [Eng.] A petty parish or university official; a crier or messenger of a

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oīl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

court. [*< OHG.^{OF} butil, one who summons.*]
bea'gle(e, bī'gl, *n.* **1.** A small, short-coated hunting-hound. **2.** A constable.

beak, bīk, *n.* The projecting jaws or other mouth-parts of birds; bill; also, the prow of a ship. [*< LL.^F beccus, beak.*]

beak'er, bīk'ēr, *n.* A large wide-mouthed cup or goblet. [*< Gr.^{LL+ec} bikos, wine-jar.*]
beam, bīm, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To send out as or like rays of light. **2.** To furnish with or as with beams. **3.** To burnish. **II. i.** To shine.

—**beam'ing**, *pa.* Radiant; bright; cheerful.
beam, *n.* **1.** A long horizontal piece of wood, stone, or metal forming part of the frame of a building or other structure. **2.** The bar of a balance. **3.** A ray of light, or a group of nearly parallel rays. [*< AS. beām, tree, ray of light.*]

beam'y, bīm'ī, *a.* **1.** Radiant; jovious; glad-some. **2.** Like a beam; massive.

bean, bīn, *n.* The oval edible seed of certain plants; a plant that bears beans. [*< AS. beān.*]

bear¹, bār, *v.* [*BORE, BÖR, OF BARE, bār; BORNE or BORN, börn; BEAR'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To support; hold up; sustain; convey; carry. **2.** To show visibly; display; exhibit. **3.** To suffer; endure or undergo. **4.** To have; hold; maintain; entertain. **5.** To produce; give birth to. **6.** To conduct (oneself); behave. **II. i.** **1.** To produce fruit. **2.** To be able to sustain a desired weight. **3.** To have a certain direction; take an aim or course. **4.** To rest heavily; lean; press. **5.** To be in a certain direction. **6.** To endure with patience; suffer. **7.** To have relation or reference; be pertinent. [*< AS. beran, carry, wear, bear, suffer.*]

—**bear'a-bl**(e, bār'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being borne.—**bear'a-bly**, *adv.*—**bear'er**, bār'ēr, *n.* One who or that which bears, carries, or has in possession.—**bear'ing**, bār'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sustaining, enduring, producing, etc. **2.** Deportment; manner. **3.** Relation; connection; meaning. **4.** A part (of a machine) that rests on something, or on which something rests. **5.** A heraldic device.

bear², *vt.* [*U. S.*] *Finance.* To depress the price of (stocks, etc.).

bear, *n.* **1.** A large plantigrade carnivore, with massive body and short tail.

2. A speculator who seeks to depress prices. **3.** One of two constellations: the Great Bear (*Ursa Major*) or Little Bear (*Ursa Minor*).—**bear'ish**, *a.* Like a bear; rough; surly.

beard, bīrd, *īd*, *vt.* To take by the beard; pull the beard of; defy. **II. n.** **1.** The



American Black Bear. 1/90

hair on a man's face, especially on the chin. **2.** Some similar growth or appendage; a tuft of hair-like processes; an awn, as of grass; the barb of an arrow or of a hook. [*< AS. beard.*]—**beard'ed**, *a.* Having a beard.—**beard'less**, *a.* Without a beard; young; inexperienced.

beast, bīst, *n.* **1.** One of the inferior animals; a quadruped. **2.** A rude or filthy person. [*< L. bestia, beast.*]—**beast'ly**, *a.*

beat, bīt, *v.* [*BEAT; BEAT'EN or BEAT; BEAT'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To strike repeatedly. **2.** To excel; overcome; vanquish. **3.** To dash or strike against, as wind or wave. **4.** To range over in hunting. **II. i.** **1.** To strike repeated blows. **2.** To throb; pulsate. **3. Naut.** To work up against the wind by tacking. **4.** To conquer; win. [*< AS. beātan, beat, thrust.*]

beat, *n.* **1.** A stroke or blow; a pulsation. **2.** A round, line, or district regularly traversed, as by a sentry or a policeman.

be-at'i-fy, be-at'i-fūl, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To make supremely happy; enrol among the saints. [*< LL.^F beatus, happy, + facio, make.*]

—**be'a-ti-fi'ic**, bī'a-ti-fi'ic, *a.* Imparting or expressing supreme happiness; blissful.—**be-at'i-fi-ca'tion**, be-at'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act of blessing, or the state of being blessed.

be-at'i-tude, be-at'i-tūd, *n.* Supreme blessedness; a declaration of blessedness, as in *Matt.* v. 3-11.

beau, *n.* [*BEAUS or BEAUX, bōz, pl.*] **1.** ladies' man; a dandy; fop. **2.** [*Colloq.*] An escort or lover. [*F., < L. bellus, fine, pretty.*]

beau'i-de'al, bō'i-di'āl, *n.* The highest conceivable type of beauty or excellence. [*F. beau idéal (the), ideal beautiful.*]

beau'te-ous, biū'te-us, *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful. *-ly, adv.* *-ness, n.*

beau'ti-ful, biū'ti-fūl, *a.* Possessing conspicuous beauty; excelling in form or grace; complete and harmonious. *-ly, adv.*—**beau'ti-fy**, biū'ti-fī, *vt. & vi.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To make or grow beautiful; adorn.

beau'ty, biū'tī, *n.* [*BEAU'TIES, pl.*] **1.** That quality of objects that gratifies the esthetic nature; the perfection of form resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity. **2.** A person or thing that is beautiful. [*< F. beauté, < L. bellus, beautiful.*]

beaux, bōz, *n.* Plural of *beau*.

bea'ver¹, bī'ver, *n.* **1.** An amphibious rodent of rat-like form, with a scaly, flat, oval tail and webbed hind feet, noted for skill in damming shallow streams, and valued for its fur. **2.** The fur of the beaver or a hat made of it; a high silk hat. [*< AS. befer.*]

bea'ver², *n.* A movable piece of medieval armor covering the lower part of the face. [*< OF. baviere, prop. bib, < bave, saliva.*]

be-calm', be-cālv', *vt.* To make calm; still; delay (a ship, etc.) by reason of a calm.

be-came', be-kēm', *imp.* of *become*, *v.*

be-cause', be-cēz', *I. adv.* By reason (of). **II. conj.** For the reason that (literally, by cause); since. [*< BE + CAUSE, n.*]

be-chance', be-čhāns', *vt. & vi.* [*BE-CHANCED'; BE-CHAN'GING.*] To befall; happen.

beck¹, bec, *vt. & vi.* To beckon.

beck², *n.* A nod or other sign of wish or command.

beck³, *n.* A small brook, or the valley in which it runs. [*< Ice. bekk, stream, brook.*]

beck'on, bec'n, *v.* **I. t.** To summon by gesture. **II. i.** To make a mute signal, as with the hand. [*< AS. bečnian, beckon, nod.*]

be-cloud', be-claud', *vt.* To obscure; darken.

be-come', be-cūm', *v.* [*BE-CAME', be-kēm'; BE-COME'; BE-COM'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To accord with; befit. **2.** To set off; grace. **II. i.** **1.**

To come to a state or condition from any previous one. **2.** To begin; come about. **3.** To be fit or suitable. [*< AS. **becuman**, befall.*]

be-com'ing, be-cum'ing, *pa.* Appropriate; suitable; pleasing; adorning. **-ly**, *adv.*

bed, bed, *v.* [*BE'D; BED'D; BED'ING.*] **I. t.** To lay in or as in a bed; put to bed; plant in a bed; cohabit with. **II. i.** To sleep; cohabit.

bed, *n.* **1.** Any place or thing used for sleeping in or on; a couch. **2.** Something likened to or serving as a bed, foundation, or support. **3.** A layer; deposit. [*< AS. **bed**.*]

be-dab'ble, be-dab'l, *vt.* [*-BLED; -BLING.*] To sprinkle or splash with liquid; dabble.

be-daub', be-dəb', *vt.* **1.** To smear with something oily or sticky; soil; abuse; vilify. **2.** To load with vulgar ornament or flattery.

bed'bug', bed'bug', *n.* A blood-sucking wingless bug of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds.

bed'ding, bed'ing, *n.* **1.** The furnishings for a bedstead. **2.** Straw or other litter for animals to sleep on. **3.** A putting to bed. **4.** That which forms a bed or foundation.

be-deck', be-dec', *vt.* To deck; adorn.

be-dew', be-dif', *vt.* To distil, as dew, upon.

be-dim', be-dim', *vt.* [*BE-DIMMED; BE-DIM-MING.*] To make dim; obscure.

be-diz'en, be-diz'n, *vt.* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor. **be-diz'zen**.

bed'lam, bed'lam, *n.* An excited crowd; an uproar; an insane asylum. [*Corr. of **Bethlehem**.*]

Bed'ou-in, bed'ū-in, *n.* One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, etc.; any nomad or vagabond. [*< Ar. **ḥadawī**, desert-dweller.*]

Bed'a-ween; **Bed'u-in**.

be-drag'gle, be-drag'l, *vt. & vi.* [*-GLED; -GLING.*] To make or become wet or soiled, as by dragging.

bed'rid'den, bed'rid'n, *a.* Confined to bed by sickness or weakness. [*Corr. < AS. **bed-rida**, < bed, + rida, rider.*] **bed'rid'⁴.**

bed'stead, bed'sted, *n.* A framework for supporting a mattress, bedding, etc. [*< AS. **bed**, bed, + stede, place.*]

bee, bī, *n.* **1.** A social honey-gathering insect. **2.** A gathering of neighbors for work or amusement. [*< AS. **beo**.*] — **bee'hive'**, *n.* **1.** A hive for a colony of honey-bees. **2.** Any place filled with busy workers. — **bee'line**, *n.* The shortest course from one place to another, as of a bee to its hive.

beech, bīch, *n.* A forest tree of the oak family. [*< AS. **bece** (< **bōc**; see **BOOK**), beech.*] — **beech'nut'**, *n.* The edible triangular nut of the beech. **beech's mast'**; — **beech'en**, *a.* Pertaining to the beech-tree or its wood.

beef, bīf, *n.* **1.** The flesh of a slaughtered adult bovine animal. **2.** [*BEEVES, **pl.***] Any adult bovine animal. [*< L. **f** **bos** (**bov-**), ox.*]

been, bīn or bīn, *pp.* of **BE**.



Leaves and Fruit of the English Beech.

beer, bīr, *n.* An alcoholic fermented liquor made from malt and hops; a similar beverage made from roots, etc. [*< AS. **beor**.*]

bees'wax', bīz'wax', *n.* The wax of which honey-bees make the cells of their comb.

beet, bīt, *n.* The fleshy edible root of a biennial herb; also, the plant. [*< L. **AS** **beta**, beet.*]

bee'tle, bī'tl, *vi.* [*BEE'TLED; BEE'TLING.*] To jut out; overhang.

bee'tle, bī'tl, *vt.* To beat or stamp with or as with a beetle, mallet, etc.

bee'tle, *a.* Overhanging; prominent; as, a beetle brow. **bee'tling'**, *a.* — **bee'tle**, *a.*

bee'tle, *n.* Any coleopterous insect. See **COLEOPTERA**. [*< AS. **bitel**, beetle, biting animal.*]

bee'tle, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer or mallet; a maul. [*< AS. **bytel**, beetle, mallet.*]

beeves, bīvs, *n.* Plural of **BEEF**.

be-fal, bē-fəl, *v.* [*BE-FELL'; BE-FEL'; BE-FALL'EN; BE-FALL'ING.*] **I. t.** To occur or happen to. **II. i.** To come about; happen. [*< AS. **be**, BE-, + **feallan**, fall.*]

be-fel, bē-fel, *imp.* of **BE-FALL**, *v.*

be-fit', be-fīt', *vt.* [*BE-FIT'TED'; BE-FIT'TING.*] To be suitable for; be worthy of. — **be-fit'**, *pa.* Becoming; adequate; suitable.

be-fog', be-feg', *vt.* [*BE-FOGGED'; BE-FOG-GING.*] To envelop in fog; confuse; bewilder.

be-fore', be-for', *I. adv.* **1.** In front; ahead. **2.** Prior in time; earlier. **II. prep.** **1.** In front of; ahead of. **2.** Prior to, in time; anterior to. **3.** In advance of, in rank, etc. **4.** In preference to; in comparison with. **5.** Face to face with; in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of. **6.** Demanding the immediate attention of. **III. conj.** **1.** Rather than. **2.** Previous to the time when. [*< AS. **be**, BE-, + **foran**, before.*]

be-fore'hand', *I. a.* Being in easy circumstances; forehanded. **II. adv.** In advance; before the time.

be-friend', be-frend', *vt.* To be a friend to; stand by; help in time of need.

beg, beg, *v.* [*BEGGED; BEG-GING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To ask for (a thing) earnestly; solicit in charity. **2.** To entreat (a person); supplicate; beseech. **II. i.** To ask alms. [*< AS. **bedecian**, beg.*] — **to beg the question**, to take for granted the matter in dispute.

be-get', be-get', *vt.* [*BE-GOT'; be-get', or BE-GAT', be-gat'; BE-GOT' or BE-GOT'TEN; BE-GET'TING.*] To procreate; generate; bring into existence. [*< AS. **bi** (see **BE**) + **gitan**, get.*]

beg'gar, beg'ar, *I. vt.* **1.** To reduce to want; impoverish. **2.** To outdo; exhaust. **II. n.** One who asks alms; a poor person; (humorously) fellow; rogue. — **beg'gar-li-ness**, *n.* — **beg'gar-ly**, *a.* Miserably poor; mean; sordid. — **beg'gar-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a beggar; meanly; suppliantly. — **beg'gar-y**, *n.* **1.** Extreme indigence or deficiency. **2.** Beggars as a class. **3.** The act or habit of begging.

be-gin', be-gin', *v.* [*BE-GAN'; be-gan', or BE-GUN', be-gun'; BE-GUN'; BE-GIN'NING.*] **I. t.** To take the first step in; give origin to; start. **II. i.** **1.** To take the first step; start. **2.** To come into existence; arise; originate. [*< AS. **be**, BE-, + **ginnan**, open.*] — **be-gin'ner**, *n.* **1.** A founder; originator. **2.** A novice; tyro. — **be-gin'ning**, *n.* **1.** The starting-point; origin.

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

2. The first stage or part. 3. The source or first cause of anything.

be-gone, be-gŏn', *interj.* Depart! away!

be-got, be-gŏt', *imp.*, **be-got'ten**, -gŏt'n, *pp.* of BEGET, *v.* [grudge.]

be-grudge, be-gruj', *vt.* [BE-GRUDGED'; BE-GRUDGE'ING.] To envy one the possession of;

be-guile, be-guil', *vt.* [BE-GUILED'; BE-GUI-LING.] 1. To deceive; delude. 2. To while away; charm; divert. [**BE** + **GUILE**.]

be-gun, be-gun', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEGIN, *v.*

be-half, be-hăf', *n.* The interest or defense (of any one): preceded by *in*, *on*, or *upon*.

be-have, be-hēv', *v.* [BE-HAVED'; BE-HA-VING.] 1. *t.* 1. To conduct with regard to deportment or duty; comport. 2. To conduct properly or suitably. II. *i.* 1. To act, operate, or comport oneself: said of persons and things. [**AS. behabban**, restrain.]-**be-ha'vior**, *n.* 1. Manner of conducting oneself; demeanor; deportment. 2. Manner of action of a machine, a chemical, etc. **be-ha'viour**.

be-he(a)d^d, be-hed', *vt.* To take the head from; decapitate. [**BE** + **HEAD**.]

be-held, be-held', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEHOLD, *v.*

be-hest, be-hest', *n.* An authoritative request; command. [**AS. behætes**, command.]

be-hind, be-haind', 1. *adv.* In, toward, or at the rear; backward; in reserve; behindhand. II. *prep.* 1. At the back of; on the other side of. 2. In a position to aid. 3. Remaining after the death or departure of. 4. Inferior to. [**AS. be**, **BE**, + **hindan**, behind.]

be-hind'hand, *adv.* & *a.* Behind time; late; behind; backward; in arrears.

be-hold, be-hold', *v.* [BE-HELD', be-held'; BE-HOLD'ING.] 1. *t.* To look at or upon; view; see. II. *i.* To observe something; look; see; used in the imperative, like an interjection. [**AS. be**, **BE**, + **healdan**, hold.]

be-hold'en, *a.* Indebted.

be-hold'er, *n.* An eye-witness; spectator.

be-hoof, be-hūf', *n.* That which benefits; advantage; use. [**AS. behōf**, advantage.]

be-hoove, be-hūv', *vt.* [BE-HOOVED'; BE-HOOV'ING.] To be becoming to; needful, or right for.

be'ing, bŏ'ing. I. *ppr.* of BE, *v.* Existing; continuing to be. II. *n.* Anything that exists or is conceived of as existing; existence.

be-la'bor, be-lē'bŏr, *vt.* To beat; thrash.

be-late, be-lēt', *vt.* [BE-LA'TED^d; BE-LA'TING.] To delay past the proper hour.

belch, belch, *v.* I. *t.* To eject violently, as gas from the stomach; vomit; eject (wind) noisily from the stomach. II. *i.* 1. To eructate noisily. 2. To come forth forcibly, as flame from a furnace. [**AS. bealcen**.]

belch, *n.* An eructation.

bel'dam, (bel'dam, -dēm, *n.* A forbidding

bel'dame, (or malicious old woman; a hag. [**F. bel**, fair, + **dame**, lady.]

be-lea'guer, be-lŏ'ger, *vt.* To surround with an armed force; besiege. [**D. belegeren**.]

bel'fry, bel'fri, *n.* [BEL'FRIES', *pl.*] A tower in which a bell is hung, or the part containing the bell. [Corr. < **ME. berfry**, watch-tower.]

be-lie, be-lŏ', *vt.* [BE-LIED'; BE-LY'ING.] 1. To give the lie to; contradict. 2. To fall short of; disappoint. [**AS. leogan**, falsify.]

be-lief, be-lŏf', *n.* 1. Probable knowledge; intellectual conviction; acceptance of something as true; trust in another's veracity. 2. That which is believed; theory; opinion. [**AS. geleafa**, belief, < **gelefan**; see BELIEVE.]

be-liev(e), be-lŏv', *v.* [BE-LIEV(E)'D'; BELIEV'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To accept as true on testimony or authority; be convinced of, as the result of study or reasoning. 2. To credit (a person) with veracity; accept the word of. II. *i.* 1. To be sure of the existence or truth of anything. 2. To have confidence in the truth or integrity of a person, the strength of a thing, etc. 3. To think; suppose. [**AS. gelēfan**, gelēfan, believe.]-**be-liev'a-ble**, *a.* That may be believed. **be-liev'er**, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a religious faith.

be-like, be-laik', *adv.* Perhaps; probably.

be-lit'tle, be-lit', *vt.* [TL(E)'D'; -TLING.] To detract from; disparage; depreciate.

bell, bel, *vt.* To put a bell on; shape like a bell; give forth a bell-like sound.

bell, *n.* A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a sound when struck. [**AS. belle**, < **bellan**; see BELLOW.]

belle, bel, *n.* A beautiful and attractive woman. [**F.**, fem. of **beau**; see **BEAU**.]

belles'let'tres, bel'let'r, *n. pl.* Polite literature. [**F.**]

bel'li-cose, bel'li-cŏs', *a.* Pugnacious; warlike. [**L. bellum**, war.]

bel-lig'er-ent, bel-lŏ'ger-ent, *a.* "Czar Kolokol" the Great Bell of Moscow. I. *a.* 1. Warlike; bellicose. 2. Engaged in or pertaining to warfare. II. *n.* A power or person engaged in legitimate warfare. [**L. bellum**, war, + **gero**, carry on.]

bell'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A town crier.

bel'low, bel'ŏ, *v.* I. *t.* To proclaim with loud voice. II. *i.* To utter a loud hollow sound; roar; shout. [**AS. bellan**, bellow.]

bel'low, *n.* A loud hollow cry or roar.

bel'lows, bel'ŏz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* An instrument with an air-chamber and flexible sides, for directing a current of air upon a fire.

bel'ly, bel'li, *v.* & *vi.* [BEL'LIED, bel'id; BEL'LY-ING.] To swell out or fill, as a sail. II. *n.* [BEL'LIEN', *pl.*] The abdomen; something round and protuberant; as, the *belly* of a sail. [**AS. belg**, bag, husk, shell.]

be-long, be-lŏng', *vt.* 1. To be a possession or part, a resident or native; appertain. 2. To concern; be an attribute; be suitable (to). **be-long'ing**, *n.* That which or one who belongs to a person or thing; usually in the plural.

be-love, be-lŏv', *vt.* [BE-LOVED'; BE-LOV'ING.] To love; only in the passive.

be-lov'ed, be-lŏv'ed, *a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart. II. *n.* One greatly loved.

be-low, be-lŏ', *v.* I. *adv.* 1. In or to a lower place; lower in place or rank; farther down on a page, or farther on in a list, a book, etc.



2. On the earth, as distinguished from heaven.
3. In or to Hades or hell. **II. prep.** **1.** Beneath in point of place; under. **2.** Farther down than in course or direction. **3.** Lower than in grade, degree, etc.; inferior to.

belt, belt, *l*. **vt.** To gird with a belt; fasten on with a belt; mark with belts or bands; supply with or drive by a belt, as a machine. **II. n.** **1.** A band worn around the waist; a band for transmitting power in machinery. **2.** Any broad encircling band, region, etc.; a zone; strip; strait. [*< AS. belt, < L. balteus, belt.*]

be-moan', be-môn', *vt.* To lament.

bench, bench, *n.* **1.** A long, wooden seat, with or without a back. **2.** A stout table for mechanical work. **3.** The judges' seat in court; the judge or the judges collectively; the judiciary. [*< AS. benc.*]

bend, bend, *v.* [*BENT or BEND/ED^d; BEND/ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To bring into a curve, or out of or aside from a straight line; crook; deflect; direct. **2.** To apply closely, as the mind. **3.** To subdue. **4. Naut.** To make fast; tie. **II. i.** **1.** To take a curved shape. **2.** To take a certain direction. **3.** To yield; submit; conform. **4.** To devote oneself. **5.** To overhang. [*< AS. bendan, bend, < bend, band, bond.*]

bend, *n.* **1.** A curve or crook. **2.** An act of bending or bowing. **3. Naut.** A loop or knot.

be-neath', be-nith'. **I. adv.** **1.** At a lower point; below; in a lower position. **2.** Under a cover or surface. **II. prep.** **1.** Under; lower in place, condition, etc., than. **2.** Below the surface of. **3.** Under the power of. **4.** Unworthy of. [*< AS. be-, BE-, + neothan, below.*]

ben'e-dic-tion, ben'e-dic'shun, *n.* The act of blessing, as at the close of worship; blessing; favor. [*< L.^{ll} bene, well, + dico, say.*]

ben'e-fac-tion, ben'e-fac'shun, *n.* A kindly or generous act; a gift or boon; beneficence. [*< L. bene, well, + facio, do.*] — **ben'e-fac-tor**, ben'e-fac'ter, *n.* A friendly helper; a patron. — **ben'e-fac-tress**, *n. fem.*

ben'e-fice, ben'e-fis. **I. vt.** To invest with a benefice. **II. n.** An ecclesiastical living or its revenue. [*< L. beneficium, favor.*] — **ben'e-ficed**, *a.* Holding a benefice.

be-nef-i-cent, be-nef'i-sent, *a.* Bringing about or doing good; characterized by charity and kindness. [*< L. bene, well, + facio, do.*] — **be-nef-i-cence**, *n.* — **be-nef-i-cent-ly**, *adv.* — **ben'e-fi-cial**, ben'e-fish'ul, *a.* Confering benefits; helpful. — **ben'e-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.*

ben'e-fi-cia-ry, ben'e-fish'i-ri. **I. a.** Pertaining to benefits or benevolence. **II. n.** [*-RIES', pl.*] A recipient of a charitable privilege, or of any benefit or profit. [*< L. beneficiarius, < beneficium, favor.*]

ben'e-fit', ben'e-fit, *v.* **I. t.** To be helpful or useful to; profit; improve. **II. i.** To derive improvement; be helped.

ben'e-fit, *n.* **1.** Profit; advantage. **2.** A favor bestowed; privilege. [*< F. bienfait, < L.L. benefactum, BENEFAC-TION.*]

be-nev'o-lence, be-nev'o-lens, *n.* **1.** Desire for the well-being or comfort of others; love to mankind; charitableness. **2.** Any act of kindness or well-doing; charity; humanity.

be-nev'o-lent, *a.* Characterized by benevolence; kindly; charitable. [*< L.^{OF} bene, well,*

+ volen(t)-s, ppr. of volo, wish.] — **ly**, *adv.*

be-night'^d, be-nait', *vt.* To involve in darkness or gloom. — **be-night'ed**, *pa.* Overtaken by night; ignorant; depraved.

be-nign', be-nain', *a.* Gracious; generous; kindly; soft; genial; propitious; mild. [*< L. benignus, benignant, kind.*] — **be-nign'ly**, *adv.*

be-nig'nant, be-nig'nant, *a.* **1.** Condescending; gentle; gracious. **2.** Helpful; salutary. — **ly**, *adv.* — **be-nig'ni-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES', pl.*] **1.** Kindliness; beneficence. **2.** Healthfulness; salubrity. **3.** A gracious action or influence.

ben'i-son, ben'i-sun, *n.* A benediction; blessing. [*< L.^{OF} benedictio, BENEDICTION.*]

bent, bent, *imp. & pp. of BEND, v.*

bent, *n.* **1.** Tendency; bias; disposition; mood. **2.** The degree of tension; limit of endurance or capacity.

bent², *n.* One of various stiff wiry grasses. [*< AS. beonet.*] **bent'grass**^{tt}.

be-num'(b'), be-num', *vt.* To make insensible or torpid; stupefy; deaden. [*< AS. be-, BE-, + niman, take.*] — **be-numbed**², *pa.*

be-queath', be-cwidh', *vt.* To give by will; make a bequest of; transmit by inheritance. [*< AS. be-, BE-, + cwethan, say.*] — **be-quest'**, be-cwest', *n.* The act of bequeathing or that which is bequeathed; a legacy.

be-rate', be-rët', *vt.* [*BE-RA'TED^d; BE-RA'TING.*] To chide severely; scold; rail at.

be-reav'(e'), be-riv', *vt.* [*BE-REAVED' or BE-REFT', be-ref't; BE-REAV'ING.*] To deprive, as of something valuable or beloved; despoil; rob. [*< AS. be-, BE-, + reafian, rob.*] — **be-reav'(e)-ment**, *n.* The act of bereaving, or the state of being bereaved; an afflictive loss.

berg, berg, *n.* An iceberg. [*< Ice. or G. berg.*]

ber'ry, ber'l. **I. vi.** [*BER'RIED; BER'RY-ING.*] **1.** To form or bear berries. **2.** To seek for or gather berries. **II. n.** [*BER'RIES', pl.*] **1.** A small succulent fruit. **2.** A coffee-bean or the like. [*< AS. berige.*]

berth, berth. **I. vt.** To provide with a berth. **II. n.** **1.** A bunk or bed in a vessel, sleeping-car, etc. **2. Naut.** Any place in which a vessel can lie; sea-room. **3.** A place on a vessel; office or employment in general. [Perhaps *< 1/4 of BEAR¹, v.*] **birth**^{tt}.

ber'yl, ber'il, *n.* A precious stone of varying color. The aquamarine and emerald varieties are used as gems. [*< Gr.^LOF beryllus.*]

be-seech', be-sich', *vt.* [*BE-SOUGHT', be-sët'; BE-SEECH'ING.*] To entreat earnestly; implore; supplicate; beg; plead. [*< BE- + ME. sechen, < AS. secean, seek.*]

be-seem', be-sim', *v.* **I. t.** To be becoming to; befit. **II. i.** To seem.

be-set', be-set', *vt.* [*BE-SET'; BE-SET'ING.*] **1.** To harass, obstruct, or embarrass. **2.** To set or stud, as with gems; only in the past participle. [*< AS. be-, about, + settan, set.*] — **be-set'ting**, *pa.* Constantly assailing.


be-side', be-said', *I. adv.* Close by; at hand. **II. prep.** **1.** At or by the side of; near; close to. **2.** In comparison with. **3.** In addition to. **4.** Away or apart from.

be-sides', be-saidz'. **I. adv.** **1.** In addition; also. **2.** Aside from. **II. prep.** **1.** In addition to; other than. **2.** Except.

be-siege', be-sij', *vt.* [*BE-SIEGED'; BE-SIEG-*

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

ING.] To lay siege to; beset or harass.—**be-siege**'er, *n.*
be-smear'¹, be-smîr', *vt.* To smear over; sully.
be-smirch'¹, *vt.* To soil; stain; defile.
be'som, bî'zəm, *n.* A bundle of twigs used as a broom; any agency that cleanses or abolishes. [*< AS. besma, broom.*]
be-sot'¹, be-sot', *vt.* [*BE-SOT*'ED⁴; *BE-SOT*'-ING.] To stupefy, as with drink; enslave; infatuate. [*< BE- + sot, n.*]
be-sought'¹, be-sôt', *imp. & pp.* of BESEECH, *v.*
be-speak'¹, be-spîk', *vt.* [*BE-SPOKE*'¹; be-spôk'; *BE-SPOKE*'¹ or *BE-SPO*'KEN, be-spô'kn; *BE-SPEAK*'ING.] 1. To ask for in advance. 2. To give token of; indicate.
Be'se-mer, be'se-mēr, *n.* Steel prepared by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal. [*< Henry Bessemer, the inventor (1855-98).*]
best, best. **I. a.** [*Superl. of good.*] Most excellent or desirable. **II. n.** The most excellent; the highest degree or state; the utmost.
III. adv. [*Superl. of WELL.*] In the most excellent or suitable manner; with the most favorable result; to the utmost degree.
be-sted'¹, { be-sted', *vt.* [*BE-STED*'¹; *BE-*
be-stead'¹, { *STEAD*'¹; *BE-STED*'ING; *BE-STEAD*'-
 ING.] [Now only in the principal combinations.] To put in some (commonly undesirable) position; beset. [*< BE- + ME. steden, place.*]
bes'tial, bes'tîal, *a.* Pertaining to or like beasts or a beast; animal; brutish; sensual; depraved. [*< L. bestialis, < bestia, beast.*]
bes'ti-al'i-ty, bes'tî-al'î-tî, *n.* Character or conduct befitting beasts.—**bes'ti-al-ly**, *adv.*
be-stir'¹, be-str', *vt.* [*BE-STIRRED*'¹; *BE-STIR*'-ING.] To move with life or vigor; incite to brisk activity.
be-stow'¹, be-stôw', *vt.* 1. To confer as a gift: with *on* or *upon*; present. 2. To use or expend; apply.—**be-stow'a-ble** (*a.*—*be-stow'*-*al*, *n.* The act of bestowing; gift.
be-strew'¹, be-strû', *vt.* [*BE-STREWED*'¹ or *BE-STREW*'N; *BE-STROWN*'¹; *BE-STREW*'ING; *BE-STROW*'ING.] 1. To sprinkle with things strewn. 2. To scatter about. **be-strow**'¹.
be-stride'¹, be-strîd', *vt.* [*BE-STRODE*'¹, be-strôd', or *BE-STRID*'¹, be-strîd'; *BE-STRID*'DEN or *BE-STRID*'¹; *BE-STRI*'DING.] To stand over or sit upon astride; step over at a stride.
bet, bet, *v.* [*BET* or *BET*'TED⁴; *BET*'TING.] **I. t.** To stake or pledge on an uncertain issue. **II. i.** To wager money, etc., upon some uncertain issue or event. [Short for *ABET*.]
bet, *n.* 1. The act of betting; wager. 2. The stake in any wager.
be-take'¹, be-têk', *vt.* [*BE-TOOK*'¹, be-tûk'; *BE-TAKEN*'¹; *BE-TA*'KING.] To resort (to); take (oneself), remove, or go (to).
be-think'¹, be-thînk', *vt. & vi.* [*BE-THOUGHT*'¹, be-thôt'; *BE-THINK*'ING.] To remind oneself; take thought; deliberate.
be-thought'¹, be-thôt', *imp. & pp.* of BETHINK.
be-tide'¹, be-tîd', *vt. & vi.* [*BE-TI*'DED⁴; *BE-TID*'ING.] To happen to or befall; betoken; happen.
be-times'¹, be-tîmz', *adv.* In good season or time; soon. [*< BE- + TIME, n.*]
be-to'ken, be-tô'kn, *vt.* To be a sign of; give promise or evidence of. [*BE- + TOKEN.*]
be-took'¹, be-tûk', *imp.* of BETAKE, *v.*

be-tray'¹, be-trê', *vt.* 1. To deliver up to an enemy; be a traitor to. 2. To disclose (a matter) in breach of confidence. 3. To lead astray; seduce. 4. To reveal unintentionally; show signs of. [*< BE- + OF. trair, < L. tradō.*]
be-tray'al, n.—**be-tray'er**, *n.*
be-troth'¹, be-trôth' or be-trêth', *vt.* To engage to marry; promise in marriage; affiancé. [*< BE- + TROTH.*]
be-troth'al, *n.* Engagement to marry. **be-troth'ment**.
bet'ter, bet'gr, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow better; improve; also, to surpass; excel.
bet'ter, *a.* [*Compar. of good.*] 1. Superior in excellence, amount, or value; preferable; surpassing. 2. Improved in health; convalescent. [*< AS. betera.*]
bet'ter¹, *n.* 1. Advantage; superiority. 2. A superior, as in ability, rank, age, etc.
bet'ter², *n.* One who lays wagers. **bet'tor**¹.
bet'ter, *adv.* [*Compar. of well.*] In a superior manner; more excellently; more thoroughly or correctly; in a higher degree.
bet'ter-ment, bet'er-mēt, *n.* Improvement; an addition to the value of real property.
be-tween'¹, be-twî'n', *I. adv.* In intervening space, time, position, or relation; during, in, or at intervals. **II. prep.** 1. In the space which separates (two places or objects). 2. Intermediate in relation to (qualities, etc.). 3. With relation to both of; taking one or the other of. [*< AS. be-, BE-, + twēnum, dat. pl. of twēn, double, two.*]
be-twixt'¹, be-twîxt', *adv. & prep.* Between. [*< AS. be-, BE-, + twîx, < twî, two.*]
bev'el, bev'el, *I. vt. & vi.* [*BEV'ELED* or *BEV'ELLED*; *BEV'ELING* or *BEV'EL-LING*.] To give a sloping edge to; have a sloping edge. **II. a.** Oblique; slanting; beveled.
III. n. 1. Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, etc. 2. An adjustable instrument for measuring angles; a bevel-square. [*< F. biveau, bevel.*]

bev'er-age, bev'er-êj, *n.* Drink; that which is drunk. [*< OF. bevere, drink.*]
bev'y, bev'î, *n.* [*BEV'IES, pl.*] A flock of birds; a small group, as of girls or women. [*< OF. beveye, a drinking company.*]
be-wail'¹, be-wêl', *vt. & vi.* To mourn for; lament over; make lamentation.
be-ware'¹, be-wâr', *v. I. t.* To look out for; be wary of. **II. i.** To be cautious or wary; exercise prudence or heed; look out: often with *of*. [*< AS. beoðn (see BE), + wær, ware.*]
be-wil'der, be-wîl'dgr, *vt.* To confuse or perplex; baze. [*< BE- + WILD.*]
be-wil'der-ment, *n.* Confusion; entanglement.
be-witch'¹, be-wîch', *vt.* 1. To gain power over by charms or incantations. 2. To please irresistibly; charm; fascinate. [*< BE- + WITCH.*]
be-witch'ing, *pa.* Charming; captivating.—**be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*
be-witch'ment, *n.* The act or power of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched.
be-wry'¹, be-rê', *vt.* To disclose; betray.
be-yond'¹, be-yend', *I. n.* That which is on the other side or farther on; the future life. **II. adv.** On the other side of something in-

tervening; yonder; far off. **III. prep.** Farther or later than; out of reach of; superior to; surpassing; more than. [*< AS. begeondan, < be, BE-, + geond, YOND.*]

bi-, *bal, prefix.* Twice; doubly; two. [*< L. bi, < bis, twice, < duo, two.*] *Bi-* sometimes becomes *bin-* or *bis-* for euphony. — **bi-an/nu-al**, *a.* Occurring twice a year; semiannual. — **bi-an/nu-ally**, *adv.* — **bi-cente-na-ry**, *n.* Occurring once in 200 years. **II. n.** The space of 200 years; the 200th anniversary. — **bi-cente-ni-al**, — **bi-ceph-a-lous**, *bi-sel'a-lus, a.* Having two heads. — **bi-col-ored**, *a.* Of two colors. — **bi-en/ni-al**, *a.* Occurring every two years; lasting two years. **II. n.** A plant that lives two years. — **bi-fo-li-ate**, *a.* *Bot.* Two-leaved. — **bi-fur-cate**, *v.* To fork; divide into two branches or stems. [*< L. furca, fork.*] — **bi-fur-cate**, *a.* Forked. — **bi-fur-ca-ted**; — **bi-fur-cate**; — **bi-fur-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-fur-ca-tion**, *n.* — **bi-lat'er-al**, *a.* Pertaining to two sides; two-sided. — **bi-lin/gual**, *bi-lin/gwal, a.* Recorded or expressed in two languages; speaking two languages. — **bi-lit'er-al**, *a.* Composed of two letters. — **bi-men/sal**, *a.* Bimonthly. [*< L. mensis, month.*] — **bi-month/ly**, *a. & adv.* Once in two months. — **bi-met-al-lic**, *a.* Consisting of or relating to two metals. — **bi-met-al-ism**, *n.* The concurrent use of both gold and silver as money at a fixed relative value. — **bi-met-al-ism**; — **bi-par/ite**, *bi-pär'tait, a.* Consisting of two corresponding parts. [*< L. pars, part.*] — **bi-seg/ment**, *n.* The half of a segment, as formed by bisection. — **bi-week/ly**, *a.* Occurring or appearing once in two weeks. **II. n.** A bi-weekly publication.

bi/as, *bai'as. I. vt.* [*BI'ASED* or *BI'ASSED*; *BI'AS-ING* or *BI'AS-SING.*] To cause to incline or swerve; influence or affect unduly; prejudice. **II. a.** Running diagonally across the texture; cut slantingly; said of cloth. **III. n.** [*BI'AS-ES* or *BI'AS-SES, pl.*] **1.** A line, cut, or seam running obliquely across the threads of a fabric. **2.** A mental predilection or prejudice. [*< F. biais, slant.*]

bib, *bib. I. vt. & vi.* [*BIBBED*; *BIB'ING.*] To tipple. **II. n.** **1.** A cloth worn under the chin by children at meals. **2.** A waist-piece attached to a woman's apron. [*< L. bibo, drink.*] — **bib/ber**, *bi'b'er, n.* A tippler.

Bi/ble, *bai'bl, n. 1.* The Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. **2.** The sacred books of any people. [*< Gr. biblia, pl. of biblion, dim. of biblos, byblos, book, papyrus.*]

— **Bi/blic-al**, *bi'blic-al, a. 1.* Pertaining to the Bible. **2.** In harmony with the Bible.

biblio-, *Of or pertaining to a book or books, especially the Bible; a combining form.* [*< Gr. biblion, book.*] — **bi-bli-og-ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes about or is skilled in bibliography. — **bi-bli-o-graph/ic**, *a.* — **bi-bli-o-graph/ic-al**; — **bi-bli-og-ra-phy**, *bi'bli-og'ra-fī, n.* [*PHIES, pl.*] **1.** The description and history of books. **2.** A list of the works of an author, or of the literature bearing on a particular subject. [*< Gr. graphō, write.*] — **bi-bli-ol'a-try**, *n.* Book-worship; especially, extravagant homage paid to the letter of the Bible. [*< Iatreta, worship.*] — **Bi-bli-ol'a-ter**, *n.* — **bi-bli-o-ma-ni-a**, *n.* Book-madness; the passion for collecting books. [*< Gr. mania, madness.*] — **bi-bli-o-ma-ni-ac**, *i. a.* Pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad. **II. n.** One who has a passion for collecting books. — **bi-bli-o-philic**, *bi'bli-o-fīl, n.* One who loves books.

[*< Gr. philos, loving.*] — **bi-bli-o-the/ca**, *n.* *bib'li-o-thē'ca, n.* A library, or a collection of books. [*< Gr. thekē, case.*]

bib'u-lous, *bi'b'yu-lus, a.* Given to drink; taking up moisture readily; absorbent. [*< L. bibulus, < bibo, drink.*]

bi/ceps, *bai'seps, n.* The large muscle of the upper arm. [*< bi- (see bi-) + caput, head.*]

bick'er, *bi'k'er, vi. 1.* To dispute petulantly; wrangle; chatter, as a bird. **2. To flow noisily, as a brook; flicker and splutter, as a flame. [*Etym. doubtful.*] — **bick'er-ing**, *t.***

bi/cy-cle, *bai'si-cl. I. vi.* [*-CLED*; *-CLING.*] To ride a bicycle. **II. n.** A two-wheeled vehicle with a tandem arrangement of the wheels, and cranks or levers for its propulsion by the feet. [*< bi- + L. cyclos (< Gr. kyklos), wheel.*] — **bi-cy-clist**, *n.* One who rides on a bicycle; a wheelman. — **bi-cy-cler**; **cy-clist**.

bid, *bid, v.* [*BAD, BAD, bad, or BID; BID'DEN or BID; BID'DING.*] **I. t. 1.** To make an offer of (a price). **2.** To command; order. **3.** To address, as a greeting or farewell. **4.** To proclaim publicly; announce. **II. i.** To offer a price, or a service for a certain price. [*Used for two AS. verbs, biddan, pray, ask, and beoðan, command.*] — **bid'der**, *n.* — **bid'ding**, *bid'-ing, n. 1.* A notification or command; also, a solicitation or invitation. **2.** The making of a bid or bids, as at a sale.

bid, *n.* An offer to pay or accept a price. — **bide**, *baid, v.* [*BI'DED* or *BODE, bōd; BI'D-DING.*] **I. t. 1.** To wait for; await. **2.** To tolerate; suffer; endure. **II. i.** To dwell; wait; stay; abide. [*< AS. bīdan.*]

bier, *bir, n.* A framework for carrying a corpse to the grave; a coffin, hearse, or the grave itself. [*< AS. bær, < beran, bear.*]

big, *big, a.* [*BIG'GER; BIG'GEST.*] **1.** Of great size, amount, or intensity; large; great; bulky. **2.** Fruitful; pregnant. **3.** Full to overflowing. **4.** Puffed up; pompous. — **big'ness**, *n.*

big'a-my, *big'a-mī, n.* The crime of marrying any other person while having a legal spouse living. [*< L. LL-OF bi- (see bi-) + Gr. gamos, marriage.*] — **bi-gam'ic**, *a.* — **big'a-mous**; — **big'a-mist**, *n.* One guilty of bigamy.

bight, *bait, n. 1.* A slightly receding bay, a small recess in a bay, a bend in a river, or the like. **2. Naut.** A loop or turn in a rope. [*< AS. byht, corner, bay, < bāgan, bend.*]

big'ot, *big'ot, n.* An illiberal adherent of a religious creed or of any party or opinion. [*F.*] — **big'ot-ed**, *a.* Stubbornly attached to a creed, party, system, or opinion. — **big'ot-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] Obstinate and intolerant attachment to a cause or creed.

bi/jou', *bi'zhū, n.* [*BI'JOUX; bi'zhū, pl.*] A jewel; a trinket. [*F.*] — **bi-jou'te-rie**, *bi'zhū'te-rī, n.* Jewelry. — **bi-jou'try**.

bile, *bail, n. 1.* A bitter yellowish or green fluid secreted by the liver. **2.** Anger; peevishness. [*< L. bilis, bile, anger.*]

bilge, *bilj, v.* [*BILGED; bil'GING.*] **I. t. 1. Naut.** To stave in the bottom of (a vessel). **2.** To cause to bulge. **II. i. 1. Naut.** To be stove in. **2.** To bulge.

bilge, *n. 1.* The flat or nearly flat part of a ship's bottom. **2.** The bulge of a barrel. [*Var. of BULGE.*] — **bilge'-wa'ter**, *n.* Foul water that collects in the bilge of a ship.

fiu'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

bil'i-a-ry, bil'i-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or conveying bile. [*< L. bilis, bile.*]

bil'ious, bil'yus, *a.* **1.** Suffering from real or supposed disorder of the liver; hence, ill-natured. **2.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of bile. [*< L.² biliosus, < bilis, bile.*]—**bil'ious-ness**, *n.*

-bility, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-ble*; as, probability, from probable. [*< F. -bilité, < L. bilua(t)-s, < -bilis, -ble, + -ta(-t)s, -ty.*]

bill¹, bil, *vt.* To enter in a bill; charge; advertise by bills or placards.

bill², *vt.* To join bills, as doves; caress.

bill³, *n.* **1.** A statement of an account or of money due. **2.** [U. S.] A bank or government-note; as, a ten-dollar bill. **3.** A list of items; as, a bill of fare. **4.** The draft of a proposed law. **5.** Law. A paper filed in a court calling for some specific action. **6.** Some public notice or advertisement. [*< LL. billa, for bulla; see BULL², n.*]

bill², *n.* A beak, as of a bird. [*< AS. bile.*]

bill³, *n.* A hook-shaped instrument or weapon; a halberd. [*< AS. bill, sword, ax.*]—**bill'man**, *n.* A soldier armed with a bill.

bill'tet³, bil'tet, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To lodge (soldiers) in a private house. **2.** To serve with a billet. **II. i.** To be quartered; lodge.

bill'tet¹, *n.* **1.** A writtenmissive; a note. **2.** A requisition on a household to maintain a soldier. **3.** The place of men so lodged. [*F.*]

bill'tet², *n.* A stick, as of fire-wood; any short thick stick. [*< OF. billete, < LL. billus, log.*]

bill'tet-doux¹, bil'et-dû, *n.* [BIL'LETS-DOUX¹, *pl.*] A lover's note. [*F.*]

bill'tards, bil'yartz, *n.* A game played with ivory balls propelled by cues on a cloth-covered table. [*< F. billard, < bile, block.*]

bill'ings-gate¹, bil'ingz-gêt, *n.* Vulgar and abusive language. [*< Billingsgate fish-market, London.*]

bil'ion, bil'yun, *n.* **1.** U. S. & Fr. A thousand millions (1,000,000,000). **2.** Eng. A million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [*F.*]

bil'low, bil'ô. **I. vt. & vi.** To raise into or roll in billows; surge; swell; undulate. **II. n.** A great wave of the sea; a storm-wave; also, any wave, as of sound, etc.; in the plural, the sea. [*< Ice. bylgja.*]—**bil'low-y**, *a.*

bil'ly, bil'i, *n.* [BIL'LES², *pl.*] A short bludgeon; a policeman's club.

bin, bin, *n.* A large receptacle for holding meal, coal, etc. [*< AS. binn, manger.*]

bin-, *prefix.* See *bi-*.

bi'na-ry, bai'na-ri. **I. a.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or made up of two; double; paired. **II. n.** [RIES², *pl.*] A combination of two things; a couple; duality. [*< L. binarius, < bini, two, < bis; see bi-*]

bind, baînd, *v.* [BOUND, baund; BOUND or BOUND'EN; BIND'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To tie together; make fast by tying; cause to cohere. **2.** To constrain as by moral influence or moral or legal obligation. **3.** To put a bandage or a

binding on. **4.** To gather and fasten between covers the sheets of (a book). **II. i.** **1.** To have binding force; be obligatory. **2.** To cohere; stick. **3.** To tie up anything. [*< AS. bindan.*]—**bind'er**, *n.* One who or that which binds.—**bind'er-y**, baînd'er-i, *n.* [RIES², *pl.*] A shop or establishment where books are bound.—**bind'ing**, *1. pa.* Causing to be bound; legally or morally obligatory. **II. n.** **1.** The act of fastening or joining. **2.** Anything that binds objects to each other, as the cover of a book. **3.** A strip sewed over an edge for protection.

bin'na-cl(e), bin'â-cl, *n.* A stand or case for a ship's compass.

bi-og'ra-phy, bai-eg-ra-fi, *n.* [PHIES², *pl.*] A written account of a person's life. [*< BIO-, < Gr. bios, life, + graphô, write.*]—**bi-og'ra-pher**, bai-eg'ra-fer, *n.* One who writes an account of a person's life.—**bi'o-graph'ic**, bi'o-graph'ic-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of biography.

bi-ol'o-gy, bai-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of life or living organisms. [*< BIO- + -LOGY.*]

bi'o-log'ic, bai'ol-eg'ic, *a.* **bi'o-log'ic-al**, bi'ol'og'ic-al, *adj.* **1.** Having two feet. **II. n.** An animal having two feet. [*< L. bi- (see BI-) + pes, foot.*]

bi'p'e-dal, bip'e-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a biped.

birch, berch, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub of the oak family, with light thin foliage and the outer bark separable in thin papery layers. **2.** A birch rod. **3.** The wood of the birch. **4.** A canoe made of birch bark. [*< AS. beorc.*]—**birch'en**, *a.* Pertaining to birch; made of birch.

bird, berd, *n.* A warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrate animal, having the fore limbs modified as wings. [*< AS. bridd, bird.*]—**bird'time¹**, *n.* A sticky substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds.

birth, berth, *n.* **1.** The fact or act of being born; nativity. **2.** A beginning; an origin. **3.** The bringing forth of offspring; parturition. **4.** Ancestry or descent; lineage. **5.** Issue; offspring. [*< AS. beorht, < beran, bear.*]

—birth'day¹, *n.* The day of one's birth or its anniversary; used also adjectivally. **bis-**, *prefix.* See *bi-*.

bis'cuit, bis'kit, *n.* **1.** A small soft cake; also, a cracker. **2.** Bisque. [*F.*]

bi-sect⁴, bai-sekt', *vt.* To divide into two parts of equal size. [*< BI- + L. sectus, pp. of seco, cut.*]—**bi-sect'ion**, *n.*

bish'op, bish'up, *n.* **1.** An overseer in the church, having charge of a diocese. **2.** A piece in a set of chessmen. [*< Gr.^{AS} episcopos, < epi, upon, + skopeô, look at.*]—**bish'op-ric**, *n.* The office or the province of a bishop; a diocese.

bi'son, bai'sen, *n.* A bovine ruminant, nearly related to the true ox; especially, the so-called North-American buffalo. [*< Gr.^{L+P} bisôn.*]

bis-sex'tile, bi-sex'til. **I. a.** Pertaining to a leap-year. **II. n.** A leap-year. [*< L. bi-, < bis, six, + sextus, sixth, < sex, six.*]

bit¹, bit, *vt.* [BIT'TED⁴; BIT'TING.] To put a bit in the mouth of; train, as a horse, to the



Bill of the time of Henry VII.



Birch-bark Canoe.

use of a bit; bridle; curb; check; restrain.
bit², bit, *imp.* & *pp.* of BITE, *v.*

bit³, *n.* 1. A wood-boring tool adapted to be used with a stock or brace. 2. The metallic mouthpiece of a bridle. 3. The part of a key that engages the bolt or tumblers of a lock.

[< AS. *bītan*, bite.]

bit⁴, *n.* A small piece, portion, or fragment; a little.

[< AS. *bīta*, < *bītan*, bite.]



Bits and Bit-stock or Brace.

bitch, *bich*, *n.* 1. Brace. 2. Chuck for grip-round-shank bits. 3. Screw-driver bit. 4. End-boring bit. 5. Drill-bit. 6. Spoon-bit. 7. Gim-bit. 8. Center-bit.

bite, bait, *v.* [BIT; bite; BIT/TEN or BIT; BITTING.] 1. *t.* 1. To seize with the teeth; remove by biting; with *off*, etc. 2. To sting, as mosquitos. 3. To act upon, as mustard on the tongue, or an acid on copper; cause to smart; sting; corrode. 4. To grip; take hold of. 5. To cheat; trick. 2. *i.* 1. To seize something with the teeth. 2. To be pungent or stinging to the taste. 3. To wound or pierce; sting. 4. To take a bait, as fish. 5. To take firm hold on something; grip. [< AS. *bītan*, bite.] — **bit'er**, *n.*

bite, *n.* 1. The act of biting, or the hurt inflicted by biting. 2. A morsel of food. 3. The grip taken by a tool in action.

bit'ten, *pp.* of BITE, *v.*

bit'ter, bit'er, *a.* 1. Having a peculiar acid taste, as of quinin. 2. Producing pain of body or mind; keen; poignant; severe. 3. Feeling or showing hate or resentment. 4. Stinging; sharp; severe: said of words. [< AS. *bīter*, < *bītan*, bite.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

bit'ter, *n.* 1. That which is bitter; bitterness. 2. *pl.* An infusion of bitter ingredients, often with spirits.

bit'tern, bit'grn, *n.* A small heron.

bi-tu'men, bi-tif'men, *n.* 1. *Mineral.* A native mixture of hydrocarbons, as naphtha or asphalt. 2. A brown paint. [L.] — **bi-tu'mi-nous**, *a.*

bi-valv(e), bai'valv, *I. a.* Having two valves, as a mollusk. **bi-valv(ed)**; **bi-val-vous**; **bi-val'vular**†. 2. *n.* A headless mollusk having a shell of two valves, as the oyster. [< BI- + VALVE.]

biv'ou-ac, biv'u-ac, *I. vi.* [BIV'OU-ACKED; BIV'OUT-ACK-ING.] To encamp for the night without tents. 2. *n.* A temporary encampment without shelter. [F.]

bi-zarre, bi-zār', *a.* Grotesque; odd. [F.]



A Bittern. 1/13

blab, blab, *v.* [BLABBED; BLAB/BING.] 1. *t.* To tell or repeat indiscreetly. 2. *i.* To tell tales; tattle. [< Dn. *blabbe*, babble.]

black, blac, *I. vt. & vi.* To make or become black; blacken and polish. 2. *a.* 1. Having little or no power to reflect light; of the color of jet. 2. Having a very dark skin; swarthy. 3. Destitute of light; gloomy; dismal; forbidding; also, sad; shameful. 4. Evil; malignant; wicked; deadly. 3. *n.* 1. The absence of color, or the darkest of all colors; sable. 2. That which is black. 3. A negro. **black'a-moor**†. [< AS. *blac*, dark.]

— **black art**, magic; necromancy. — **b. list**, a list of persons under suspicion, censure, etc. — **b. lead**, graphite, plumbago.

black'ball†, blac'bēl'. 1. *vt.* 1. To vote against, as with a black ball; ostracize. 2. To blacken, as shoes, with blackball. 2. *n.* 1. A vote rejecting application for membership. 2. Shoemakers' blacking made into balls.

black'ber'ry, blac'ber'i, *n.* [-BER'RIES, *pl.*] The black edible fruit of certain shrubs, or one of the plants producing it.

black'bird†, blac'berd', *n.* 1. A common European thrush, the male of which is black, with a yellow bill. 2. One of various black or blackish North-American birds.

black'board†, blac'bōrd', *n.* A blackened surface, for marking upon with chalk.

black'en, blac'n, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To make black, dark, or gloomy; darken. 2. To defame; calumniate. 2. *i.* To become or grow black.

black'guard, blag'drd', *I. vt.* To revile. 2. *a.* Of or like a blackguard; base; vile. 3. *n.* A low, vicious fellow.

black'ing, blak'ing, *n.* A preparation used to give blackness or luster, or both.

black'leg†, blac'leg', *n.* A professional swindler or gambler; a cheat; sharper.

black'mail†, blac'mēl'. 1. *vt.* To levy blackmail upon. 2. *n.* 1. Extortion by threats or accusation. 2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] A tax formerly paid to bandits to insure immunity from pillage.

black'smith†, blac'smith', *n.* A smith who works in or welds wrought iron.

black'thorn†, blac'thōrn', *n.* A thorny shrub of the rose family; also, a walking-stick made of its wood.

blad'der, blad'gr, *n.* A sac in the pelvic cavity, for the temporary retention of urine; some part or organ of analogous structure, as an air-vessel or an air-cell. [< AS. *blædre*, blister, < *√* of BLOW†, *v.*]

blade, blēd, *n.* 1. The flat, cutting part of any edged tool or weapon. 2. The leaf of grasses or certain other plants. 3. A rakish young man. [< AS. *blæd*, leaf.]

blain, blēn, *n.* A pustular tumor; a blister. [< AS. *blegen*, boil, < *√* of BLOW†, *v.*]

blame, blēm, *I. vt.* [BLAMED; BLA'MING.] To find fault with; censure; accuse. 2. *n.* Expression of disapproval, as for something wrong; faultfinding; censure; also, fault; culpability. [< F. *blâmer*, < LL. *blasphemo*; see BLASPHEME, *v.*]

— **bla'ma-ble**, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable; faulty. **blame'ful**; **blame'wor'thy**†. — **bla'ma-bly**, *adv.* — **blame'ful-ly**,

flū'tū're (future); **ā'sle**; **au** (out); **oīl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

adv.—**blame'ful-ness**, *n.*—**blame'less**, *a.* Innocent; guiltless. *-ly, adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

blanch', blanch, *vt. & vi.* To make or become white or pale; bleach; pale. [*< F. blanchir, < blanc, white.*]

blanc'mange', blān'mānz', *n.* A whitish jelly-like preparation used for desserts, etc. [*< F. blanc-manger, white-eating.*]

bland, bland, *a.* 1. Affable in manner; gentle; suave. 2. Mild; balmy; genial. [*< L. blandus, mild.*] *-ly, adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

blan'dish', blan'dish, *vt.* To wheedle; caress; coax; please. [*< L. blandus, bland.*]

—**blan'dish-ment**, *n.* Soothing, caressing, or flattering speech or action.

blank, blank, *a.* 1. Wholly or partly free from writing or print. 2. Lacking in ornament, interest, or results; empty; void. 3. Without rime; as, *blank verse*. 4. Disconcerted; confused. 5. Utter; downright. 6. Pale or white; colorless. *II. n.* 1. A paper containing no written or printed matter. 2. A written or printed paper with blank spaces. 3. A vacant space. 4. A lottery-ticket which has drawn no prize; a disappointing result. [*< F. blanc, < OHG. blanch, white.*]

blan'ket, blan'ket, *I. vt.* To cover with or as with a blanket. *II. n.* A heavy woolen covering, as of a bed; also, a sheet of other material, as of india-rubber. [*OF., orig. white, < blanc, white.*]

blare, blār, *I. vt. & vi.* [BLARED; BLAR'ING.] To sound loudly, as a trumpet. *II. n.* A loud brazen sound. [Onomatopoeic.]

blar'ney, blār'ng, *I. vt. & vi.* To flatter, cajole, or wheedle. *II. n.* Wheedling flattery.

blas'pHEME', blas'fīm', *v.* [BLAS-PHEMED'; BLAS-PHEMING.] *I. t.* To speak in an impious or irreverent manner of God or sacred things. *II. i.* To speak blasphemy; use profane language; swear. [*< Gr. blasphemō, < blaptō, hurt, + phēmō, speak.*]—**blas'pHE-mer**, *n.*—**blas'pHE-mous**, *a.* Impious; irreverent; profane. *-ly, adv.*—**blas'pHE-my**, blas'fē-mī, *n.* [*-mies, pl.*] Evil or profane speaking of God or sacred things.

blast, blast, *I. vt. & vi.* 1. To rend in pieces by explosion. 2. To wither, as by a wind; blight; shrivel; destroy. 3. To bring to ruin or infamy; curse. *II. n.* 1. A strong or sudden wind; a strong artificial current of air, steam, or the like. 2. The discharge of a firearm, or of any explosive; a loud, sudden sound, as of a trumpet. 3. A blight or blighting influence. [*< AS. blæst, blowing.*]

bla'tant, blē'tant, *a.* Noisy; blustering.

blaze', blēz, *I. vt. & vi.* [BLAZED; BLAZ'ING.] To cause to blaze or to shine vividly; burn or shine with a flame; flame; gleam. *II. n.* A vivid glowing flame; brightness; effulgence; ardor. [*< AS. blæze, flame.*]

blaze', *I. vt.* To publish abroad or noise about; proclaim. *II. n.* A proclamation or report. [*ME. blasen, blow a trumpet.*]

blaze', *I. vt.* To mark (a tree) by chipping or peeling; hence, to mark out (a path) in this way. *II. n.* 1. A white spot on the face of an animal, as a horse. 2. A mark chipped on a tree, to indicate a path; a path so indicated.

bla'zon, blē'zn, *I. vt.* 1. To proclaim; pub-

lish. 2. To inscribe or decorate. 3. To emblazon, as heraldic bearings; delineate. *II. n.* 1. A coat of arms; show or semblance. 2. A proclaiming abroad. [*< F. blason, coat of arms, shield.*]—**bla'zon-ry**, *n.* 1. The art of describing or depicting heraldic devices. 2. A coat of arms. 3. Decoration; show.

-bl(e, suffix). Used in forming adjectives from verbs: usually preceded by a vowel. [*< F. -ble, < L. -bilis, -BLE.*]

bleach', blēch, *vt. & vi.* To whiten; blanch. [*< AS. blæcan, become pale.*]

bleak, blīk, *a.* 1. Exposed to wind and weather; bare; barren; dreary. 2. Cold, cutting, or penetrating. [*< AS. blæc, blāc, shining.*]—**bleak'ly, adv.**—**bleak'ness**, *n.*

blear, blīr, *I. vt.* To dim or inflame (the eyes); obscure; blur. *II. a.* Dimmed; dull; bleared. [*ME. bleren, blink.*]

bleat, blī, *I. vt.* To cry as a sheep or goat. *II. n.* The cry of the sheep or goat. [*< AS. blētan.*]

bleed, blīd, *v.* [BLED; bled; BLEED'ING.] *I. t.* 1. To draw blood from; cause to lose sap or other fluid. 2. To shed or exude. 3. [Colloq.] To extort money from. *II. i.* 1. To lose blood; feel deep grief or sympathy. 2. To suffer or die, as in battle. 3. To lose blood, sap, etc. [*< AS. blēdan, < blōd, blood.*]

blem'ish, blem'ish, *I. vt.* To mar or impair. *II. n.* A disfiguring defect; also, moral reproach or stain. [*< OF. blemir, wound, < Ice. blār, livid, bluish.*]

blench', blench, *vi.* To shrink back; flinch; quail. [*< AS. blencan, deceive.*]

blend, blend, *vt. & vi.* [BLEND'ED; BLEND'ED^d or BLENT; BLEND'ING.] To mix; mingle; combine. [*< AS. blēdan, mix.*]

bles, bles, *vt.* [BLESS'ED or BLEST, blest; BLESS'ING.] 1. To bring happiness or good fortune to; prosper. 2. To invoke God's favor upon (a person or thing). 3. To consecrate. 4. To honor and exalt; praise; glorify. 5. To account (oneself) happy; felicitate. [*< AS. blēdsian, bloodsian, bless.*]

bles'sed, bles'ed, *a.* Being in enjoyment of felicity in heaven; beatified. 2. Worthy of veneration or of blessing. 3. Joyful; healing. 4. Happy; favored.

—**bles'sed-ly, adv.**—**bles'sed-ness**, *n.*

bles'sing, bles'ing, *n.* 1. That which makes happy or prosperous; a gift of divine favor. 2. A benediction. 3. Grateful adoration; worship. 4. Cursing or scolding; a euphemism.

blew, blū, *imp. of BLOW, v.*

blight', blīht, *v. I. t.* To cause to decay; blast. *II. i.* To be affected with blight.

blight, *n.* 1. A diseased state of plants, as mildew, rust, etc. 2. Anything that withers hopes or prospects.

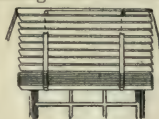
blind', blāind, *vt.* 1. To make blind. 2. To shut off from view; screen; hide; eclipse.

blind, *a.* 1. Without the power of seeing; also, lacking in perception or judgment. 2. Acting or proceeding at random. 3. Difficult to trace or understand; illegible; unintelligible. 4. Having no opening or outlet; hidden; obscure. [*< AS. blind.*]—**blind'ly, adv.** Without sight or without foresight; at random; recklessly.—**blind'man**, *n.* The blindfolded player

(of either sex) in blindman's buff.—**blindman's buff**, a game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one.—**blindness**, *n.*

blind, *blind*, *n.* Something that obstructs vision or shuts off light; a screen or shutter; a subterfuge; ruse.—**blind'er**, *n.* One who or that which blinds; a flap on the side of a horse's headstall.

blind fold, *I. a. vt.* To cover or bandage the eyes; hoodwink; mislead. **II. a. I.** Having the eyes bandaged. **2.** Having the mental vision darkened; heedless; rash.



Venetian Blind.

blink, *blink*, *v. I. t.* To look at with half-closed eyes; miss or evade seeing; pass by. **II. i. 1.** To wink repeatedly and rapidly; get a hasty glimpse. **2.** To twinkle; glimmer. [ME. *blenken*, shine.]

blink, *n. 1.* A glance or glimpse. **2. A shimmer or glimmer.—**blink'er**, *n. 1.* A horse's blinder. **2.** One who or that which blinks.**

bliss, *blis*, *n. 1.* Superlative happiness; heavenly joy. **2.** A cause of delight. [*AS. blis*, < *blith*, sweet.]—**bliss'ful**, *a.* Supremely happy.—**bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**bliss'ful-ness**, *n.*

blis'ter, *blis'ter*, *v. I. t.* To produce a blister or blisters upon; hurt as by a blister; gall. **II. i.** To have a blister or blisters form or rise.

blis'ter, *n. 1.* A thin vesicle, especially one on the skin, containing watery matter. **2.** Any substance used for blistering. [ME. *blister*. Allied to *BLAST*.]

blithe, *blaidh* or *blaiht*, *a.* Joyous; gay; merry; sprightly. [*AS. blith*, *blithe*, sweet, happy.]—**blithe'ly**, *adv.*—**blithe'some**, *a.* Showing or imparting gladness; cheerful; merry.

bliz'zard, *bliz'ard*, *n.* [U.S.] A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow. [*AS. blæsan**, blow.]

bloat, *blōt*, *vt. & vi.* To puff up or swell; inflate, as with conceit.

bloat, *n.* One who is bloated; a drunkard.

bloat'er, *n.* A selected smoked herring.

block, *blök*, *vt.* To stop with or as with a block; impede; obstruct; often with *up*. [*F. bloquer*, block up; of G. origin.]

block, *n. 1.* A solid piece of wood, metal, or other material. **2.** A section or division; a mass or row, as of houses. **3.** A sheave or pulley, or set of pulleys, in a frame or shell. **4.** An obstruction. [ME. *blok*, orig. doubtful.]

—**block'he(n)d**, *n.* A stupid person.—**block'house**, *n.* A fort of logs and heavy timbers, with loopholes for musketry.

block-ade, *blök-äd'*, *I. vt.* [*-A'*, *DED'*; *-A'DING*.] To close to traffic or communication by military or naval force; obstruct; block up. **II. n.** The investing and closing of a seaport, etc., by hostile forces. [*BLOCK*, *v.*]

blond, *blond*, *I. a. 1.* Having a fair skin with light eyes and hair. **2.** Flaxen or golden, as hair. **II. n.** A blond person; feminine blonde. [*F.*, < *LL. blondus*, yellow.]

blood, *blud*, *n. 1.* The fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins; red in almost all vertebrates. **2.** Kinship by descent; lineage; race; especially, noble lineage. **3.** Vitality; temperament; mood; passion. **4.** Bloodshed; war; murder. **5.** A dashing fellow; gallant. [*AS. blōd*, < *v* of *BLOW*, bloom.]

—**blood'heat**, *n.* The normal temperature of the human body, about 98½° F.—**b.horse**, *n.* A horse of a fine breed, especially of the English-Arab cross.—**b.hot**, *a.*—**blood'less**, *a. 1.* Having no blood; without color; pale; lifeless; cold-hearted. **2.** Without bloodshed.

—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**b.money**, *n.* Money paid for bloodshed.—**blood'shed**, *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage.—**blood-suck'er**, *n.* An animal that sucks blood, as a leech; a cruel extortioner.—**blood'thirst'y**, *a.* Thirsting for blood; murderous; cruel.—**blood'thirst'ly**, *adv.*—**blood'thirst'iness**, *n.*—**b.vessel**, *n.* Any tubular canal in which the blood circulates.

blood'hound, *blud'hound*, *n.* A keen-scented hound employed in tracing fugitives.

blood'y, *blud'y*, *a.* [*BLOOD'IER*; *BLOOD'EST*.] **1.** Covered or stained with blood. **2.** Consisting of, containing, or mixed with blood. **3.** Characterized by or delighting in bloodshed; sanguinary; bloodthirsty. **4.** Red like blood; suggesting blood. [*AS. blōd*, blood.]

—**blood'ily**, *adv.*—**blood'iness**, *n.*

bloom, *blūm*, *vi. 1.* To bear flowers; blossom. **2. To glow with health and beauty. **3. To produce luxuriant vegetation.—**bloom'ing**, *pa.* Coming into flower; fresh and beautiful; prosperous.****

bloom, *n. 1.* The act of blooming, or the state of being in flower; fullness and freshness of life. **2. A flower or flowers collectively; the downy covering of fruits, as of the peach.**

bloom, *n. Metal.* A mass of malleable iron from which the slag has been beaten off.

bloom'er, *blūm'gr*, *n.* A trouser-like dress for women.

blos'som, *bles'um*. **I. vt. & vi.** To bloom. **II. n. 1.** A flower, or flowers collectively. **2.** The state or period of flowering; bloom. [*AS. blōstma*, blossom.]

blot, *blōt*, *v.* [*BLOT'TED*; *BLOT'TING*.] **I. t. 1.** To spot with ink; stain. **2.** To disgrace; sully. **3.** To blur or obliterate, as writing; often with *out*. **4.** To dry with blotting-paper. **5.** To obscure; darken. **II. i.** To make a blot or blots; become blotted.—**blot'er**, *blōt'gr*, *n. 1.* A sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper. **2.** The first record-book, as in a police station. **3. Anything that blots or defiles.—**blot'ting-pa'per**, *n.* Unsized paper for absorbing any excess of ink.**

blot, *n. 1.* A spot or stain, as of ink; reproach; blemish; an erasure. [*Ice. blöttir*, stain.]

blotch, *blech*. **I. vt.** To mark or cover with blotches. **II. n. 1. A spot or blot. **2. An inflamed eruption on the skin. [*BLOT*, *n.*]****

blouse, *blauz*, *n. 1.* A short loose shirt or frock, worn as an outer garment by workmen in France; hence, a French workman. **2. A loose upper garment for either sex. [*F.*, perhaps < *OF. bliaut*, upper garment.]**

blow, *blō*, *v.* [*BLEW*, *blū*; *BLOWN*; *BLOW'ING*.] **I. t. 1.** To move, remove, eject, or overthrow by a current of air. **2.** To form by

flū'tjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

inflating a material, as glass. **3.** To force air into or through (a wind instrument); cause to sound. **4.** To put out of breath. **5.** To lay eggs in, as flies in meat. **II. i.** **1.** To emit a current of air or a jet of water or steam. **2.** To move in a current, as the wind; be carried by the wind. **3.** To sound by being blown. **4.** To pant; be winded. [*< AS. blāwan.*]

blow², blō, vi. To bloom. [*< AS. blōwan.*]

blow¹, n. **1.** A sudden or violent stroke; thump; thwack. **2.** A sudden misfortune.

blow², n. **1.** The act of blowing; a blast; gale. **2.** The oviposition of a fly; a flyblow.

blow³, n. The state of flowering; a mass of blossoms; blossoms in general.

blow'er, blō'gr, n. One who or that which blows; a device for increasing a draft.

blow'pipe', blō'paip', n. A tube by which air or gas is blown through a flame for the purpose of heating or melting something.

blowz'y, a. **1.** Having a red or flushed face. **2.** Slatternly or unkempt; slovenly. **blous-yt; blowz'y; blowzedt.**

blub'ber, blub'gr, vi. To sob noisily.

blub'ber, n. The layer of fat beneath the skin, as in a whale.

bludge'on, bluj'un, n. A short club, used as a weapon. [*< D. bludsen, bruise.*]

blue, blū. I. vt. [BLUED; BLU'ING.] To make or cause to become blue; treat with bluing. **II. a.** [BLU'ER; BLU'EST.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky. **2.** Dismal; dreary; melancholy; despondent. **3.** Severe or Puritanic; strict. **4.** Faithful; genuine; sterling. **5.** Livid, as from contusion, cold, or fear. **6.** Devoted to literature; pedantic; said of women. **III. n.** **1.** The color of the clear sky; azure; also, a dye or pigment of this color. **2.** A bluestocking. [*< OF. bleu, < OHG. blāo, blue.*]—**blue'bird', n.** A small American bird, of a prevailing blue above.—**blu'ing, n.** The giving of a blue tint to; also, the tint so given, or the material used, as indigo.—**blu'ish, a.**—**blue'stock'-ing, n.** A learned or literary woman.—**the blues, low spirits; melancholy.**

bluff, bluf, vt. & vi. To overawe by bold assumption; boast in order to mislead.

bluff, a. **1.** Blunt, frank, ^{1/2} and hearty; rude or abrupt, but kindly. **2.** Rising steep and bold, as a cliff.

bluff', n. Bold speech or manner intended to overawe or deceive.

bluff², n. A bold, steep headland.

blun'der, blun'dgr. I. vt. & vi. To bungle; err egregiously; proceed stupidly; stumble. **II. n.** A stupid mistake. [*< Ice. blunda, doze, slumber.*]—**blun'der-er, n.**

blun'der-buss, blun'dgr-bus, n. A short gun with large bore and flaring mouth. [*< D. donder, thunder, + bus, box.*]

blunt, blunt, Id. vt. & vi. To make or become blunt; dull the edge or point of; lose sharpness. **II. a.** **1.** Having a thick end or edge; not sharp or piercing. **2.** Abrupt in



manner; plain-spoken; brusque. **3.** Slow of wit; dull.—**blunt'ly, adv.**—**blunt'ness, n.**

blur, blūr. I. vt. & vi. [BLURRED; BLUR'ING.] To make or become obscure or indistinct; also, to dull, soil, or blemish. **II. i.** To become indistinct or smeared. **III. n.** A smeared or indistinct marking; a blemish.

blurt¹, blūrt, v. I. t. To utter abruptly; burst out with. **II. i.** To puff out the breath suddenly, as in contempt. [*Akin to BLARE, v.*]

blush¹, blush, v. I. t. To make red; redden; suffuse. **II. i.** To become red; flush; redden. [*< AS. blisan, blush, < blys, blaze.*]

blush, n. **1.** A reddening, as of the face, from modesty, shame, or confusion; a red or rosy tint; flush. **2.** A glance; glimpse; view.

blus'ter, blus'ter. I. vt. To blow in gusts; fume with anger; utter vain menaces; swagger. **II. n.** **1.** Boisterous talk or swagger. **2.** A fitful and noisy blowing of the wind; blast.—**blus'ter-er, n.**—**blus'ter-ing, pa. 1.** Windy; disagreeable. **2.** Noisy; swaggering.

bo'a, bō'a, n. **1.** Any large non-poisonous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds. **2.** A long fur or feather neck-wrap worn by women. [*L.*]

boar, bōr, n. **1.** A male hog. **2.** The native hog of the Old World. [*< AS. bār, boar.*]

board¹, bōrd, v. I. t. **1.** To enclose with boards. **2.** To furnish with meals for pay. **3.** To put at board. **4.** To come alongside or go on board (of a ship, etc.). **II. i.** To be supplied with regular meals for pay.

board, n. **1.** A thin and broad flat piece of wood. **2.** A table, spread for serving food; the food served; meals regularly furnished for pay. **3.** An organized official body. **4. pl.** The stage of a theater. **5.** Pastebord; a pastebord book-cover. **6.** The deck or side of a vessel, as in the phrase *on board*. [*< AS. bord, board, side of a ship, table.*]

board'er, n. **1.** A person who receives regular meals, or meals and lodging, for pay. **2.** One detailed to board an enemy's ship.

board'ing, n. **1.** Boards collectively; a structure of boards. **2.** The obtaining of food, or food and lodging, regularly for pay. **3.** The act of going on board a ship.

boast¹, bōst, v. I. t. **1.** To speak of ostentatiously. **2.** To possess as a distinction. **II. i.** To vaunt or pride oneself; exult; glory.

boast, n. **1.** A boastful speech. **2.** A source of pride.—**boast'er, n.**—**boast'ful, a.** Inclined to boast; proud. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

boat, bōt. Id. vt. & vi. To carry or place in



Whale-boat.

a boat; go in a boat; row; sail; navigate. **II. n.** A water-craft; especially, a small vessel for oars or sails. [*< AS. bāt.*]

boat'swain, bōt'swēn or (Naut.) bō'sn, n. A petty officer of a ship in charge of rigging, etc.

bob, beb, vt. & vi. [BOBBED; BOB'ING.] To

move with a jerky motion; angle with a bob.
bob, *beb*, *n.* **1.** A cork or float on a fishing line.

2. A small pendent object, as a pendulum.

3. A jerky movement. [Onomatopoeic.]

bobbin, *beb'in*, *n.* A slender spool or small pin to hold weft or thread. [*< F. bobine.*]

bobbinet, *beb'i-net'*, *n.* An open perforated fabric; a machine-made lace.

bob'o-link, *beb'o-link'*, *n.* An American singing bird. [Imitative from its note.]

bob'-white, *bob'hwait'*, *n.* The North-American quail; also, its cry. [Imitative.]

bode, *böd*, *v.* [*BO'DED*²; *BO'DING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To have a token or presentiment of. **2.** To predict or presage. **II. i.** **1.** To presage good or ill. [*< AS. bodian*, announce.]

bodice, *bed'is*, *n.* **1.** The close-fitting waist of a woman's dress. **2.** A woman's ornamental laced waist. [*< BODY.*]

bodiless, *bed'i-less*, *a.* Having no body; without material form; incorporeal.

bodily, *bed'i-li*. **I. a.** Pertaining to the body; corporeal. **II. adv.** **1.** In the body; in person. **2.** All together; wholly; completely.

bodkin, *bed'kin*, *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. [Celtic.]

body, *bed'i*. **I. vt.** [*BO'DIED*, *bed'id*; *BO'DY-ING*.] To embody; represent. **II. n.** [*BO'DIES*², *pl.*] **1.** The entire physical part of a man or other animal; also, the trunk, exclusive of the limbs; the principal part of anything. **2.** A person; an individual. **3. Geom.** A solid. **4.** A collection of persons, things, facts, or the like, as one whole. [*< AS. bodig*.]

Boer, *bür*, *n.* A Dutch colonist, or person of Dutch descent in South Africa. **Boor**[†].

bog, *beg*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*BOGGED*; *BOG'GING*.] To sink or stick in a bog. **II. n.** Wet and spongy ground; marsh; morass. [*< Ir. bogach*, *< bog*, soft.]—**bog'gy**, *a.* Swampy; miry.

bog'gle, *beg'l*, *vt. & vi.* [*BOG'GLED*; *BOG'GLING*.] To bungle; hesitate; quibble.

bo'gus, *bö'gus*, *a.* Counterfeit; spurious.

bo'gy, { *bö'gi*, *n.* [*BO'GIES*², *BO'GEYS*², *pl.*] **bo'gey**, { A goblin; bugbear.

boil, *boil*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To bring to the boiling-point. **2.** To cook, affect, or produce by boiling. **II. i.** **1.** To come to the boiling-point; bubble up; be agitated. **2.** To be exposed to the action of a boiling liquid. [*< L. OF bullio*, *< bulla*, bubble.]—**boil'ing-point**, *n.* The temperature at which a liquid begins to boil: of water, under ordinary conditions, 212°F.

boil¹, *n.* A purulent and painful tumor seated in the skin. [*< AS. bpl. bgle*.]

boil², *n.* **1.** The act or state of boiling. **2.** An immersion in boiling water.

boil'er, *boil'gr*, *n.* A vessel in which a liquid is boiled or steam generated.

bois'ter-ous, *beis'ter-us*, *a.* Vociferous and rude; tempestuous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

bold, *böld*, *a.* **1.** Possessing, showing, or re-

quiring courage; audacious; fearless; spirited. **2.** Presuming; forward; brazen. **3.** Striking; vigorous; prominent. [*< AS. beald, bald*.]—

bold'ly, *adv.*—**bold'ness**, *n.*

bole¹, *böl*, *n.* The trunk of a tree. [*< Ice. bolr, bulr*, lit. a round body; akin to *BALL*.]

bole², *n.* A fine, compact, soft clay. [*< L. bolus*, *< Gr. bolos*, clod.]

boil, *böl*, *I. vt.* To form into or produce pods.

II. n. **1.** A round pod or seed-capsule, as of flax or cotton. **2.** A knob. [*< AS. bolla*, bowl; akin to *BALL*.]

bol'ster, *böl'ster*. **I. vt.** To support with or as with a bolster; prop up; aid; abet. **II. n.** A long underpillow for a bed. [*< AS. bolster*.]

bolt^{1a}, *bölt*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts. **2. U. S. Polit.** To refuse to support; break away from; as, to *bolt* a candidate. **3.** To swallow hurriedly. **4.** To drive out suddenly or with force; expel; blurt out. **II. i.** **1.** To dash off unexpectedly; run away, as a horse. **2. U. S. Polit.** To repudiate a party measure or candidate.—**bol'ter¹**, *n.* One who or that which bolts in any sense.

bol't^{2a}, *vt.* To sift; examine as by sifting. [*< Gr. L. OF pyr*, fire, coarse woolen cloth.]

—**bol'ter²**, *n.* Same as *bol't²*, *n.*

bolt¹, *n.* **1.** A sliding bar or piece for fasten-

ing a door, etc. **2.** A

pin or rod used for hold-

ing anything in its place.

3. An arrow; a long

cylindrical shot for a

cannon, or the like;

hence, anything coming

suddenly. **4. U. S.**

Polit. A refusal to sup-

port a party, candidate,

or policy. **5.** A sudden

start, departure, or

spring. **6.** A roll, as of

cloth; a block of wood.

[*< AS. bolt*, catapult.]

bolt², *n.* A rotating cylindrical or other frame, covered with silk or the like, for sifting flour.

bolt, *adv.* Like an arrow; stiffly; swiftly; straight.—**bolt upright**, in an erect position.

bo'lus, *bö'lus*, *n.* A large pill. [*L.*]

bomb, *bem*, *n.* A hollow iron projectile containing an explosive material to be fired by concussion or by a time-fuse. **bomb'shell**[†];

shell[†]. [*Gr. L. bombos*, hollow sound.]

bom-bard^{1a}, *bem-bärd'*, *vt.* To assail with or as with cannon-balls or shells.—**bom-bard-ment**, *n.* An assault with shot or shell.

bom'bast, *bem'bäst*, *n.* Grandiloquent language; rant. [*< OF. bombace*, padding.]—

bom-bas'tic, *a.* Inflated; grandiloquent.

bo-nan'za, *bo-nan'za*, *n.* [*U. S.*] A rich mine, vein, or find of ore; profitable speculation. [*Sp.*, success, *< L. bonus*, good.]

bon'bon, *bän'bän'*, *n.* A sugar-plum; confection. [*F.*, *< L. bonus*, good.]

bond¹, *bend*, *vt.* **1.** To put under bond; mortgage. **2.** In building, to bind securely together.

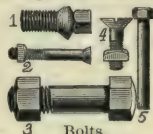
bond, *a.* Subject to servitude; enslaved. [*< AS. bonda, bunda*, head of a family, peasant.]

—**bond'maid**, *n.* A female slave.—**bond'-man**, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] A male slave or serf.

bonds'man[†].—**bond'wom'an**, *bonds'-wom'an*, *n. fem.*



Bobolink. 1/7



1. Boiler-patch bolt. 2. Counter-sunk bolt. 3. Coupling-bolt. 4. Stove-bolt. 5. Blank bolt.

fiu'ture (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

bond, bend, *n.* **1.** That which binds; a band; tie. **2.** *pl.* Fetters; captivity. **3.** An obligation or constraint. **4.** An obligation in writing under seal. **5.** An interest-bearing debt-certificate. **6.** In building, timbers or stones which help to bind together. [Var. of **BAND**, *n.*]

bond'age, bond'ej, *n.* Compulsory servitude; slavery; imprisonment; captivity; subjection.

bond'ed, bond'ed, *pa.* **1.** Hypothecated for payment of bonds; mortgaged. **2.** Held in bond for payment of duties. **3.** Secured by bonds, as a debt.

bonds'man, bendz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* One who is bound as security for another. **2.** A bondman.

bone, bōn, *vt.* [BONED; BO'NING.] **1.** To remove the bones from. **2.** To stiffen with whalebone. **3.** To fertilize with bone-dust.

bone, *n.* **1.** The frame or skeleton of a vertebrate animal, or any portion of it. **2.** *pl.* The skeleton; mortal remains. **3.** Something made of bone or similar material. [< AS. *bān*.]
—**bone'dust**, *n.* Pulverized bone; used as a fertilizer.

bon'fire, bon'fair, *n.* A large fire in the open air. [< BONE, *n.*, + FIRE.]

bonne, ben, *n.* A French nurse-maid. [F.]

bon'net, ben'et, *I.* *vt.* To put a bonnet on. **II.** *n.* A covering for the head; especially, an outdoor head-dress for women. [F.]

bon'ny, ben'i, *a.* [BON'NI-ER; BON'NI-EST.] **1.** Having homelike beauty; sweet and fair. **2.** Blithe; merry; cheery. [< F. *bon*, good.]

bon'ny-clab'ber, ben'i-clab'ej, *n.* Milk curdled by souring. [Of Ir. origin.]

bo'nus, n. A premium or extra allowance. [L., good.]

bo'ny, bō'ni, *a.* **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or consisting of bone or bones. **2.** Having prominent bones; thin; gaunt.

boo'by, bū'bi, *n.* [BOO'BIES, *pl.*] A dull fellow; dunce. [< Sp. *bobo*, fool.]

book, buk, *I.* *vt.* & *vi.* To enter in a book; engage beforehand, as seats, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together; a printed and bound volume. **2.** A treatise or one of its subdivisions. [< AS. *bōc*, book, (orig.) beech-tree.]

—**book'bind'er**, *n.* One whose trade is the binding of books.—**book'bind'er-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where bookbinding is carried on.—**book'bind'ing**, *n.* The art, act, or process of binding books.—**book'ish**, *a.* **1.** Fond of books; book-learned. **2.** Pedantic; unpractical.

—**book'keep'er**, *n.* One who keeps accounts; an accountant.—**book'keep'ing**, *n.* The art, method, or practise of recording business transactions systematically.—**book'sell'ing**, *n.*—**book'worm**, *n.* **1.** A close student. **2.** The larva of an insect destructive to books.

boom¹, būm, *I.* *vt.* & *vi.* To sound with a deep, resonant tone, as a cannon; hence, to rush onward impetuously; also, to hum loudly, as a beetle. **II.** *n.* A deep, reverberating sound, as of a cannon, or of breakers.

boom², *I.* *vt.* To move, extend, obstruct, or confine by means of a spar or boom. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. **2.** A chain of logs to confine floating logs, etc. [< D. *boom*, tree, beam.]

boom³, [Colloq., U. S.] *I.* *vt.* & *vi.* To bring

forward; advertise energetically; advance with a rush; gain rapidly. **II.** *n.* A swollen, roaring torrent; sudden activity or prosperity.

boom'e-rang, būm'e-rang, *n.* **1.** A curved wooden missile of the native Australians that will return to the thrower. **2.** Any proceeding that recoils upon the originator.

boon, būn, *a.* **1.** Possessing convivial qualities; genial; jovial. **2.** Fortunate; prosperous. **3.** Benign; bounteous. [< F. *bon*, good.]

boon, *n.* A good thing bestowed; favor; blessing. [< Ice. *bōn*, petition.]

boor, būr, *n.* **1.** A coarse rustic; an ill-bred fellow. **2.** A Dutch peasant. **3.** [B-] Same as Boer. [< D. *boer*, < *bouwen*, till.]—**boor'ish**, būr'ish, *a.* Rude; clownish.

boost, būst, *I.* *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To push or lift from beneath. **II.** *n.* A lift; help.

boot¹, būt, *I.* *vt.* & *vi.* To put boots on; put on one's boots. **II.** *n.* **1.** A leather covering for the foot and leg. **2.** A high shoe. **3.** A carriage receptacle, for carrying parcels, etc. **4.** A medieval instrument of torture, compressing the foot and leg. [< F. *botte*.]
—**boot'black**, *n.* One who cleans and blacks boots.—**boot'jack**, *n.* An implement to aid in removing boots.

boot², *I.* *vt.* To profit; avail. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something over and above given in barter. **2.** Advantage; resource; help. [< AS. *bōt*, profit.]—**to boot**, in addition; over and above.

booth, būdh or būth, *n.* A stall at a fair, market, etc.; a temporary shelter. [< Ice. *būdh*.]

boot'less, būt'les, *a.* Profitless; useless; unavailing. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

boots, būts, *n.* A hotel bootblack.

boo'ty, bū'ti, *n.* [BOO'TRES, *pl.*] The spoil of war; plunder; gain. [< Ice. *bōti*, exchange.]

bo'rax, bō'rax, *n.* A white crystalline compound used as an antiseptic and as a flux.

bor'der, bōr'dej, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a border on. **2.** To be contiguous to; adjoin. **II.** *i.* To lie on the border; be contiguous; approximate; resemble: with *on* or *upon*.

bor'der, *n.* A margin or edge; outer portion or limit; brink; verge; frontier: used also adjectivally. [< F. *bordure*, < D. *boord*, edge.]

—**bor'der'er**, *n.* One who dwells on a frontier.

bore¹, bōr, *v.* [BORED; BOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a hole in or through, as with an auger. **2.** To make (a hole) by or as by turning an auger. **3.** To tire; weary; annoy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a hole with a boring-tool. **2.** To yield to a boring-tool. **3.** To advance by gradual motion. [< AS. *borium*, < *v* *bhar*, cut.]

bore², *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bore, *n.* **1.** A hole made by or as if by boring; the interior diameter of a firearm or cylinder. **2.** A tiresome or uncongenial person; an annoyance. [< AS. *bor*, auger.]

bo're-al, bō're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the north or the north wind; northern.

Bo're-as, bō're-as, *n.* The north wind. [Gr.] **born**, bōrn, *a.* **1.** Brought forth or into being, as offspring. **2.** Natural; ingrained. [< AS. *boren*, pp. of *beran*, bear.]

borne, bōrn, *pp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bor'ough, bur'ō, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An incorporated village or town, or a distinct section of a city. **2.** [Eng.] A municipal corporation or a

papŭ, qsk; at, āir, element, thēy, usēge; It, ġ, ġ (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rŭle; but, ūr;

town possessed of certain privileges. **3t.** Any town. [*< AS. burg, burh, fort, city.*]

bor'row, bôr'ô, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To obtain on promise of return. **2.** To appropriate; copy; adopt; pretend; feign. **II. i.** 1. To procure the loan of something; copy or adopt thoughts, words, etc., from others. [*< AS. borgan, give a pledge, borrow, < borg, pledge.*]

bos'om, buz'um, *n.* **1.** The breast of a human being, especially that of a woman. **2.** That portion of a garment covering the breast, or the receptacle which it forms. **3.** The breast as the seat of affection, etc. **4.** Any deep or enclosed place or supporting surface. Used adjectively in all senses. [*< AS. bōsm.*]

boss¹, bos. **I. vt.** To work in relief; emboss. **II. n.** A circular prominence; a knob; stud. [*< F. bosse, hump, bump.*]—**boss'y**, *a.* Decorated with or as with bosses.

boss², bes or bēs. [Colloq., U. S.] **I. vt. & vi.** To master; manage; dominate. **II. n. 1.** A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman. **2.** An organizer or dictator of a political party. [*< D. baas, master.*]

bot, bot, *n.* **1.** The larva of a bot-fly. **2.** A bot-fly.—**bot-fly**, *n.* A fly, the larvæ of which are parasitic in vertebrates, as in horses.

bot'a-ny, bot'a-ni, *n.* [*-NIES², pl.*] The science that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, classification, etc. [*< Gr. botanikos, < botania, a plant, < boskō, feed.*]—**bo-tan'ic-al**, bot'an'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants. **bo-tan'ic-t.**—**bo-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.—**bot'a-nist**, *n.* A student of or one versed in botany.—**bot'a-nize**, bot'a-nīz, *v.* [*-NIZED; -N'ZING.*] **I. t.** To explore for botanical specimens, etc. **II. t.** To make botanical investigations. **bot'a-nise¹**.*

botch¹, bech, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To do in a bungling way. **2.** To mar or spoil; disfigure. **II. t.** To make or mend a thing clumsily; bungle. [*< OD. butsen, strike, repair.*]

botch², *n.* **1.** A bungled piece of work; a bad job. **2.** A bungling workman.—**botch'y**, *a.* **both**, both. **I. a.** The two inclusively or together; the one and the other alike. **II. pron.** The two, including the one and the other; the pair. **III. adv. & conj.** Equally; alike; as well. [*< Ice. báðir; cp. AS. ðā, both.*]

both'er, bød'h'gr. **I. vt. & vi.** To trouble; annoy; make a fuss. **II. n.** A source of annoyance; petty perplexity; vexation. [Prob. for *POTHER*; cp. Ir. buaidh'irt, trouble.]—**both'er-a-tion**, *n.* Annoyance; vexation.

bot't, *n.* Same as *bot*.

bot'tle, bot'l, *vt.* [*BOT'TLED; BOT'TLING.*] To put into a bottle or bottles; restrain; shut in.

bot'tle¹, *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding, carrying, and pouring liquids, having a neck and a narrow mouth that can be stopped. **2.** As much as a bottle will hold. **bot'tle-ful**, [*< OF. bouteille, botel, nlt. < Gr. pytin², flask.*]

bot'tle², *n.* A bundle, as of hay.

bot'tom, bot'um. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To provide with a bottom or basis; base or found (upon). **2.** To fathom; rest, as on a foundation; touch bottom. **II. a.** Lowest; fundamental; basal.



Leather Bottle.
OF. bouteille,

III. n. 1. The lowest part of anything; under surface; base; support. **2.** The ground beneath a body of water. **3.** The real meaning; base; root. **4.** Low land along a river. **5.** The part of a vessel below the water-line; hence, a vessel. **6.** Residuum or dregs. **7.** Endurance; stamina; grit. [*< AS. bōtm.*]

—**bot'tom-less**, *a.* Having no bottom; unfathomable; baseless; visionary.

bou'doir, bū'dwôr', *n.* A lady's private sitting-room. [*F., < boudier, pout.*]

bough, bau, *n.* A limb of a tree. [*< AS. bōg, bōh, arm.*]

bought, bôt, *imp. & pp.* of *buy*, *v.*

bouil'lon, bū'yôl', *n.* Clear beef soup. [*F.*]

boul'der, bôl'd'gr, *n.* A large stone moved by natural agencies from its original bed. [*< Sw. dial. bullersten, large pebble.*]

bou'le-vard, bū'le-vôrd, *n. 1.* A broad city avenue. **2. Originally, a rampart. [*< G.F. bollwerk, bulwark.*]**

bounce, bauns. **I. vt. & vi.** [*BOUNCED¹; BOUN'CING.*] To cause to bound; move with a bound. **II. n.** A sudden or violent spring or leap; a bounding or elastic motion; rebound. [*< I.G. bunsen, beat, knock.*]

—**boun'cer**, *n. 1.* A large or strong person or thing. **2.** One who or that which bounces. **3.** [Colloq.] An audacious lie.—**boun'cing**, *pa. 1.* Strong and active; large; exaggerated. **2. Swaggering; boastful; untruthful.**

bound¹, bound. **I. vt.** To leap lightly; spring; spring back; rebound. **II. n.** A light elastic leap or spring; also, a rebound. [*< F. bondir, leap, < L. bombus, buzzing.*]

bound², *v.* **I. vt.** 1. To set bounds to; restrict. **2.** To form the boundary of; adjoin. **3.** To describe or name the boundaries of. **II. n. 1.** That which circumscribes; boundary. **2. pl.** The district included within a boundary or limits. [*< LL. OF. bodina, limit.*]

—**bound'less**, *a.* Having no limit; vast; measureless; infinite. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

bound, pa. 1. Made fast; tied; confined in bonds. **2.** Constrained or compelled. **3.** Having a cover or binding. **4.** Apprenticed. [*< AS. bunden, pp. of bindan, bind.*]

bound, a. Having one's course directed; on the way; destined: with *for* or *to*. [*< Ice. bûinn, pp. of búa, prepare.*]

bound'a-ry, bound'a-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] A limiting or dividing line or mark.

bound'en, bound'en, *a.* **1.** Obligatory; necessary. **2.** Under obligations; obliged.

boun'te-ous, bann'te-us, *a.* Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent; plentiful. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

boun'ti-ful, bann'ti-ful, *a.* Bounteous; generous; abundant. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

boun'ty, bann'ti, *n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] **1.** Liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence. **2.** Gifts or favors generously bestowed. **3.** A grant or allowance from a government. [*< L. OF. bonita(t)-s, goodness, < bonus, good.*]

bou'quet, bū'ké', *n. 1.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. **2.** Aroma. [*F.*]

bourn, } bôrn, *n.* That which limits; bound; }
bourne, } goal; end. [*< LL. F. bodina, limit.*]

bout, baut, *n. 1.* A single turn; a set to. **2.** A fit of drunkenness, reveling, or illness. **3.** A bend or turn, as of a rope; bight. [*< Bow¹, v.*]

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oīl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **in**; **thin**.

bo'vine, bō'vin, *a.* Ox-like; slow; stupid. [*< LL. bovinus, < L. bos, ox.*]

bow¹, bau, *v.* [*BOWED*, baud; *BOW'ING*, bau'ing.] **I. t.** **1.** To bend in reverence, courtesy, etc.] **2.** To express by bowing, as assent. **3.** To attend with bows. **4.** To press down; humiliate; oppress. **II. t.** To bend forward the head or body in courtesy, assent, etc.; bend; stoop; worship; submit; yield. [*< AS. bāgan, bow, bend, flee.*]

bow², bō, *vt.* [*BOWED*, bōd; *BOW'ING*, bō'ing.] To curve like a bow; bend.

bow¹, bau, *n.* An inclination of the body or head forward and downward, as in salutation or worship.

bow², bō, *n.* **1.** A bend or curve, or something bent or curved. **2.** An elastic weapon, bent by a cord and projecting an arrow by its recoil when suddenly released. **3.** A rod having parallel hairs strained between raised ends, used with a violin by drawing across the strings. **4.** A knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon, etc. **5.** Any one of various bow-shaped objects, as one of the rims of a pair of spectacles or one of the curved supports passing over the ears. [*< AS. boga, < bāgan; see bow*¹, *v.*]



Bow and Arrows.

—**bow'knott'**, *n.* A knot so formed as to be readily untied.—**bow window**, a projecting window built up from the ground-level, with curved ground-plan. Compare *BAY WINDOW*.

bow³, bau, *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel: often in the plural. **2.** The forward oarsman of a boat. [*< Ice. bōgr, shoulder, bow.*]

bow'el, bau'el, *n.* **1.** An intestine; the inner part of anything. **2. pl.** The intestinal regions, formerly considered as the seat of the tender emotions; pity; compassion; heart. [*< L. LL. OF botellus, dim. of botulus, sausage, intestine.*]

bow'er, bau'er, *n.* A shady recess; a retired dwelling; private apartment; arbor; boudoir. [*< AS. būr, chamber, < būan, dwell.*]

bow'ie-knife', bū'i-naif' or bō'i-naif', *n.* [*U. S.*] A strong hunting-knife. [*< James Bowie, Texas, 1790-1836, its inventor.*]

bowl, bōl, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To hit with anything rolled; knock down; prostrate. **2.** To carry or trundle along on wheels. **3. Cricket.** To deliver (a ball). **II. i. t.** **1.** To play at bowls. **2.** To roll a bowl or other round object. **3.** To move smoothly and swiftly forward, as on wheels. **4. Cricket.** To deliver a ball.

2. bow'ler, *n.* **1.** One who plays at bowls. **2. Cricket.** The player who delivers the ball.

bowl¹, *n.* A concave domestic vessel, nearly hemispherical and larger than a cup; a large goblet. [*< AS. bolla; so called from its rounded shape; cp. BOLL*¹, *n.*]

bowl², *n.* **1.** A large wooden ball for playing bowls or tenpins. **2.** A turn or inning at a game of bowls. [*< F. boule, < L. bulla, bubble.*]

—**bowls**, bōlz, *n. pl.* [*ENG.*] An open-air game played with one-sided or weighted balls.

bow'sprit, bō'sprit, *n.* A spar projecting forward from the bow of a vessel.

box¹, bōx, *vt.* **1.** To put into or enclose in a

box: often with *up*. **2.** To furnish with a bushing or box.

box², *v.* **I. t.** To cuff or buffet. **II. i.** To spar with boxing-gloves. [*< Dn. baske, slap, strike.*]—**box'er**, *n.* A pugilist.—**box'ing**, *n.* Sparring; pugilism.

box³, *n.* **1.** A receptacle or case of wood or other material. **2.** Any one of various objects or receptacles resembling a box, as an axle-bearing, the raised seat of a coach, etc. **3.** The quantity contained in a box or that a box will hold. [*< AS. box, < L. buxum, anything made of box-wood, < buxus, box-tree.*]

box⁴, *n.* A slap or cuff on the ear or the cheek.

box⁵, *n.* **1.** A small tree or shrub of the spurge family, of the Old World; a dwarf variety of which is used for garden-edgings. **2.** Box-wood. [*< AS. box, < L. buxus, box-tree.*]

box'wood', box'wud', *n.* The yellowish close-grained wood of the box.

boy, bōi, *n.* **1.** A male child; lad; youth; son. **2. pl.** Comrades; fellows. **3.** A male servant.—**boy'hood**, *n.* **1.** The state or period of being a boy. **2.** Boys collectively.—**boy'ish**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like boys or boyhood.

boy'cott, bōi'cet. **I. vt.** To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with. **II. n.** Refusal of all dealings with a person or persons. [*< Captain Boycott, first notable victim of the system in Ireland (1880-'81).*]

brace, brēs, *vt.* [*BRACED*; *BRAC'ING.*] **1.** To strengthen; render firm; prop. **2.** To join together by a brace. **II. n.** **1.** A support, as of wood or metal, to hold something firmly in place; in the plural, suspenders. **2.** A crank-like handle, as for a bit. See *illus.* at *bit*. **3.** A clasp or clamp, or, in writing and printing, a doubly curved line (—) for uniting words, etc. **4.** A pair; couple; two.

brace'let, brēs'let, *n.* An ornamental band encircling the wrist or arm. [*F.*]

brack'et, brak'et. **I. vt.** To provide with a bracket or brackets; join with a brace; couple together. **II. n.** **1.** A piece projecting from a wall, as to support a shelf; a projecting gas-fixture or lamp-holder, etc. **2.** In printing or writing: (1) One of two marks, {}, used to enclose any part of the text. (2) A brace. [*< L. SP. braca, pl. braccæ, breeches.*]

brack'ish, brak'ish, *a.* Somewhat saline; nauseous. [*< D. brak, brackish.*]

bract, bract, *n.* A modified leaf in a flower-cluster. [*< L. bractea, thin metal plate.*]

brad, brad, *n.* **1.** A small and slender nail. **2.** A Glaziers' tack. [*< Ice. bróðdr, spike.*]

brag, brag. **I. vt. & vi.** [*BRAGGED*; *BRAG'ING.*] To boast; bluff; vaunt oneself. **II. n.** **1.** The act of bragging; boastfulness; boastful language. **2.** The thing bragged of; boast. **3.** A person who brags. [*< OF. braguer, brag; of Celtic orig.*]

—**brag'gart**, brag'art, *n.* A vain boaster. **braid**, bréd. **I. vt.** To weave together; plait; bind or ornament with braid. **II. n. A narrow flat tape or strip for binding or ornamenting fabrics; anything braided or plaited. [*< AS. bregdan, brandish, weave, braid.*]**

brain, brēn, *n.* **1. Anat.** That part of the central nervous system that is within the skull; hence, mind; intellect: often in the plural. **2.**

Zool. The principal regulating ganglion of invertebrates. [*< AS. bregen.*]—**brain/less**, *a.* Without brain; destitute of intelligence; senseless.

brake¹, brék, *v.* [BRAKED; BRA'KING.] **I. t.** To apply a brake to; reduce the speed of; bruiise, as flax. **II. i.** To act as brakeman.

brake² [Archaic or Obs.], *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

brake³, *n.* **1.** A device for retarding or arresting the motion of a vehicle, a wheel, etc. **2.** A harrow. **3.** An implement for separating the fiber of flax, hemp, etc., by bruising. [*< L.G. brake, flax-brake, < v of BREAK, v.*]

—**brake/man**, brakes'/man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who tends a brake or brakes.

brake⁴, *n.* A variety of fern; bracken.

brake⁵, *n.* A thicket.

bram/bl(e), bram'bl, *n.* The European blackberry; hence, any prickly shrub.

bran, bran, *n.* The coarse outer coat of wheat, rye, and other cereals. [*F.*, *< W. bran, husk.*]

branch, bráñch, **I. v. & vi.** To put forth branches; separate into branches. **II. a.** Diverging from or tributary to a trunk, stock, or main part. **III. n.** **1.** A secondary stem of a tree, shrub, or the like; an offshoot. **2.** A separate part; side issue; division; department. **3.** A tributary stream. [*< LL.^F branca, claw.*]

—**branch/let**, *n.* A small branch; a twig.

brand, brand, **I. v.** To mark with or as with a hot iron; stigmatize; imprint indelibly. **II. n.** **1.** A burning stick; firebrand. **2.** A mark burnt with a hot iron; trade-mark; stigma. **3.** Quality; kind. **4.** A branding-iron. **5.** A sword. [*< AS. brand, burning.*]

brand/dish¹, bran'dish, *vt.* To wave, shake, or flourish triumphantly or defiantly.

brand/new¹, brand'níu', *a.* Quite new; fresh and bright. **brand/new**², [Colloq.]

brand/y, bran'di, *n.* [BRAN'DIES², *pl.*] An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine. [*< D. brandewijn, brandy, lit. burnt wine.*]

bra'sier, *n.* Same as BRAZIER.

brass, brás, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, or something made of it. [*< AS. brás.*]—**bras/sy**, *a.* Covered with, made of, or like brass.

brat, brát, *n.* A child; contemptuously.

bra-va/dó, bra-vé'dó, *n.* [-DOS² or -DOES², *pl.*] Arrogant defiance or menace; affectation of reckless bravery. [*< Sp. bravada, < bravo, BRAVE.*]

brave, brêv, **I. vt.** [BRAVED; BRA'VING.] To meet, face, take, or treat with courage and fortitude; defy; dare; challenge. **II. a.** [BRA'VE; BRA'VEST.] **1.** Having or showing courage; intrepid; courageous. **2.** Elegant; showy; splendid. **III. n.** A man of courage; a soldier; a North-American Indian warrior; a bravo. [*F.*]—**bra/ver-y**, brê-ver-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being brave; valor; gallantry; heroism. **2.** Elegance of attire; show; splendor; beauty.

bra/vó, brê'vó or brâ'vó. **I. n.** [BRA'VOS² or BRA'VOES², *pl.*] **1.** A daring villain; hired assassin; bandit. **2.** A shout of applause. **II. brâ'vó, interj.** Good! well done! [*It.*]

brawl, brél, **I. v. & vi.** To utter noisily; wrangle; scold; flow noisily, as water. **II. n.** A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a row; a roaring of a stream. [= *D. brallen, G. prahlen, brag.*]

brawn, brôu, *n.* **1.** Flesh; firm muscle; strength. **2.** The flesh of the boar. [OHG.^{OF} brâto, *< brâtan, roast.*]

—**brawn'y**, brôn'i, *a.* Having or characterized by brawn; muscular; strong.

bray¹, brê, *vt.* To bruise, pound, or mix, as in a mortar. [*< G.^{OF} brechen, break.*]

bray², **I. v. & vi.** To give forth the cry of an ass, or any loud, harsh, jarring sound. **II. n.** Any loud, harsh sound, as the cry of an ass. [*< LL.^{OF} bragio, cry aloud.*]

brazé¹, brêz, *vt.* [BRAZED; BRA'ZING.] To make of or like brass; ornament with brass.

brazé², *vt.* To join by hard solder. [*< Ice.^F brasa, harden by fire.*]

bra'zen, brê'zn, **a.** **1.** Made of or like brass. **2.** Impudent; shameless. [*< AS. brâsen, of brass.*]

breach, brêç, **I. v.** To make a breach in; break through. **II. n.** **1.** The act of breaking; infraction; infringement. **2.** That which is broken; a gap or break. **3.** A quarrel. [*< MHG.^{OF} brechen, or < AS. brecan, break.*]

bread, bred, *n.* An article of food made of flour or meal; also, food in general; the necessities of life. [*< AS. brêad; cp. BREW.*]

—**bread/fruit**¹, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the South Sea islands: when roasted, resembling bread; also, the tree.—**bread/stuff**², *n.* Material for bread; grain, meal, or flour.

breadth, bredth, *n.* **1.** Measure or distance from side to side; width. **2.** Catholicity; liberality. **3.** That which has breadth; a piece of a fabric. [*< AS. brêdu, < brâd, broad.*]

break, brék, *v.* [BROKE, brôk, or BRAKE (poet.); BRO'KEN, brô'kn, or BROKE; BREAK'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To separate into parts or make a fracture in, as by a blow; rupture or shatter. **2.** To fail to keep; violate; transgress; infringe. **3.** To make bankrupt. **4.** To degrade, as a military officer; cashier. **5.** To tame. **II. i.** **1.** To become fractured, interrupted, or shattered; burst. **2.** To begin, open, or change suddenly. **3.** To lose health, credit, etc.; fail; become bankrupt. [*< AS. brecan.*]—**break/age**, *n.* **1.** A breaking, or being broken. **2.** Articles broken.—**break/down**³, *n.* The act of breaking down; a collapse.—**break'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breaks. **2.** A wave of the sea that breaks on a beach, etc.—**break/neck**⁴, *a.* **1.** Likely to break the neck; dangerous. **II. n.** A steep and dangerous place.—**break/wa'ter**, *n.* A mole or wall for protecting a harbor from the force of waves.

break, *n.* **1.** An opening or breach; interruption. **2.** A starting or opening out; as, the break of day.—**break-a-b(e)**, *a.*

break/fast, brék'fast, **I. v. & vi.** To give a breakfast to; eat breakfast. **II. n.** The first meal of the day.

breast, brest, **I. v.** To encounter, buffet, or stem; bear the brunt of. **II. n. **1.** The front of the chest. **2.** One of the mammary glands; the bosom. **3.** The seat of the affec-**




Breadfruit. 1/11

tions, etc.; the mind or heart. [*< AS. brēost.*]
—breast/plate, *n.* Defensive plate armor for the breast. **—breast/wheel**, *n.* A water-wheel receiving the water on a level with its horizontal axis. **—breast/work**, *n.* *Fort.* A low temporary defensive work; a parapet.
breath, *breth*, *n.* **1.** Air respired; an act of respiration; life; respiration. **2.** An instant; breathing-time; pause. [*< AS. bræth, breath, odor.*] **—breath/less**, *a.* **1.** Out of breath. **2.** Intense or eager. **3.** Taking away the breath.
4. Without breath; dead.
breathe, *brīdh*, *v.* [*BREATHED; BREATH'ING.*] **1.** *t.* **1.** To inhale and exhale, as air; respire; emit by breathing; utter; suggest; manifest. **2.** To give exercise to; overture. **3.** To rest, as for breath. **II.** *t.* **1.** To inhale and exhale air; respire; to be alive. **2.** To pause for breath. **3.** To move gently, as air; exhale.
breech, *brīch*, *n.* The posterior and lower part of the body; the rear end of a gun or cannon. [*< AS. brēc, pl. of brōc, breeches.*]
breech'es, *brīch'ez*, *n. pl.* A garment for men, covering the waist, hips, and thighs. [*A double pl., < AS. brēc; see BREECH, n.*]
breech'ing, *brīch'ing*, *n.* A hold-back strap passing behind a horse's haunches.
breed, *brīd*, *v.* [*BRED, bred; BREED'ING.*] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce, as offspring; beget; hatch; raise; hence, to originate; cause. **2.** To bring up; train. **II.** *t.* **1.** To bear, beget, or produce young. **2.** To be born; develop; originate. [*< AS. brēdan, < brōd, brood.*]
breed, *n.* The progeny of one stock; a race or strain; a sort or kind.
breed'ing, *brīd'ing*, *n.* **1.** The generating, bearing, or training of young. **2.** Nurture or its effect; manners, especially good manners.
breeze, *brīz*, *n.* A moderate current of air; a gentle wind. [*< F. brize, brise, = Sp. brisa, northeast wind.*] **—breez'y**, *brīz'y*, *a.* Like a breeze; airy; windy; brisk or animated.
breth'ren, *brēdh'ren*, *n. pl.* Brothers.
bre-vet, *brē-vet*, *I. vt.* [*BRE-VET'TED^d; BRE-VET'TING.*] To raise to a specified rank by brevet. **II.** *a.* Held or conferred by brevet; holding rank by brevet; brevetted. **III.** *n.* *Mil.* A commission advancing an officer in honorary rank without advance in pay or in command. [*F.*]
bre'vi-ar'y, *brī'vi-er'y*, *n.* [*-IES^s, pl.*] *R.C. & Gr. Chs.* A prayer-book. [*< L. breviarium, < brevis, short.*]
bre-vier, *brē-vīr*, *n.* A size of type. [*G.*]

This line is in brevier.

brev'i-ty, *brev'i-ti*, *n.* [*-TIES^s, pl.*] The quality of being brief; brief time; conciseness. [*< L. brevitās, < brevis, short.*]
brew, *brū*, *I. vt. & vi.* To make by fermentation, as ale or beer; concoct; plot; contrive; be in process of production. **II.** *n.* That which is brewed; the product of brewing. [*< AS. brēwan.*] **—brew'er**, *brū'er*, *n.* **—brew'er-y**, *brū'er-y*, *n.* [*-IES^s, pl.*] An establishment for brewing. **brew'house**, *n.*
bribe, *brāib*, *I. vt. & vi.* [*BRIBED; BRI'BING.*] To give a bribe to; give, offer, or promise bribes. **II.** *n.* Any gift or emolument used corruptly to influence public or official action;

anything that seduces or allures; an allurement. [*OF, piece of bread.*] **—brī'ber**, *n.* **—brī'ber-y**, *n.* [*-IES^s, pl.*] The giving, offering, or accepting of a bribe.
bric-a-brac, *brīc'-a-brac*, *n.* *Art.* Objects of curiosity or for decoration; rarities; antiques. [*F.*]
brick, *brīc*, *I. vt.* To cover or line with bricks. **II.** *n.* A molded block of clay, usually burned and about 8½ by 4½ by 2 inches in size; bricks collectively. [*< OD.F. bricke, brick, orig. fragment.*] **—brick/bat**, *n.* A piece of a brick. **—brick'-kiln**, *n.* A structure in which bricks are burnt. **—brick'lay'er**, *n.* One who builds with bricks.
brī'dal, *brāi'dal*, *I. a.* Pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial. **II.** *n.* A wedding. [*< AS. brīgd, bride, + ealu, ale.*]
bride, *brāid*, *n.* A newly married woman, or a woman about to be married. [*< AS. brīgd.*]
bride'groom, *brāid'grūm*, *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. [*< AS. brīgd, bride, + guma, man.*]
brides'maid, *n.* A young unmarried woman who attends a bride at her wedding.
bridge, *brīj*, *I. vt.* [*BRIDGED; BRIDG'ING.*] To construct a bridge or bridges over; span; get over; pass. **II.** *n.* A structure erected to afford passage across a waterway or the like; a raised support. [*< AS. brýcg.*]


Girder Bridge.

brī'dle, *brāi'dl*, *v.* [*BRIDLED; BRIDDLING.*] **I. t.** To put a bridle on; check; curb; restrain or govern. **II.** *t.* To raise the head and draw in the chin, through resentment, pride, etc.
brī'dle, *n.* The head-harness of a horse, including bit and reins; any check; curb. [*< AS. brīdel.*]
brief, *brīf*, *I. vt.* To epitomize; abridge. **II.** *a.* Short in time or space; quickly passing; of few words; concise; limited. **III.** *n.* Any short or abridged statement, as of the law and authorities in a case; an epitome. [*< F. bref, < L. brevis, short.*] **—brief'ly**, *adv.*
brī'er, *brāi'er*, *n.* A prickly bush or shrub. [*< AS. brēr.*] **brī'art**, **—brī'er-y**, *a.*
brig, *brīg*, *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel. [*Abbr. of BRIGANTINE.*]
brī-gade, *brī-ged*, *Mil.* **I. vt. [*BRIG-ADDED; BRIG-AD'ING.*] To form into a brigade. **II.** *n.* A force of two or more regiments commanded by a brigadier-general. [*F.*]
brīg'a-dier, *brīg'a-dir*, *n.* *Mil.* A general officer who commands a brigade. **brigadier-general**, *n.*
brīg'and, *brīg'and*, *n.* A robber; a bandit. [*F.*] **—brīg'and-age**, *n.* **1.** Robbery. **2.** Brigands collectively.
brīght, *brāit*, *a.* Full of light; shining; brilliant; quick-witted; cheery; auspicious; illustrious. [*< AS. brīht, bright.*] **—brīght-ly**, *adv.* **—brīght-ness**, *n.*
brīght'en, *brāit'n*, *vt. & vi.* To make or become bright or brighter; illuminate; cheer; distinguish.**

bril'iance, { bril'yans, -yan-si, *n.* The qual-
bril'lian-cy, { ity of being brilliant; bright-
ness; luster.

bril'iant, bril'yant. **I. a.** Sparkling or glow-
ing with luster or light; very bright; showy;
accomplished; illustrious; splendid. **II. n. 1.**
A diamond of the finest cut. **2.** The smallest
size of type.

This line is set in Brilliant.

[< F. *brillant*, ppr. of *briller*, sparkle.]

-bril'iant-ly, *adv.* — **bril'iant-ness**, *n.*
brim, brim. **I. vt. & vi.** [BRIMMED; BRIM'-
MING.] To fill or be filled to the brim. **II. n.**
The rim of a cup; the margin of a river; a pro-
jecting rim, as of a hat. [AS. *brim*, surf.] —
brim'ful, *a.* Full to the brim. **brim'full**, *a.*

brim'stone, brim'stōn, *n.* Sulfur. [ME.
brennen, BURN, + *stōn*, < AS. *stān*, STONE.]

brin'ded, brin'ded, *a.* Irregularly streaked.
[< Ice. *brandr*.] **brin'dled**, *a.*

brin'dle, brin'dl. **I. a.** Brindled. **II. n.**
A brindled color, or a brindled animal.

brine, brain, *n.* Water strongly impregnated
with salt; sea-water; the ocean; tears. [<
AS. *bryne*, salt liquor.] — **briny**, *a.*

bring, bring, *vt.* [BROUGHT, BRŏt; BRING'ING.]
1. To convey, carry, or conduct to or toward
the place where the speaker is, or is to be, or is
thought of as being; cause to come; fetch.
2. To influence; persuade. **3.** To cause; pro-
duce; yield; return; render. **4.** To exchange
for; fetch as a price. [< AS. *bringan*.]

brink, brink, *n. 1.* The verge of a steep
place, or of a dangerous condition, action,
event, or time. **2.** The margin of any water;
bank; shore. [< Dn. *brink*, verge.]

brisk, *a. 1.* Quick, sprightly, or vivacious;
spirited; lively. **2.** Sharp or stimulating; ef-
fervescent. [Prob. Celt.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

bris'ket, bris'ket, *n.* The breast of an animal.

bris'tle, bris'l, *v.* [BRIS'TLED; BRIS'TLING.]
I. t. To erect as or like bristles; cover as with
bristles; make bristly; excite; irritate; agitate.
II. i. 1. To be thickly beset, as with bristles.
2. To erect the bristles; show anger: often with
up. **3.** To become erect like bristles.

bris'tle, *n.* A coarse, stiff hair, as of swine.
[ME. *bristle*, *berstle*, dim. of AS. *byrst*, bristle.]
— **brist'ly**, bris'll, *a.* Having or resembling
bristles.

Brit'ish, brit'ish. **I. a.** Pertaining to Great
Britain, the United Kingdom, or the British
empire. **Bri-tan'nic**, *a.* **II. n. 1. pl.** The
people of Great Britain. **2.** The language of
the ancient Britons. [< AS. *Bryttisc*, < *Bryt-*
tas, Britons.]

Brit'on, brit'un, *n. 1.* One of the ancient
Celtic people of Great Britain. **2.** A native
or citizen of Great Britain.

brit'tle, brit'l, *a.* Liable to break; fragile. [<
AS. *breotan*, break.] — **brit'tle-ness**, *n.*

broach, bröch. **I. vt. 1.** To mention or in-
troduce (a matter); make public. **2.** To tap,
as a cask. **II. n. 1.** A boring-tool; reamer.
2. A brooch. [< LL. *f broca*, spike.]

broad, bröd *a.* **1.** Extended in lateral mea-
surement; wide; expanded; vast. **2.** Compre-
hensive; catholic; liberal; tolerant. **3.** Strong,
rude, or coarse, as speech. [< AS. *brād*.]

-broad'cast, *I. vt.* To cast, scatter, or
disseminate widely. **II. a.** Cast or scattered
abroad, as seed. **III. n. Agric.** A casting or
scattering of seed, etc., over the ground. **IV.**
adv. By scattering abroad, or so as to scatter
abroad or disseminate. — **broad'cloth**, *n.* A
fine quality of black cloth. — **broad'side**, *I.*
n. 1. All the guns on one side of a man of war,
or their simultaneous discharge; any sweeping
attack. **2.** A vessel's side above the water-line.
3. A large sheet of paper, printed on one side.
II. adv. With the broadside turned, presented,
or exposed. — **broad'sword**, *n.* A sword with
a broad cutting blade and obtuse point.

-broad'ly, *adv.* — **broad'ness**, *n.*
broad'en, bröd'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or be-
come broad or broader.

bro-cade, bro-kéd, *n.* A silken fabric woven
with raised figures. [< LL. *broca*, stake.]

bro'chure, brö'shür, *n.* A pamphlet; slight
sketch. [F.]

bro'gan, brö'gan, *n.* A coarse, heavy shoe.
[< Gael. *brögan*, dim. of *brög*, shoe.]

brogue, brög, *n.* A dialectic (especially Irish)
pronunciation of English.

broil, broil, *vt. & vi.* To cook by direct heat,
as over coals. [< OF. *bruiller*.]

broil, *n.* A turmoil; noisy quarrel; brawl. [<
F. *brouiller*, confuse.]

broil, *n.* Something broiled; a broiling heat.
broke, *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

bro'ken, brö'kn, *pp.* (OF BREAK, *v.*) & *pa.*
Shattered; crushed; tamed; infirm; bankrupt;
interrupted; disordered; irregular.

-bro'ken-ly, *adv.* — **bro'ken-ness**, *n.*

bro'ker, brö'kgr, *n.* One who buys and sells
for another on commission. [AS. *bröcan*, use.]

-bro'ker-age, *n.* The business or com-
mission of a broker.

bro'ma, brö'ma, *n. 1.* The dry powder of
cacao-seeds, or a beverage prepared therefrom.
2. Med. Solid food. [< Gr. *bröma*.]

bron'chi-al, brön'ki-al, *a.* Of or pertaining
to the chief air-passages of the lungs.

-bronchial tubes, the two subdivisions
of the trachea, conveying air into the lungs. —
bron-chi'tis, brön-cal'tis or -ki'tis, *n.* *Pathol.*
Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

bron'co, brön'cō, *n.* [U. S.] A native horse;
mustang. [< Sp. *bronco*, rough.] **bron'cho**, *a.*

bronze, bronz. **I. vt.** [BRONZ(E)D; BRONZ'-
ING.] To harden or color like bronze; brown;
tan. **II. n.** A reddish-brown alloy of copper
and tin, or a statue made of it, a bronze-like
pigment. [< OHG. *brün*, brown.]

brooch, bröch or brüch, *n.* A breastpin. [=
BROACH, *n.*]

brood, brüd, *v. I. t.* To cover with body
and wings, as a bird its young; cherish; nurse.
II. i. 1. To sit, as a bird, on eggs or over its
young. **2.** To meditate long or moodily.

brood, *n. 1.* All the young birds of a single
hatching; all the young of the same female;
young creatures collectively; offspring; prog-
eny. **2.** Species; kind; race. [< AS. *bröd*.]

brook, bruk, *vt.* To put up with; endure;
tolerate. [< AS. *brucan*, use, enjoy.]

brook, *n.* A small natural stream; a rivulet.
[< AS. *bröc*, brook.] — **brook'let**, *n.* A little
brook.


broom, brüm, *n. 1.* A brush attached to a
long handle for sweeping. **2.** Any shrub of

the bean family, with stiff green branches. [*< AS. brēm, broom; orig. a kind of shrub.*]
—**broom/-corn**ⁿ, *n.* A cane-like grass, of which brooms are made.—**broom/stick**ⁿ, *n.* The handle of a broom.

broth, *broth, n.* A fluid food made by boiling flesh, vegetables, etc., in water; a thin or strained soup. [*AS.*]

broth'er, *broth'gr, n.* [*BROTHERS OF BRETH'REN, bredh'ren, pl.*] **1.** A son of the same parents or parent. **2.** One closely united with another or others, as by religious, political, or family bond; also used adjectively. [*< AS. brōthor.*]—**broth'er-hood**, *n.* Fraternal relationship; a society or fraternity.—**broth'er-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a brother; fraternal.

brough'am, *brū'am, n.* A kind of close four-wheeled vehicle for two or four persons. [*< Lord Brougham.*]

brought, *brōt, imp. & pp. of BRING, v.*  Brougham.

brow, *brau, n.* **1.** The front upper part of the head; the forehead; the eye-brow; the countenance in general. **2.** The upper edge of a cliff or the like. [*< AS. brū.*]

brow'beatⁿ, *brau'bit, vt.* [*BROW'BEAT*]; *BROW'BEAT'EN; BROW'BEAT'ING.* To intimidate by stern, overbearing manner; cow; bully.

brown, *braun, I. vt. & vi.* To make or become brown; bronze; tan. **II. a.** Of the dusky or tawny color known as brown. **III. n.** A dark color, shading toward red, yellow, or black, as the color of faded leaves; also, a pigment or dye used to produce it; a thing or part that is brown. [*< AS. brān.*]

brown'ie, *braun'i, n.* A homely good-natured sprite.

browse, *brauz, vt. & vi.* [*BROWSED; BROWS'ING.*] To feed upon (leaves, twigs, etc.); also, to graze. [*< MHG. OF broz, shoot.*]

bru'in, *brū'in, n.* A bear. [*D.*]

bruise, *brūz, v.* [*BRUISED; BRUIS'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To batter in or dent without breaking; contuse. **2.** To pound small; crush, as in a mortar. **II. i.** To use the fists in boxing or fighting; box. [*< OE. bruiser, briser, break.*]

—**bruise'er**, *n.* A pugilist.
bruise, *n.* A surface injury caused by violent contact; contusion.

bruit, *brūt, I. a. vt. & vi.* To noise abroad; report; proclaim. **II. n. A rumor noised abroad; a din; clamor. [*F., < bruire, roar.*]**

bru-netteⁿ, *brū-net', n.* A woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair. [*F.*]

brunt, *brunt, n.* The main shock or stress; hardest part. [*< Ice. bruna, advance like fire.*]

brush¹, *brush, v. I. t.* **1.** To use a brush on; sweep; touch lightly. **2.** To furnish with brushwood; bush. **II. i.** To move lightly and quickly, often with a touch.

brush, *n.* **1.** An implement, as of bristles, for cleansing, smoothing, etc. **2.** The act of brushing. **3.** A thicket; wooded country; brushwood. **4.** A bushy object, as the tail of the fox. **5.** A smart skirmish; a dashing ride; chase. [*< OHG. LL. OF brusta, bristle.*]

—**brush'wood**ⁿ, *n.* **1.** A low thicket; underwood. **2.** Cut bushes, or branches.

brusk, *I. brusk, brűsk, a.* Rude or curt; brusque, *I. blunt; offhand. [*< It. brusco, rude.*]* —*ly, adv.* —*-ness, n.*

brute, *brūt, I. a.* **1.** Wanting the rational faculty; merely animal; unintelligent; also, sensual; brutal. **2.** Merely material; unconscious; dead. **II. n.** Any animal other than man, as a horse, dog, etc.; a brutal person. [*< L. brutus, stupid.*]

—**bru'tal**, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of or like a brute; sensual; cruel; savage. **2.** [Recent.] Unfeeling; rude; coarse. [*< L. brutus, stupid.*]—**bru'tal-i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] The being brutal; a brutal action.—**bru'tal-ize**, *vt.* [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To make brutal.—**bru'tal-ly**, *adv.*

bru'tish, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; stupid; irrational; sensual; gross.—**bru'tish-ly**, *adv.*—**bru'tish-ness**, *n.*

bub'ble, *bub'l, I. vi.* [*BUB'BLed; BUB'BLING.*] **1.** To form bubbles; rise in bubbles. **2.** To make an intermittent liquid sound. **II. n.** **1.** A vesicle of liquid, filled with air or other gas. **2.** Anything unsubstantial; a delusion; cheat; fraud. **3.** The process or sound of bubbling. [*Scand. or D.*]

buc'ca-neerⁿ, *I. buc'a-nir, n.* A pirate or buc'a-nier, *I. freebooter.*

buck¹, *buk, v. I. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To punish by fastening the elbows, wrists, and knees together. **2.** To throw (a rider) by bucking. **II. i.** To spring viciously from the ground, as a horse or mule. [*< BUCK¹, n.*]

buck¹, *n.* **1.** The male of various animals, as of deer, rabbits, etc. **2.** A dashing fellow; a young blood. [*< AS. bucca, he-goat.*]

buck², *n.* The act of bucking.

buck-bas'ket, *n.* A basket for soiled clothes.

buck'boardⁿ, *buk'bōrd, n.* [*U. S.*] A light, four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs.

buck'et, *buk'et, n.* **1.** A deep cylindrical vessel, with a bail, for dipping or carrying liquids. **2. [Local, U. S.] A pail. **3.** As much as a bucket will hold. **buck'et-ful**^t. **4.** A compartment on a water-wheel, or the like. [*ME. boket, dim. of AS. būc, pitcher.*]**

buck'eyeⁿ, *buk'ai, n.* The horse-chestnut of the United States.

buck'le¹, *buk'l, v.* [*BUCK'LED; BUCK'LING.*] **I. t.** To fasten with or as with a buckle. **II. i.** To apply oneself vigorously; grapple.

buck'le², *vt. & vi.* To bend, warp, curl, or crumple. [*< F. boucler, bulge.*]

buck'le¹, *n.* A metal frame with movable tongue, for fastening straps, etc. [*< F. boucle, < L. buccula, dim. of bucca, cheek.*]

buck'le², *n.* A bend; distortion.

buck'ler, *buc'ler, n.* A small round shield; a plate or protective covering on various animals.

buck'ram, *buc'ram, I. a.* Of or like buckram; stiff; precise. **II. n.** A coarse glue-sized



Buckeye.
a, the fruit.

fabric, for stiffening garments. [*< OF. boucaran, coarse cloth.*]

buck'shot', buk'shet', *n.* Large shot, used in hunting large game, as deer.

buck'skin', buk'skin'. *I. a.* Made of or colored like buckskin. *II. n.* The skin of a buck; a soft, strong, grayish-yellow leather, or something made of or resembling it.

buck'wheat', buk'hwit', *n.* A plant, or its seeds, from which a kind of flour is made. [*< AS. bōc, beech, + WHEAT.*]

bu-col'ic, blu-cel'ic. *I. a.* Pertaining to or like shepherds or herdsmen; pastoral. *II. n.* A pastoral poem. [*< Gr. boukolikos, < bou, ox.*]

bud, bud, *v.* [*BUD'DED'; BUD'DING.*] *I. t. 1.* To graft by inserting a bud into the slit bark. *2.* To put forth, as buds. *II. i. 1.* To put forth a bud or buds. *2.* To begin to grow.

bud, *n.* *1.* An undeveloped stem, branch, or shoot. *2.* The act or stage of budding. *3. Zool.* A bud-like projection, as in polyps, etc., developing into a new individual.

budge, buj, *vt. & vi.* [*BUDGED; BUDG'ING.*] To move a little; stir; give way; go.

bug'det, buj'et, *n.* Formerly, a small sack or its contents; a collection of news; financial estimate. [*< F. bougette, dim. of bouge, bag.*]

buff, buf. *I. a.* Made of or of the color of buff-leather; brownish-yellow. *II. n. 1.* A thick, soft, flexible leather. **buff'leath'ert.** *2.* Its color, a light yellow. *3.* A coat made of buff-leather. [*< LL.^F bufalus; see BUFFALO.*]

buffa-lo, buf'a-lō, *n.* [*-LOES² or -LOS², pl.*] *1.* A large Old World ox, now largely domesticated. *2.* The North-American bison. [*It., < Gr.^L bouvalos, African antelope.*]

buf'fer, buf'er, *n.* A device for lessening the shock of concussion. [*< OF. buffe, a blow.*]

buff'et', buf'et, *vt. & vi.* To strike; beat with repeated blows; struggle against; contend.

buff'fet', buf'et or bū-fē', *n.* *1.* A sideboard. *2.* A public lunch-room. [*F.*]

buff'et', buf'et, *n.* A blow; cuff; assault. [*< OF. buffet, dim. of buffe, blow.*]

buf-foon', buf-fun', *n.* A professional clown; low jester. [*< It.^F buffone, < buffa, jest.*]

-buff'fo'er-y. *n.* [*-IES², pl.*] Low drollery or coarse jokes, as of a buffoon.

bug, bug, *n.* Any one of various insects or small crustaceans. [*< W. Wug, specter.*]

bug'bear', bug'bār, *n.* An imaginary object of terror; a specter.

bug'a-boot.

bug'gy, bug'i, *n.* [*BUG'GIES², pl.*] A light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a hood; when with a hood, called a *top-buggy*. [*Cp. Hind. baggi, gig.*]

bu'gle, bū'gl, *a.* Of, resembling, or adorned with bugles. See **BUGLE²**, *n.*

bu'gle¹, *n.* A wind-instrument resembling a horn or trumpet; a huntsman's horn. **bu'gle'horn'**. [*OF., an ox.*]

-bu'gler, bū'gler, *n.* One who plays on the bugle.

bu'gle², *n.* A tube-shaped glass bead. [*< MHG.^{LL} bouc, boug, ring, bracelet.*]

buhl, būl, *n.* Metal or tortoise-shell inlaid in furniture; also, cabinet-work so decorated. [*< Boule French artist.*]

build, bild, *v.* [*BUILT⁴ or BUILT'ED⁴; BUILT'ING.*] *I. t. 1.* To frame, construct, or erect, as a dwelling, a ship, etc. *2.* To fabricate; establish; found. *3.* To renew; strengthen; usually with *up*. *II. i. 1.* To follow the business of building; form; construct. *2.* To rely; depend; with *on* or *upon*. [*< AS. byldan, < bold, house.*]

-build, *n.* The manner or style in which anything is built; form; figure.—**build'er**, *n.*—**build'ing**, *n. 1.* That which is built; an edifice. *2.* The art, business, act, or process of building.

bulb, bulb, *n. 1. Bot.* A cluster of thickened, scale-like leaves, growing usually underground. *2.* Any protuberance resembling a plant-bulb. [*< Gr.^L bulbos, bulbous root.*]—**bulb'ous**, *a. 1. Bot.* Having or growing from bulbs. *2. Of, pertaining to, or like a bulb.*

bulge, bulj. *I. vt. & vi.* [*BULGED; BUL'GING.*] To swell out or be protuberant; press out of shape. *II. n.* The most convex part, as of a cask; a protuberant part; swelling. [*Scand.*]

bulk, bulk, *n. 1.* Magnitude; mass; volume; size; a large body. *2.* The principal part; main body; majority. [*< Ice. bálki, heap.*]

-bulk'y, *a.* [*BULK'Y-ER; BULK'Y-EST.*] Huge; large; unwieldy.—**bulk'i-ness**, *n.*

bulk'he(a)d', bulk'hed', *n.* A compartment or partition, as in a ship or mine.

bull, bul, *vt.* To speculate for an advance in the price of, as stocks.

bull¹, *n. 1.* The male of domestic cattle or of some other animals. *2. Finance.* A dealer who seeks or expects higher prices. [*< an AS. word seen in the dim. bulluca; see BULLOCK.*]

bull², *n.* An official document of the Pope, sealed with a leaden seal; rescript; edict. [*< LL. bulla, edict, seal, < L. bulla, boss, knob.*]

bull³, *n.* A ridiculous blunder in speech. [*Cp. OF. boule, fraud.*]

bull'dog', bul'deg', *n.* A squat and muscular dog with flat head and projecting under jaw, remarkable for the tenacity of its grip.

bull'doze', bul'dōz', *vt.* [*BULL'DOZED'; BULL'DOZING.*] [*Slang, U. S.*] To intimidate; bully. [*Explained as < DOSE of the BULL-WHIP.*]

bul'let, bul'et, *n.* A small projectile for a firearm. [*< L.^F bulleta, knob.*]

bul'le-tin, bul'e-tin. *I. vt.* To make public by bulletin. *II. n.* A brief official summary, publication, or placard. [*F.*]

bull'finch', bul'finch', *n.* A singing bird having a short stout bill.

bull'frog', bul'freg', *n.* A large North-American frog, with a bellowing cry.

bul'lion, bul'yun, *n.* Gold or silver uncoined or in mass. [*< LL.^F bullus, log.*]

bul'lock, bul'uc, *n.* An ox over four years old. [*< AS. bulluca.*]



Bugle.



Buffalo. 1/45



Top-buggy.

bull's-eyeⁿ, bulz/'ai', *n*. The center of a target, or a shot that hits it; a circular window; a thick disk or lens of glass, or a lantern fitted with one; a small perforated wooden block.

bully, bul'i, *v*. [BUL'LIED, -lid; BUL'LY-ING.] *I. t.* To browbeat; terrorize; drive; coerce. *II. i.* To be quarrelsome and blustering.

bully. *I. a.* [BUL'LI-ER; BUL'LI-EST.] *1.* [Slang.] Excellent; admirable. *2.* Quarrelsome; blustering. *II. n.* [BUL'LIES^s, *pl.*] A quarrelsome, swaggering, cowardly fellow.

bul'rushⁿ, bul/'rush', *n*. A tall rush-like plant growing in damp ground or water.

bul'wark, bul/'work, *n*. A defensive wall or rampart; fortification; defense; the raised side of a ship, above the upper deck. [*< Dn. bul, trunk of a tree, + wark, work.*]

bumble-beeⁿ, bum/'bl-bf', *n*. A large, hairy, social bee. **hum'ble-bee**ⁿ. [Imitative.]

bum'mer, bum/'gr, *n*. [U. S.] A plundering straggler of the army; a worthless loafer. [*Cp. G. bummer, loafer.*]



bump, bump. *I. vt.* To bring or come into collision with; thump; knock; jolt. *II. n. 1.* A violent impact or collision; a heavy blow. *2.* A protuberance like that caused by a blow.

bump'er¹, bump/'gr, *n. 1.* Something that bumps or causes a bump. *2.* A buffer.

bump'er², *n*. A cup or glass filled to the brim. [*Corr. of BOMBARD, leather liquor jug.*]

bump'kin, bump/'kin, *n*. An awkward rustic; a clown; lout. [*For boomkin, small boom.*]

bun, bun, *n*. A small sweet cake.

bunch, bunch. *I. vt. & vi.* To make into or form a bunch or bunches; collect; gather; group. *II. n. 1.* A compact collection; group; cluster. *2.* A hunch; hump; protuberance. [*< Ice. bunki, heap.*—**bunch'y**, *a.* Being, growing in, or having bunches; like a bunch.]

bun'dle, bun/'dl, *v*. [BUN'DLED; BUN'DLING.] *I. t. 1.* To make into a bundle; often with *up*. *2.* To dismiss or dispose of summarily. *II. i.* To pack up and be off.

bun'dle, *n*. A package; group; collection. [*< AS. byndele, < bindan, bind.*]

bung, bung, *n*. A stopper, for the large hole through which a cask is filled; also, the hole itself. **bung-hole**ⁿ.

bun'gle(e, bun/'gl. *I. vt. & vi.* [BUN'GLED; BUN'GLING.] To make or do badly or clumsily; botch. *II. n.* An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect job or performance; botch. [*< Sw. dial. bangla, work ineffectually.*—**bun'gler**, *n.*—**bun'gling**, *pa.* Awkward; clumsy; unskilful.]

bun'ion, bun/'yun, *n*. A painful swelling of the joint at the base of the great toe. [*< Ice. OF-¹⁴ bunga, elevation.*]

bunk, bunk. *I. vt.* To sleep in a bunk; to go to bed. *II. n.* A small compartment, shelf, or recess, etc., used as a sleeping-place.

bun'ker, bun/'ker, *n*. A large receptacle, as a coal-bin on a ship.

bun'ting¹, bun/'ting, *n*. A light, woolen stuff used for flags; hence, flags, etc.

bun'ting², *n*. A bird related to the finches.

buntline, bunt/'lin, *n*. *Naut.* A rope used in hauling a square sail up to the yard.

bun'yon, *n*. Same as BUNTON.

buoy, bel. *I. vt. 1.* To keep afloat; support; sustain. *2.* To mark with buoys. *II. n.* A float moored, as on a rock or shoal, as a guide to navigators. [*< L. boia, halter.*]



Buntings. 1/3

buoy'ant, bel/'ant, *a.* Having the power or tendency to float or keep afloat; vivacious; cheerful; hopeful. **-ly**, *adv.*—**buoy'an-cy**, bel/'ant-si, *n. 1.* Power or tendency to keep afloat. *2.* Elasticity of spirits; cheerfulness.

bur, bür, *n*. [Commonly *bur* in literary and *bur*, botanical, *bur*, in mechanical uses.] *1.* A rough or prickly flower-head, or the like. *2.* The burdock. *3.* A protuberance; lump. *4.* An impediment or unwelcome adherent. See **BURR**.

bur'bot, bür/'böt, *n*. A fish with barbels on the nose and chin. [*< F. bourbotte.*]

bur'den, bür/'dn, *vt.* To load or overload.

bur'den¹, *n. 1.* Something heavy that is borne or carried; a load. *2.* The carrying capacity of a vessel. [*< AS. byrthen, load.*—**bur'den-some**, *a.* Hard or heavy to bear; oppressive.

bur'den², *n*. Something often repeated, as in a song; refrain. [*< LL.^F burdo(n), drone.*]

bur'dock, bür/'dec, *n*. A coarse biennial weed, with a globular bur and large roundish leaves. [*< BUR + DOCK, plant.*]

bu'reau, biü/'rö, *n*. [BU'REAUS or BU'REAUX, biü/'röz, *pl.*] *1.* [U. S.] A chest of drawers for clothing, etc. *2.* A public department; an organized staff of literary workers, etc.; also, the place where the work is done. *3.* A writing-desk; escriptorio. [*F.*]

burg, bürg, *n*. A borough; village.

bur'geois¹, *n*. Same as **BOURGEOIS**.

bur'gess, bür/'jes, *n*. A freeman, citizen, or officer of a borough or burg.

burgh, bürg, *n*. An incorporated town or village; borough; originally, a castle.—**burgh'er**, *n*. An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough or burg.

bur'glar, bür/'glar, *n*. One who commits a burglary. [*< OF. borg, borough, + laire, robber.*—**bur'glar-ri-ou**, *a.*]

bur'glar-y, bür/'glar-i, *n*. [RIES^s, *pl.*] The breaking and entering of a building with intent to commit robbery, or any other crime.

bur'go-mas'ter, bür/'go-mas'ter, *n. 1.* A Dutch municipal magistrate; a mayor. *2.* A large arctic gull.

bur'ial, ber/'i-al, *n*. The burying of a dead body; sepulture. [*< AS. byrgels, tomb.*]



Burin.

bu'rin, biü/'rin, *n*. An engraver's tool; graver; also, his style or manner of execution. [*F.*]

bur'lap, bür/'lap, *n*. A coarse stuff of jute, flax, etc., used for wrapping.

bur-lesque', būr-lesc'. **I. vt. & vi.** [BUR-LESQUED'; BUR-LESQU'ING.] To represent mockingly or ludicrously; caricature. **II. a.** Marked by ludicrous incongruity. **III. n.** Ludicrous imitation or representation; caricature.

bur'ly, būr'li, **a.** 1. Large of body; bulky; stout; lusty. **2.** Bluff or rough in manner. [Cp. OHG. *burlih*, lofty.] — **bur'li-ness**, *n.*

burn, būrn, *v.* [BURNED or BURNED; BURN'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To destroy, change, or damage by fire; consume; scorch. **2. Surg.** To cauterize. **II. i.** To be in process of consumption by fire; appear or feel hot; be eager, intense, or excited; glow. [*< AS. beornan.*]

— **burn'ing-glass'**, *n.* A convex lens, for concentrating the sun's rays upon an object.

burn', *n.* An effect or injury from burning; a burnt place.

burn't, būr't, [*Scot.*] A brook or rivulet. [*< AS. burna.*] — **burn't**, *burnet*.

burn'er, būr'ēr, *n.* One who or that which burns; the light-giving part of a lamp, etc.

burn'ish', būr'nish, *v.* **I. t.** To polish by friction; make brilliant or shining. **II. i.** To become bright. [*< OF. burnir*, polish.]

burnt, būrnt, *pp.* of BURN, *v.*; also *pa.* Affected or consumed by fire; charred; scorched; also, diseased, as grain.

burn, *n.* A roughness or rough edge, or a tool that produces it. See BUR.

bur'ro, bur'ō, *n.* [Sp., or Southwestern U.S.] A small donkey, used as a pack-animal.

bur'row, bur'ō, *v.* **I. t.** To dig a burrow into or through; perforate. **II. i.** To dig into, under, or through something; make or live in a burrow.

bur'row, *n.* **1.** A hole made in and under the ground, as by a rabbit, etc., for habitation. **2.** A mound or barrow.

burst, būrst, *v.* [BURST; BURST'ING.] **I. t.** To rend or break suddenly or violently. **II. i.**

1. To suffer rupture from an internal force. **2.** To become suddenly active or excited; break forth, out, or away. [*< AS. berstan.*]

burst, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent explosion, rending, or disruption. **2.** A spurt; rush.

bur'then, būr'dhn, *v. & n.* Same as BURDEN.

bur'y, ber'i, *vt.* [BUR'IED, -id; BUR'Y-ING.] To put in or under the ground, or other covering; inter; hide; cover up; engross deeply; absorb. [*< AS. byrgan*, *< beorgan*, hide, protect.] — **bur'y-ing-ground'**, *n.* A cemetery.

bush, bush, *n.* **1.** A thickly branching shrub. **2.** A forest with undergrowth. **3.** A bough. **4.** A fox's brush. [*< Dn. busk*, bush.]

— **bush'y**, bush'i, *a.* **1.** Covered with bushes. **2.** Like a bush; shaggy.

bush'el, bush'el, *n.* A measure of capacity, four pecks, or a vessel holding that amount.

bush'ing, bush'ing, *n.* A metallic lining for a hole, as in the hub of a wheel.

bus'i-ly, biz'i-li, *adv.* Actively; industriously. **bus'iness**, biz'nes, *n.* **1.** A pursuit or occupation; trade; profession; calling. **2.** A matter or affair; interest; concern; duty.

bus'kin, bus'kin, *n.* A laced half-boot, worn by Athenian tragic actors; hence, tragedy.

— **bus'kined**, bus'kind, *a.*

bust, bust, *n.* The human chest or breast; a piece of statuary representing the human head,

shoulders, and breast. [*< LL.^{L+R} bustum*, trunk of the body.]

bus'tard, bus'tard, *n.* A large Old World game-bird.

bus'tle, bus'l, *vt. & vi.* [BUS'TLED; BUS'TLING.] To hurry; hustle; make a stir or fuss. [*< Ice. bustla*, bustle, splash about.]

bus'tle', *n.* Excited activity; noisy stir; fuss. **bus'tle'**, *n.* A pad worn by women on the back below the waist to distend the skirts.

bus'y, biz'i, *vt. & vi.* [BUS'IED, -id; BUS'Y-ING.] To make or be busy; keep employed; occupy oneself. **II. a. [BUS'Y-ER; BUS'Y-EST.]**

1. Intensely active; constantly or habitually occupied. **2.** Temporarily engaged; not at leisure. **3.** Officiously active; prying; meddling. **4.** Pertaining to or filled with business. [*< AS. bysga*, active.] — **bus'y-bod'y**, biz'i-bed'i, *n.* [BOD'Y-ESS, *pl.*] One who officiously meddles with the affairs of others.

but, but, *adv.* No otherwise than; no more than; only; merely; simply.

but, *prep.* Leaving out; except; barring.

but, *conj.* **1.** With the exception that; except.

2. Otherwise than (that); more than (that).

3. Still; yet; nevertheless; however; notwithstanding; though; even if. **4.** Moreover; besides; again. [*< AS. bātan*, except, without.]

butch'er, buch'ēr, *v.* **I. t.** To slaughter (animals) for market; hence, to kill men barbarously or brutally. **II. n.** **1.** One who slaughters animals or deals in meats for food. **2.** A bloody or cruel murderer. [*< OHG.^F bocch*, he-goat.] — **butch'er-er-ly**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a butcher. — **butch'er-y**, buch'ēr-y, *n.* [BES', *pl.*] **1.** Wanton or wholesale slaughter. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A slaughter-house; the butcher's trade.

but'ler, but'ler, *n.* A man servant in charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc.

butt', but, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To strike with or as with the head or horns. **2.** To project; jut; abut. [*< OHG.^F bāzan*, strike.]

butt', *n.* **1.** The larger or thicker end of anything. **2.** A hinge. **3.** A target.

butt', *n.* A stroke, thrust, or push with or as with the head.

butt', *n.* A large cask; a measure of wine, 126 U. S. gallons; a pipe. [*< F. botte*, cask.]

butte, but, *n.* A conspicuous hill or natural turret. [F.]

but'ter, but'ēr, *v.* **I. vt.** To put butter upon.

II. n. The fatty constituent of milk, separated by churning. [*< Gr.^{L+AS} boutyron*, prob. *< bous*, cow, + *tyros*, cheese.] — **but'ter-milk'**, *n.* The liquid left after churning.

but'ter-cup', but'ēr-cup', *n.* A plant, with yellow cup-shaped flowers; also, the flower.

but'ter-fly', but'ēr-flai', *n.* [FLIES', *pl.*] **1.** A diurnal insect, with brightly colored wings.

2. A gay idler or trifler. [*< AS. butterfledge*.]

but'ter-in, but'ēr-in, *n.* Artificial butter; **but'ter-ine**, oleomargarin.

but'ter-nut', but'ēr-nut', *n.* **1.** The oily edible nut of the North-American white walnut; also, the tree. **2.** A nut of British Guiana.

but'ter-y, but'ēr-i, *a.* Containing, like, or smeared with butter. **II. n. [BES', *pl.*] A pantry; a wine-room or wine-cellar.**

but'tock, but'ēc, *n.* **1.** The hinder part of a ship's hull. **2. pl.** The rump.

flū'tjūrē (future); **aiāle**; **au** (out); **ōil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ipk**; **thin**.

but'ton, but'n, *v.* **I. t.** To fasten with or as with a button or buttons. **II. i.** To admit of being buttoned.

but'ton, *n.* **1.** A knob or disk, as of bone or metal, by which one part of a garment may be fastened to another. **2.** A pivoted fastener for a door, window, etc. **3.** A knob or protuberance. [*< OF. boton, bud, button.*]

but'ton-hole, but'n-höl', **I. vt.** [*-HOLED'; -HO'LING.*] **1.** To work buttonholes in. **2.** To hold by the buttonhole; interview; bore. **II. n.** A slit to receive and hold a button.

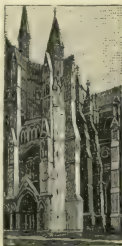
but'ton-wood, but'n-wud', *n.* The plane-tree of the United States. **syc'a-more't.**

but'tress, but'res, **I. vt.** To support with or as with a buttress; sustain; uphold. **II. n.** A structure built against a wall to strengthen it; a support. [*< OF., < bouler, boter, push.*]

bux'om, bux'um, *a.* **1.** In full health and vigor; plump; comely. **2.** Brisk and cheerful. [*< AS. bāgan, bow, + -sum, -some.*]

buy, bai, *v.* [*BOUGHT, bēt; BUY'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To obtain for a price; purchase. **2.** To bribe; corrupt. **3.** To be a price for. **II. i.** To make a purchase or purchases. [*< AS. byegan.*]—**buy'er**, *n.*

buzz, buz, *v.* **I. t.** To whisper; gossip. **II. i.**



Buttresses.

To hum, as a bee; whisper; murmur. [*Imitative.*]

buzz, *n.* A low murmur, as of bees, of talk, or of distant sounds; rumor; gossip.

buz'zard, buz'ard, *n.* **1.** A large hawk. **2.** An American vulture. **tur'key-buz'zard**. [*< L. OF. buteo, buzzard.*]

by, { bai, *n.* **1.** Something of minor importance; a side issue. **2.** A goal.—**by the bye** or **by**. Incidentally; by the way.

by, *adv.* **1.** In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near. **2.** Up to and beyond something; past. **3.** On one side; aside; apart; off; up.

—**by and by**. **1.** After a time; at some future time. **2.** The hereafter. **3.** At once; immediately.—**by-way**, a side or secluded lane, road, or way. **by-path**; **by-road**.

by, bai, *prep.* **1.** Alongside of; along the line of; beside; past; over (a course). **2.** Through the agency, means, or help of; with. **3.** In accordance with; according to. **4.** To the extent, number, or amount of; multiplied into; in connection with or in the name of; used in oaths, etc. [*< AS. bi, big.*]

by'gon(e), bai'gēn', **I. a.** Gone by; former, past; out-of-date. **II. n.** Something past.

by'-law, bai'lē', *n.* A rule or law subordinate to a constitution or charter.

by'stand'er, bai'stand'ēr, *n.* One who stands by; a looker-on.

by'word, bai'wörd', *n.* **1.** An object of derision. **2.** A nickname. **3.** A trite saying. [*< AS. biword, < bi, by, + word, word.*]

C

C, c, sī, *n.* [*CEES, C's or Cs, sīz, pl.*] The third letter in the English alphabet.

cab, cab, *n.* **1.** A one-horse public carriage. **2.** [*U. S.*] The covered part of a locomotive. [*Abbr. of CABRIOLET.*]

ca-bal', ca-bal', **I. vi.** To form a cabal; plot. **II. n.** A number of persons secretly united for some private purpose; intrigue; conspiracy. [*< Heb. qabbālāh, secret doctrine.*]

cab'bage, *n.* The close-leaved head formed by certain plants, or the plant producing it. [*< L. OF. caput, head.*]

cab'in, cab'in, **I. vt. & vi.** To shut up or dwell in or as in a cabin; crib; hamper. **II. n.** **1.** A small, rude house; hut. **2.** A compartment of a vessel for officers or passengers. **3.** A small room; bedroom. [*< LL. F. capanna, cabin.*]

cab'i-net, cab'i-net, **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to or suitable for a cabinet. **2.** Secret; confidential. **II. n.** **1.** The body of official advisers of a king or president; a council, or the chamber in which it meets. **2.** A room for works of art, etc.; also, the articles so collected. **3.** A piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers. **4.** A small private room; a study or closet. [*F. closet.*]—**cab'i-net-ma'ker**, *n.* One who makes household furniture.

ca'ble, kē'bl, **I. vt. & vi.** [*CA'BL'D; CA'BLING.*]

1. To fasten, as by a cable; tie fast. **2.** To send (a message) by submarine telegraph. **II. n.** **1.** A heavy rope or chain, as for mooring vessels, etc. **2.** A cable's-length, 100 fathoms. **3.** An insulated telegraph wire or wires, as for a submarine telegraph.

ca-boose', ca-būs', *n.* **1.** A conductors' car on a freight-train. **2.** The cook's galley on a ship. [*< D. kombuis, cook's cabin.*]

cab'ri-o-let', cab'ri-o-lē', *n.* A one-horse covered carriage with two seats; a cab. [*F.*]

ca-ca'o, ca-kē'ō, *n.* Chocolate-nuts, or the tree producing them. [*< Mex. Sp. cacahuatl, cacao.*]

cach'in-na-tion, cak'i-nē'shun, *n.* Loud laughter. [*< L. cachinno, laugh loudly.*]

cack'l(e), cak'l, **I. vi.** [*CACK'L(ED); CACK'LING.*] To make a shrill cry, as a hen that has laid an egg; chatter. **II. n.** The shrill, broken cry made by a hen after laying an egg; the gabbling of a goose; idle talk; chattering or chuckling. [*Imitative.*]

cac'tus, cac'tus, *n.* [*CAC'TI, cac'tai or -ti, or CAC'TUS-ES, pl.*] A green, fleshy, spiny plant. See *illustr.* on next page. [*L.*]

cad, cad, *n.* **1.** A low fellow or hanger-on. **2.** [*Eng.*] The conductor of an omnibus. [*< CADET.*]—**cad'dish**, *a.*

ca-dav'er-ous, ca-dav'ēr-us, *a.* Like a

papū, ūsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, î, î (ee); o, ôh; orator, ôr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

corpse; pale; ghastly.—**ca-da'ver**, *ca-dê'vêr* or *-dô'ver*, *n.* A corpse.

cad'dy, *cad'i*, *n.* [CAD'DIES², *pl.*] A receptacle for tea. [*< Malay kati, pound.*]

ca'dence, *kê'dens*, *n.* Rhythmical movement, as in music; modulation. [*< L. cado, fall.*]

ca-det', *ca-det'*, *n.* **1.** A pupil in a military or naval school. **2.** A younger son or brother serving in the army without a commission. [*F.*]

Cae'sar, *sî'zar*, *n.* A Roman emperor; hence, any powerful emperor or autocrat. [*L.*]

cae-su'ra, *cae-su'ral*, *etc.* See *CESURA*, *etc.*

ca'fé', *cg'fê'*, *n.* **1.** A coffee-house; restaurant. **2.** Coffee. [*F.*, = *COFFEE.*]

cage, *kêj*, *I. vt.* [CAGED; CA'GING.] To shut up in or as in a cage; confine; imprison. **II. n.** A structure, with openwork of wire or bars, as for confining birds or beasts. [*F.*]

cainr, *cârn*, *n.* A mound or heap of stones, as for a memorial. [*Scot.*, *< Gael. carn, heap.*]

cais'son, *kê'sgn*, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An ammunition-chest or -wagon. **2.** *Engin.* A large water-tight box within which work is done under water, as on a bridge-pier. [*F.*]

cai'tiff, *kê'tif*. **I. a.** Vile; cowardly; basely wicked. **II. n.** A base, wicked wretch. [*< L. ^{OF} captivus, captive.*]

ca-jole', *ca-jôl'*, *vt. & vi.* [CA-JOLED'; CA-JO-LING.] To impose on by flattery; dupe; wheedle. [*< F. cajoler, < cage; see CAGE, n.*]
—**ca-jo'ler-y**, *n.* [*-IES², pl.*] The act of cajoling; deceit; flattery.—**ca-jo'ling-ly**, *adv.*

cake, *kêk*. **I. vt. & vi. [CAKED'; CA'KING.] To form into a hardened mass. **II. n.** **1.** A sweetened and baked culinary composition; also, a small or thin mass of dough, etc., baked or fried. **2.** A hardened mass. [*< Ice. kaka.*]**

cal'a-bash, *cal'a-bash*, *n.* A gourd of the calabash-tree, or a vessel made from its shell; also, the tree. [*< Per.^{SP+P} kharbuz, melon.*]

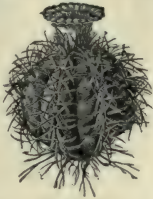
ca-lam'i-ty, *ca-lam'i-ti*, *n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] A misfortune or disaster; adversity; distress. [*< L. calamita(t)-s.*]
—**ca-lam'i-tous**, *a.* Of, attended by, or resulting from calamity; disastrous. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

cal'a-mus, *cal'a-mus*, *n.* [*-MI, -mai or -mî, pl.*] **1.** A kind of flag. **sweet-flag**². **2.** [*C-*] A genus of Oriental climbing palms—the climbing rattans. **3.** A reed; quill; pen; flute. [*< Gr. kalamos, reed.*]

ca-lash', *ca-lash'*, *n.* A low-wheeled light carriage with folding top; a folding carriage-top or hood. [*< G.^F kalesche.*]

cal-ca-re-ous, *cal-kê're-us*, *a.* Of, containing, or like lime or limestone. [*< L. calx (cal'c), lime.*]

cal'ci-mine, *cal'si-mîn*. **I. vt.** [*-MINED; -MÎ'NING.*] To apply



Cactus.



Calash.

calamine to. **II. n.** A white or tinted wash for ceilings, walls, etc. [*< L. calx (cal'c), lime.*]

cal'cine, *cal'sin*, *vt. & vi.* [CAL'CINED; CAL'CIN-ING.] To render or become friable by heat. [*< L. calx (cal'c), lime.*]
—**cal'ci-na'tion**, *n.*

cal'ci-um, *cal'si-um*, *n.* A metallic element, found in limestone, etc. [*< L. calx, lime.*]

cal'cu-late, *cal'kin-lê't*, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA'TED^d; -LA'TING.*] To compute mathematically; ascertain by computation; reckon; estimate; plan. [*< L. calculus, pebble.*]
—**cal'cu-la-bl'e**, *a.* Capable of being calculated, estimated, or forecast.—**cal'cu-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or art of computing. **2.** A computation; reckoning.
—**cal'cu-la'tor**, *cal'kiu-lê'tgr*, *n.* One who calculates; a calculating machine or set of tables.

cal'cu-lus, *cal'kiu-lus*, *n.* [*-LI, -loi or -li, pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A stone-like concretion, as in the bladder. **2.** *Math.* A method of calculating by algebraic symbols. [*L., dim. of calx (cal'c), stone.*]
—**cal'cu-lous**, *a.* Stony; gritty; pertaining to, like, or affected with calculus.

cal'dron, *côl'drun*, *n.* A large kettle or boiler. [*< L. ^{OF} caldaria, < caldus, hot.*]

cal'en-dar, *cal'en-dar*, *n.* **1.** A systematic arrangement of subdivisions of time, as years and months. **2.** An almanac. [*< L. calendæ, calends (first day of the Roman month).*]

cal'en-der, *cal'en-dgr*. **I. vt.** To press in a calendar. **II. n.** A machine for giving to cloth, paper, etc., a gloss, by pressing between rollers. [*< L. ^{UL+P} cylindrus, cylinder.*]

calf, *côf*, *n.* [CALVES, *côvz*, *pl.*] **1.** The young of the cow or of various other animals. **2.** The skin of the calf, or leather made from it. **calf'skin**². [*< AS. calff.*]

calf², *n.* [CALVES, *pl.*] The hinder part of the human leg below the knee. [*< Ice. kálfl.*]

cal'i-ber, { *cal'i-ber*, *n.* **1.** The internal diameter of a tube, as of a gun-barrel; size of bore. **2.** Degree of individual capacity or power. [*< F. calibre, bore of a gun.*]

cal'i-co, *cal'i-cô*. **I. a.** Made of or like calico. **II. n.** [*-COES or -cos², pl.*] **1.** [U.S.] Cotton print. **2.** [Eng.] White cotton cloth. [*< Calicut, in India.*]

cal'lif, { *kê'lif*, *n.* The spiritual and civil

cal'iph, { head of a Mohammedan state. [*< Ar. khalîfah, successor (i. e., of Mohammed).*]
—**cal'if-ate**, *cal'iph-ate*, *cal'if-êt*, *n.* The office, dignity, or reign of a calif.

ca-lig'ra-phy, *n.* Same as *CALIGRAPHY*.

cal'i-per, *cal'ipgr*, *n.* An instrument like a pair of compasses, for measuring diameters; usually in the plural. [*Corr. of CALIBER.*]

ca'lix, *kê'lix*, *n.* [CAL'I-CES, *cal'i-sîz or -cês, pl.*] **1.** A cup-shaped organ or cavity. **2.** Same as *CALYX*. [*L., cup.*]

calk¹, { *côk*, *vt.* **1.** To make

caulk¹, { tight, as a boat's seams, by plugging with soft material.

calco, *tread*.—**calk'ing**, *n.*

calk², *vt.* **1.** To furnish with calks. **2.** To wound with a calk.

calk, *n.* A spur on a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping. [*< L. calx, heel.*]
—**calk'er**, *n.*



Calliper.

flû'tjû're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

call, cāl, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To appeal to by word of mouth. **2.** To utter or read aloud. **3.** To summon; convoke; convene; invokesolemnly. **4.** To designate or characterize in any way; name; style; suppose; assume to be so much.

II. i. **1.** To send out a cry or summons; appeal; sound a signal. **2.** To make a brief visit. [*< AS. ceallian.*] — **call'er**, *n.*

call, *n.* **1.** A shout or cry to attract attention or reply. **2.** A summons or invitation; divine vocation; requirement; claim; right; obligation. **3.** A brief visit.

cal'la, cal'a, *n.* **Bot.** A South-African plant, with a large milk-white blossom. [*L.*]

cal-lig'ra-phy, cal-lig'ra-fi, *n.* Beautiful penmanship. [*< Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *graphō*, write.] — **cal'li-graph'ic**, *a.*

call'ing, cāl'ing, *n.* **1.** A summons. **2.** Habitual occupation; a vocation.

cal'li-per, *n.* Same as **CALIPER**.

cal'lis-then'ics, cal'is-then'ics, *n. pl.* Light gymnastics to promote grace as well as health. [*< Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *sthenos*, strength.]

cal'lous, cal'us, *a.* Thickened and hardened as the skin under pressure; insensible; unfeeling. [*< L. callosus*, *< calum*, hard skin.]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* — **cal'los-i-ty**, cal'les'i-ti, *n.* [*-TI-ES*, *pl.*] A thickened, hardened portion of the skin; hardness; insensibility.

cal'low, cal'ō, *a.* Unfedged; inexperienced; youthful. [*< AS. calu*, bald.]

calm, cām, *v.* **I. t.** To still; soothe; tranquillize. **II. i.** To become quiet or placid.

calm, *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation; quiet; placid; serene. [*< Gr. ^{LL+F} kauma*, heat of the sun.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

calm, *n.* Tranquillity; stillness; serenity.

cal'o-mel, cal'ō-mel, *n.* A heavy, white, tasteless compound of chlorin and mercury. [*< Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *melas*, black.]

ca-lor'ic, ca-ler'ic, **I. a.** Of or pertaining to heat. **II. n.** Heat; formerly, a supposed principle of heat. [*< L. calor*, heat.]

cal'u-met, cal'yu-met, *n.* A tobacco-pipe, used by American Indians at conferences; pipe of peace. [*E.*, *< L. calamus*, reed.]

cal'um-ny, cal'um-ni, *n.* [*-NIES*, *pl.*] A false, malicious, and injurious accusation or report; defamation; slander. [*< L.^F calumniā*, *< calvor*, deceive.] — **ca-lum'ni-ate**, ca-lum'ni-ē, *v.* [*-A'TED*, *-A'TING.*] **I. t.** To accuse falsely; defame. **II. i.** To utter calumnies. — **ca-lum'ni-a'tion**, *n.* — **ca-lum'ni-a'tor**, *n.* — **ca-lum'ni-ous**, ca-lum'ni-us, *a.* Slanderous; defamatory. **ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry**, *a.*

calv'e, cāl'v, *vt. & vi.* [*CALV'E*]; **CALV'ING**, To bring forth (a calf). [*< AS. cealfian*, *< cealf*, calf.]

calv'e, cāl'v, *vt. & vi.* [*CALV'E*]; **CALV'ING**, To bring forth (a calf). [*< AS. cealfian*, *< cealf*, calf.]

calx, calx, *n.* [*CALX'ES* or *CAL'CES*, *pl.*] The residue from the calcination of minerals; also, lime or chalk. [*L.*]

cal'yx, kē'lix, *n.* [*CAL'Y-CES* or *CAL'YX-ES*, *kal'i-siz* or *-CES*, *kē'lix-es*, *pl.*] **1.** The outermost series of leaves of a flower. **2.** A cup-shaped part or organ. [*L.*]

cam, cam, *n.* **Mech.** A non-circular or eccentric rotating-piece, to give reciprocating motion. [*< Dn. kam*, comb.]



Cam.

The cam revolves with the shaft, *s.*, and gives a reciprocating motion to the fly-rod, *r.*

cam'bric, kēm'bric, *n.* A fine white linen or a coarse cotton fabric. [*< Kameryk*, a Flem. city.]

came, kēm, *imp.* of **COME**, *v.*

cam'el, cam'-el, *n.* **1.** A large Asiatic or African ruminant, having a humped back, capable of subsisting long without water. **2.** A buoyant water-tight contrivance for lifting wrecks, etc. [*< Heb. gāmāl*, camel.]

ca-mel'li-a, ca-mel'i-a, *n.* **Bot.** A tropical Eastern tree or shrub with white or rose-colored flowers. [*< Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler.]

ca-mel'o-pard, ca-mel'o-pārd, *n.* The giraffe. [*Gr. kamēlos*, camel, + *pardalis*, pard.]

cam'e-o, cam'e-ō, *n.* A striated stone (as onyx or agate) or shell, carved in relief; also, the art of so carving. [*< LL.¹ cammēus*, cameo.]

cam'e-ra, cam'e-ra, *n.* [*-RAS* or *-R.E.*, *-ri* or *-rē*, *pl.*] **1.** A chamber or box in which the image of an exterior object is projected upon a plane surface by a lens or lenses. **2.** A chamber. [*L.*, vault, *< Gr. kamara*, anything arched.] — **cam'e-ral**, *a.*

cam'o-mile, cam'o-mil, *n.* A strong-scented bitter herb of the aster family. [*< Gr.^{L+F} chamal*, on the ground, + *mēlon*, apple.]

camp, **I. vt. & vi.** To place in or go into camp; encamp; lodge temporarily. **II. n.** **1.** A group of tents or other shelters, as for soldiers or hunters, or the place so occupied; also, a single tent, cabin, etc. **2.** An army encamped; military life; the field. [*< L.^F campus*, field.]

cam-pain', cam-pēn', *n.* **1.** A series of connected military operations; also, the time an army keeps the field. **2.** A political, commercial, or other contest. [*< L.^F campus*, field.] — **cam-pain'er**, *n.*

cam'phor, cam'fer, *n.* A fragrant gum-like compound, obtained from an Asiatic evergreen-tree. [*< Malay^{Ar+F} kápūr*, camphor.]

— **cam'phor-ate**, *vt.* [*-A'TED*, *-A'TING.*] To treat with camphor. — **cam-phor'ic**, *a.*

can, *can*, *v.* [*COULD*, *cu'd.*] [A defective auxiliary now used only in the present and imperfect indicative.] To be able (to do something). [*< AS. kann*, 1st and 3d per. sing. of *cunnan*, know.] [*can*s.]

can, *can*, *v.* [*CANNED*; *CAN'NING.*] To put up in

can, *n.* A vessel for holding, carrying, or preserving liquids. [*< AS. canna*, can.]



Camel. 1/70



Camomile.

ca'naille', eg'nêl', *n.* The rabble; mob. [F.]
ca-nal', ca-nal', *n.* An artificial inland waterway; any channel, groove, passage, or duct. [*L.^F canalis, channel.*]

ca-nard', ca-nârd', *n.* A fabricated sensational story. [F.]

ca-na'ry, ca-nê'ri, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] **1.** A finch, originally of the Canary Islands, now a common cage bird. **2.** A bright yellow color. **3.** Wine from the Canary Islands.

can'cel, can'sel, *vt.* [CAN'CELED or CAN'CELLED; CAN'CEL-ING or CAN'CEL-LING.] To mark out or off, as by crossed lines; strike out; annul; revoke. [*L.^F cancello, make like a lattice.*] — **can'cel-a'tion**, *n.*

can'cer, can'sgr, *n.* **1.** A malignant and commonly fatal tumor; any inveterate and spreading evil. **2.** [C.] The Crab, a zodiacal constellation or sign. [L., crab.] — **can'cer-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a cancer; virulent; incurable.

can'de-la-brum, can'de-lê-brum or -lq-brum, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] A branched candlestick or lamp-stand. [L.]

can'did, can'did, *a.* Sincere; ingenuous; frank; impartial; fair. [*L.^F candidus, white.*] — **can'did-ly**, *adv.* — **can'did-ness**, *n.*

can'di-date, can'di-dêt, *n.* A nominee or aspirant for any position. [*L. candidatus, candidus, white (because office-seekers in Rome wore white togas).*] — **can'di-da-cy**, can'di-de-si, *n.* [-CIES', *pl.*] The state or position of being a candidate. **can'di-date'ship**; **can'di-da-ture**, *n.*

can'dle, can'dl, *n.* A cylinder of tallow, wax, or other solid fat, containing a wick, to give light when burning; a light or luminary. [*L.^{AS} candela, < candeo, shine.*] — **can'die-stick**, *n.* A support for a candle or candles. — **Can'dle-mas**, *n.* *Ecc.* The feast of the Purification, held on Feb. 2; also, the day itself.

can'dor, can'dgr, *n.* Freedom from mental reservation or prejudice; openness; frankness; impartiality; fairness. [*L.^F candor, < candeo, be white.*] — **can'dour**, *n.*

can'dy, can'di, *i. vt. & vi.* [CAN'DIED, can'did; CAN'DY-ING.] To form, form into, deposit, or cover with crystals of sugar; preserve by coating with sugar. **II. n. [CAN'DIES', *pl.*] A confection of sugar or molasses, or both. [Orig. < Sans. *khanda, < khand, break.*]**

cane, kên, *i. vt.* [CANEL; CA'NING.] **1.** To strike or beat with a cane. **2.** To bottom or back with cane, as a chair. **II. n. 1.** A walking-stick. **2.** A slender, flexible woody stem, or a plant with such a stem, as a rattan, or the sugar-cane. [Gr.^L of *kanna, reed.*] — **cane's-brake**, *n.* Land overgrown with canes.

ca-nine', ca-nain', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a dog. [*L. caninus, < canis, dog.*]

can'is-ter, can'is-tgr, *n. 1.* A metal case, as for tea, coffee, or spices. **2.** A metallic cylinder filled with bullets to be fired from a cannon. [*Gr.^L kanistron, < kanna, reed.*]

can'ker, can'kr, *v. I. t.* To infect with canker; eat away or into like a canker; corrode; corrupt. **II. i.** To fester.

can'ker, *n. 1.* Any ulcerous sore with a tendency to gangrene; a group of small ulcers in the mouth. **2.** A disease of fruit-trees. **3.** Any secret or spreading evil. **4.** An insect de-

structive to fruit-trees. **can'ker-worm**†. [*L.^{AS} cancer, cancer.*]

can'ni-bal, can'i-bal. **I. a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or their feasts. **II. n.** A human being that eats human flesh; also, an animal that devours its own species. [*< Sp. Canibales (< Caribes, Caribs).*] — **can'ni-bal-ism**, *n.* — **can'ni-bal-is'tic**, *a.*

can'non, *n.* [CAN'NONS or CAN'NON, *pl.*] A large tubular weapon for discharging heavy shot; a great gun. [*L.L.^F cannon, tube, < Gr.^L kanna, reed.*] — **can'non-ade'**, can'un-êd', *v.* [-A'DED; -A'DING.] **I. t.** To attack with cannon-shot. **II. t.** To fire cannon repeatedly. — **can'non-ade'**, *n.* A continued attack with or discharge of cannon. — **can'non-er**, *n.* A soldier who serves as gunner. **can'non-ier**†.



can'not, can'gt. Can not. See CAN†, *v.*

ca-noe', ca-nû', *n.* A light boat propelled by paddles. [*< HaytianSp. canoa.*]

can'on, can'gn, *n. 1.* A rule or law; standard; criterion. **2.** The books of the Bible that are recognized by the Church as inspired. [*< Gr.^L & AS kanôn, rule.*]

can'on², *n.* A dignitary of the Church of England. [*< LL.^{OF} canonicus, CANONICAL.*]

ca-ñon', [câ-nyôn' or can'yun, *n.* A deep gorge or ravine. [Sp. cañon.]

ca-non'ic-al, [ca-nen'ic-al, ca-nen'ic, *a. 1.*

ca-non'ic, [Belonging to or characteristic of the canon of Scripture. **2.** Regular; lawful; accepted or approved. [*< Gr.^L kanônikos, < kanôn; see CANON¹.*] — **ca-non'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **can'on-ic'is-ty**, can'gn-is'ti, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

ca-non'ic-als, ca-nen'ic-alz, *n. pl.* Official robes, as of the clergy.

can'on-ize, can'gn-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To declare to be or regard as a saint. [*< L.L. canon, see CANON¹.*] — **can'on-i-za'tion**, *n.*

can'o-py, can'o-pi. **I. vt.** [-PIED; -PY-ING.] To cover with or as with a canopy. **II. n.** [-PIES', *pl.*] A suspended covering as over a throne, shrine, bed, etc. [*< Gr.^F kônôpeion, bed with mosquito-curtains.*]

cant¹, cant, *v. I. t.* To set slantingly; tip up; tilt. **II. i.** To tilt; slant.

cant², *vt. & vi.* To talk with affected religiousness. [*< L. canto, freq. of cano, sing.*]

cant¹, *n.* An inclination or tipping; a slope or set to one side. [*< LL.^{OF} cantus, corner.*]

cant³, *n. 1.* Hypocritical or ostentatious religious talk. **2. Any technical or professional phraseology. [*< L.^{OF} cantus, song.*]**

can't, cant. [Colloq.] Can not.

can'ta-loup, can'ta-lûp, *n.* A variety of muskmelon. [F.]

can-ta'ta, can'tâ-tq, *n. Mus.* A choral composition in the style of oratorio. [It.]

can-teen', can-tin', *n. Mil. 1.* A soldiers' drinking-flask. **2.** A sutlers' refreshment and liquor-shop. [*< It.^F cantina, cellar.*]

can'ter, can'tgr. **I. vt. & vi.** To ride or move at a canter. **II. n. A moderate, easy gallop. [*< CANTERBURY, in allusion to the pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury.*]**

can'ti-cl(e), can'ti-cl, *n. 1.* A non-metrical

flû† (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

hymn, to be chanted. **2.** [C-] *pl.* The Song of Solomon. [*L. canticulum*, < *canto*, sing.]
can'ti-lev'er, can'ti-lev'gr, *n.* **1.** A heavy



Cantilever Bridge.

bracket supporting a balcony, or the like. **2.** One of two long bracket-like trusses, reaching toward each other from opposite piers, and joining to form a bridge. [*CANT*¹, *n.*, + *LEVER*.] **can'ta-lev'er**; **can'ta**-[or-**te**-or-**ti**]-liv'er†.

can'to, can'tō, *n.* A division of a poem. [*L.*¹ *cantus*, song.]

can'ton, can'ten, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To divide into cantons. **2.** To assign to quarters. **II. i.** To enter into cantonments.

can'ton, *n.* **1.** A district, as of the Swiss confederation. **2.** The rectangular part of a flag next the staff. [F.]—**can'ton-ment**, *n.* A place for lodging troops, as in a town.

can'vas, can'vas, *n.* A heavy, strong cloth of various grades, used for sails, painting, or embroidery. [*L.*^{OF} *cannabis*, hemp.]

can'vass, can'vas, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To go about a district to solicit (votes, etc.); traverse (a district) for solicitation; personally solicit. **2.** To examine; scrutinize; sift. **II. i.** To go about soliciting votes, orders, or the like. [*CANVAS*, *n.*; orig. meaning 'sift through canvas.']

—**can'vass-er**, *n.* One who canvasses; one who solicits trade from house to house.

can'vass, *n.* **1.** The going about to solicit orders, interest, or votes. **2.** A detailed examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

caout'chouc, cā'chuc, *n.* India-rubber. [*< S.-Am.*^F *cauchou*.]

cap, cap, *v.* [*CAPPED*¹; *CAP'PING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To put a cap on; cover; crown; complete; also to excel. **2.** To doff the cap to in salutation. **II. i.** To uncover the head, as in salutation.

cap, *n.* A covering without a brim, to be worn upon the head; a covering at the top or end of anything. [*< LL.*^{AS} *cappa*, hood, cape.]

ca'pa-ble, kē'pa-bl, *a.* Having adequate ability or capacity to do or to receive; efficient; able; qualified; competent. [*< L.*^{LF} *capio*, take, hold.]-**ca'pa-ble'i-ty**, kē'pa-bl'i-ti, *n.* [-*TIES*², *pl.*] The state or quality of being capable. **ca'pa-ble-ness**†, -**ca'pa-bly**, *adv.*

ca'pa-cious, ca-pē'shūs, *a.* Able to contain or receive much; spacious; roomy. [*< L.* *capax*, < *capio*, hold.]-**ly**, *adv.* -**ness**, *n.*

ca-pac'i-tate, ca-pas'i-tēt, *vt.* [-*TA'*^{TED}²; -*TA'*^{TING}.] To render capable; qualify in law.

ca-pac'i-ty, ca-pas'i-ti, *n.* [-*TIES*², *pl.*] **1.** Ability to receive or contain; cubic extent;

carrying power or space. **2.** Adequate mental power to receive, understand, etc.; ability; talent; capability. **3.** Specific position, character, or office. **4.** Legal qualification. [*< L.*^F *capacitas*, < *capax*; see *CAPACIOUS*.]

cap'-a-pie', cap'-a-pi', *adv.* From head to foot. [OF.]

ca-par'i-son, ca-par'i-sun. **I. vt.** To put housings on; clothe richly. **II. n.** **1.** Decorative trappings for a horse. **2.** Showy or sumptuous apparel. [*< LL.*^{EP+OF} *cappa*, cape.]

cape¹, kēp, *n.* A point of land extending into the sea or a lake. [*< F. cap*, < *L. caput*, head.]

cape², *n.* A circular sleeveless upper garment; a short cloak. [*< LL.*^F *cappa*, cape.]

ca'per, kē'per, *vi.* To leap playfully; frisk. [*< L.*¹ *capereolus*, dim. of *capere*, capra, goat.]

ca'per¹, *n.* Leaping or frisking; prank; antic.

ca'per², *n. pl.* The flower-buds of a low shrub of Mediterranean countries, used as a condiment. [*< Ar.*^{OT+P} *kabbār*, caper.]

cap'il-la-ry, cap'i-lē-ri. **I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like hair; fine; slender; having a hair-like bore, as a tube or vessel; also, pertaining to such a tube. **II. n.** [-*RIES*², *pl.*] A minute vessel, as those connecting the arteries and veins; any tube with a fine bore. [*< L. capillaris*, < *capillus*, hair.]**

cap'i-tal, cap'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Standing at the head or beginning; chief; principal; excellent; admirable. **2.** Of or pertaining to the death penalty; punishable with death. [*< L.*^F *capitalis*, < *caput* (*capit*), head.]-**cap'i-tal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Excellently. **2.** So as to deserve death.

cap'i-tal¹, *n.* **1.** A chief city or town; the seat of government. **2.** A large letter used at the beginning of a sentence, of a proper name, etc. [*< CAPITAL*, *a.*]

cap'i-tal², *n.* **1.** Wealth employed in or available for production. **2.** Resources or advantages. [*< LL.*^F *capitale*, property.]

cap'i-tal³, *n.* The upper member of a column or pillar. [*< L. capitulum*, dim. of *caput* (*capit*), head.]

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* An owner of capital.

cap'i-tal-ize¹, cap'i-tal-iz, *vt.* [-*IZED*; -*I'ZING*.] To begin with a capital letter.

cap'i-tal-ize², *vt.* [-*IZED*; -*I'ZING*.] To convert into capital or cash.

cap'i-ta'tion, cap'i-tē'shun, *n.* An individual assessment or tax. [*< L. caput*, head.]

Cap'i-tol, cap'i-təl, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The official building of Congress or of a State legislature; a state-house. **2.** The temple of Jupiter Maximus in ancient Rome or the hill on which it stood. [*< L. capitolum*, < *caput* (*capit*), head.]

ca-pit'u-late, ca-pit'yu-lēt, *vt. & vi.* [-*LA'*^{TED}²; -*LA'*^{TING}.] To surrender on stipulated terms; make terms. [*< L.*¹ *capitulum*, chapter, < *caput*, head.]-**ca-pit'u-la'tion**, *n.* A conditional surrender, or the instrument embodying it; a charter or treaty.

ca'pon, kē'pun, *a.* A cock gelded to improve the flesh and increase growth. [*< Gr.*^{L+AS} *kapōn*, capon.]



Egyptian Capital.

papū, gsk; at, ālr; element, thēy, usēge; it, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

ca-price', *ca-pris'*, *n.* A sudden unreasonable change of mood or opinion; a whim; freak; also, a capricious disposition; anything capricious. [*F.*—*ca-pri-cious*, *ca-prish'us*, *a.* Characterized by or resulting from caprice; fickle; whimsical. *-ly*, *adv.* *-ness*, *n.*

Cap'ri-corn, *cap'ri-cörn*, *n.* A constellation or sign of the zodiac. [*< L. caper (capr-), goat, + cornu, horn.*]

cap'si-cum, *cap'si-cum*, *n.* The plant producing red pepper, or its fruit. [*< L. capsä, box.*]

cap-size', *cap-säiz'*, *vt. & vi.* [*CAP-SIZED'*; *CAP-SI'ZING.*] To upset or overturn. [*Ult. < L. caput, head.*]

cap'stan, *cap'stan*, *n.* An upright windlass for hoisting anchors, etc. [*L.^F capistrum, a halter.*]

cap'sule, *cap'sül*, *n.* 1. A dry dehiscent seed-vessel, as of a pink or a lily. 2. A small case, shell, cap, or seal. [*F.*]

cap'tain, *cap'ten*, *n.* The commander of a vessel, or of a company of soldiers; a chief; leader. [*< L.^F capit (capit-), head.*—*cap'tain-ey*, *n.* [*-CI-ES', pl.*] The position, rank, or term of office of a captain. *cap'tain-ship*.

cap'tion, *cap'shun*, *n.* 1. A title, introduction, or heading. 2. An arrest. [*< L. captio(n-), < capio, take.*]

cap'tious, *cap'shus*, *a.* 1. Apt to find fault; hypercritical. 2. Perplexing; sophistical. [*< L.^F captiosus, deceptive.* *-ly*, *adv.* *-ness*, *n.*

cap'ti-vate, *cap'ti-vët*, *vt.* [*-VA'TED'; -VA'TING.*] To charm; win; fascinate. [*< L. captivatus, < captivus, CAPTIVE.*]

cap'tiv(e), *cap'tiv*. 1. *a.* Taken prisoner; held in confinement or bondage. *II. n.* 1. One captured and held in confinement or restraint; a prisoner. 2. One who is held captive in will and feeling. [*< L. captivus, < captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]—*cap-tiv'i-ty*, *n.* The state of being held captive; thraldom.—*cap'tor*, *n.* One who takes or holds captive.

cap'ture, *cap'chur* or *-tjür*. 1. *vt.* [*CAP-TURED*; *CAP-TUR-ING.*] To take captive; take possession of; catch; gain; win. *II. n.* 1. A capturing, or being captured. 2. The person or thing captured. [*F.*, *< L. captura, < captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]

car, *cär*, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] A vehicle for use on a railroad. 2. A wheeled vehicle; chariot. 3. The basket of a balloon or the like. [*< OF. car; of Celtic origin.*]

car'a-bine, *n.* Same as CARBINE.

car'a-mel, *car'a-mel*, *n.* 1. A confection of sugar, butter, etc. 2. Burnt sugar. [*F.*]

car'at, *car'at*, *n.* 1. A twenty-fourth part of the fineness of gold. 2. A unit of weight for gems, about 3.2 grains. [*F.*]

car'a-van, *car'a-van*, *n.* An Oriental armed company of traders, pilgrims, etc.; traveling company or menagerie. [*< Per.^{Sp+P} kâravân, caravan.*—*car'a-van'sa-ry*, *car'a-van'sa-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] An Oriental hostelry or inn.

car'a-vel, *car'a-vel*, *n.* A light fleet vessel of Spain and Portugal in the 15th century. See *illus.* in next column. [*< Gr.^L karabos, light ship.*]

car'a-way, *car'a-wë*, *n.* A European biennial herb; also, its fruit, the so-called seeds. [*< Ar.^{Sp} al, the, + karwiyâ, caraway.*]

car'bine, *cär'bain*, *n.* A horseman's rifle or musket. [*< F. cirabin.*—*car'bi-neer'*, *cär'*.

bi-nir', *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine.

car-bolic, *cär-bol'ic*, *a.*

Of, pertaining to, or derived from carbon and oil; of or pertaining to coal-tar oil. [*< CARBON + L. oleum, oil.*]

—**carbolic acid**, a caustic poison, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

car'bon, *cär'bön*, *n.* A non-metallic chemical element found in all organic substances, and in the coals, etc; pure charcoal; also, anything made of carbon. [*< L. carbo(n-), coal.*]

—**car'bo-na'ceous**, *cär'bo-né'shius*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or yielding carbon.—**car'bon-ate**, *cär'bén-ët*, *I. vt.* [*-A'TED'; -A'TING.*] To charge with carbonic acid. *II. n.* A salt of carbonic acid.—**car-bon'ic**, *cär'bön'ic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from carbon.—**carbonic acid**, a heavy, colorless, incombustible gas, produced in the respiration of animals and in the decay or combustion of organic matter.—**car'bon-if-erous**, *a.* Containing or yielding carbon or coal.—**car'bon-ize**, *cär'bén-äiz*, *vt.* [*-IZED; -I'ZING.*] To reduce to carbon; coat or charge with carbon.

car'boy, *cär'boi*, *n.* A large glass bottle enclosed in a box or in wickerwork, for corrosive acids, etc. [*< Per. qarabä, demijohn.*]

car'bun'cle, *cär'bun'cl*, *n.* 1. A malignant boil; anthrax. 2. *Mineral.* A gem of brilliant fire and deep red color. [*< L.^{OF} carbunculus, dim. of carbo(n-), coal.*]

car'cass, *cär'cas*, *n.* 1. The dead body of **car'case**, { an animal. 2. The frame, as of a house or ship. 3. A bomb filled with an inflammable substance. [*< OF. carcass.*]

card^d, *cärd*, *vt.* To comb, dress, or cleanse with a card. See *CARD*², *n.*

card¹, *n.* 1. A piece of cardboard bearing a name, address, business, etc., or symbols for use in certain games. 2. Cardboard. [*< Gr.^{L+P} chartë, leaf of paper.*—*card'board*¹, *n.* A thin pasteboard of fine quality and finish.

card², *n.* A wire-toothed brush for carding wool, etc., or for currying cattle and horses. [*< L.^L carduus, thistle.*]

car'di-ac, *cär'di-ac*. Pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the heart.

car'di-nal, *cär'di-nal*, *a.* 1. Of prime importance; chief; fundamental; principal. 2. Of a rich red color; vermilion. [*< L. cardinalis, pertaining to a hinge, important.*]

car'di-nal, *n.* 1. One of the princes of the Roman Catholic Church, constituting the Pope's chief advisory council. 2. A cardinal-bird. 3. A short, hooded cloak worn by women in the 18th century. 4. A bright and rich red color. [*< L. cardinalis;*



Caravel.

Cardi-nal-bird.
1/7.

flütjûre (future); **äisle**; **au** (out); **öil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

see CARDINAL, *a.* — **car'di-nal-ate**, *n.* The rank, dignity, or term of office of a cardinal. **car'di-nal-shipt**. — **car'di-nal-bird**, *n.* An American, cardinal-red, crested finch; red-bird.

care, *cār, vi.* [CARED; CAR'ING.] 1. To be interested or concerned for some person or thing. 2. To be inclined or disposed; desire.

care, *n.* 1. Anxiety or concern; solicitude. 2. Responsible charge or oversight. 3. Watchful regard or attention; heed. 4. Any object of solicitude or guardianship. [*< AS. caru, cearu.*] — **care'ful**, *a.* Exercising, marked by, or done with care; attentive and prudent; circumspect. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.** — **care'less**, *a.* 1. Neglectful; indifferent; heedless. 2. Free from solicitude or anxiety; light-hearted. 3. Negligent; easy. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

ca-reen', *ca-rin', vt. & vi.* To tip or incline to one side, as a vessel. [*< L. F. caring, keel.*]

ca-reer', *ca-rir', i. vt.* To move with a swift, free, and headlong motion. **II. n.** A free and swift course; a swift run or charge; a life or period of notable achievement. [*< F. carrière, < OF. cariere, road.*]

ca-ress', *ca-res', i. vt.* To touch or handle endearingly; fondle; embrace; pet; treat with favor. **II. n.** The act of fondling; a gentle, affectionate movement. [*< LL. ⁿ caritia, dearness, < L. carus, dear.*]

car'et, *car'et, n.* A sign (A) placed below a line, denoting an omission. [*L., there is wanting, < carere, want.*]

car'go, *cār'gō, n.* Goods and merchandise taken on board of a vessel; lading; load. [*Sp.*]

car'i-bou, *car'i-bū, n.* The North-American reindeer. [*Canadian F.*]

car'i-ca-ture, *car'i-ca-chūr or -tūr, i. vt.* [*-TURED; -TUR'ING.*] To represent so as to make ridiculous; travesty; burlesque. **II. n.** 1. A picture or description marked by ridiculous exaggeration or distortion; burlesque. 2. The act or art of caricaturing. [*F.*] — **car'i-ca-tur-ist**, *n.* A maker of caricatures.



Caribou Antlers.

ca'ries, *kē'ri-iz or cā'ri-ēs, n.* Ulceration and decay of a bone or of a tooth. [*F.*] — **ca'ri-ous**, *a.* Affected with caries; decayed.

car'i-ole, *car'i-ōl, n.* A small carriage. [*F.*]

car'l, *cār'l, n.* [*Dial. or Poet.*] A stout fellow; rustic; churl. [*< AS. carl.*]

car'man, *cār'mān, n.* [*CAR'MEN, pl.*] One who drives a car or cart.

car'mine, *cār'min, n.* A rich purplish-red color; a pigment prepared from cochineal; rouge. [*< Ar. ^{sp} qirmazi, crimson.*]

car'nage, *cār'nēj, n.* Extensive and bloody slaughter; massacre; also, the bodies of the slain. [*< L. ⁿ caro (carn-), flesh.*]

car'nal, *cār'nal, a.* Pertaining to the fleshly nature or to bodily appetites; sensual; formerly, worldly; not spiritual. [*< L. carnalis, < caro, flesh.*] — **car'nal-i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being carnal; sensuality. — **car'nal-ize**, *vt.* To make carnal. — **car'nal-ly**, *adv.*

car-na'tion, *cār-nē'shun, n.* 1. Flesh-color. 2. A pink of southern Europe. [*< L. F. caro (carn-), flesh.*]

car-ne'lian, *cār-nē'lian, n.* A clear red chalcid, often cut as a gem. [*< L. F. cornu, horn.*] **cor-ne'lian**.

car'ni-val, *cār'ni-val, n.* 1. A period of festival and gaiety, just before Lent. 2. Any gay festival or revel. [*< L. ^{ll} carn, flesh, + levo, take away, lighten.*]

car-niv'o-rous, *cār-niv'o-rus, a.* Eating or living on flesh. [*< L. caro (carn-), flesh, + voro, devour.*] — **car-niv'o-ra**, *n. pl.* An order of carnivorous mammals. — **car'ni-vore**, *n.* One of the Carnivora.

car'ol, *car'ol, i. vt. & vi.* [*CAR'OL(ED) or CAR'OLL(ED); CAR'OL-ING or CAR'OL-LING.*] To utter in song, as a bird; sing; warble. **II. n.** A song of joy; the warbling of birds; a hymn of religious joy. [*< OF. carole.*]

car'om, *car'om, i. vt.* To make a glancing movement. **II. n.** The impact of a billiard-ball against two other balls in succession, or the stroke producing it. [*Abbr. of F. carambole.*] **can'non** [*Eng.*]; **car'rom**.

ca-rot'id, *ca-rot'id, i. a.* Of, pertaining to, or near one of the carotids. — **al**. **II. n.** One of the great arteries of the neck. **carotid artery**. [*< Gr. karōtī(d)-a, carotid artery.*]

ca-rou'sal, *ca-rau'zal, n.* A jovial feast or banquet; boisterous revelry.

ca-rouse', *ca-rauz', i. vi.* [*CA-ROUSED'; CA-ROUS'ING.*] To drink deeply and boisterously. **II. n.** A carousal; a bumper. [*< G. ^{of} gar, completely, + aus, out.*]

carp, *cārp, vt.* To find fault unreasonably; cavil. [*< Ice. karpja, boast.*]

carp, *n.* [*CARP, formerly CARPS, pl.*] A freshwater food-fish. [*< LL. ^{of} carpa, carp.*]

car'pal, *cār'pal, a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the wrist. [*< Gr. karpōs, wrist.*]

car'pel, *cār'pel, n.* A one-celled pistil or seed-vessel. [*< Gr. karpōs, fruit.*] — **car'pel-um**.

car'pen-ter, *cār'pen-ter, n.* A builder or repairer of wooden structures. [*< L. ^{of} carpentum, two-wheeled carriage.*] — **car'pen-try**, *n.* The art, trade, or work of a carpenter.

car'pet, *cār'pet, i. vt.* To cover with or as with a carpet. **II. n. A heavy ornamental floor-covering; also, the fabric used for it. [*< LL. ^{of} carpsa, thick woolen cloth.*] — **car'pet-bag**, *n.* A hand-bag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting. — **car'pet-ing**, *n.* 1. Material used for carpets; carpets collectively. 2. The act of covering with or as with carpet.**

car'riage, *car'ij, n.* 1. A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons. 2. That which carries something, as in a machine. 3. Transportation; the charge for, or cost of, carrying. 4. Deportment; bearing. 5. That which is carried. [*< OF. cariage, < carier, carry.*]

car'ri-er, *car'i-ēr, n.* One who or that which carries.

car'ri-on, *car'i-un, n.* Dead and putrefying flesh; a carcass. [*< L. ^{ll} caro, flesh.*]

car'rot, *car'ot, n.* A reddish-yellow edible root, or the plant producing it. [*< Gr. ^l F. karōton, carrot.*] — **car'rot-y**, *a.* Like a carrot; reddish-yellow.

car'ry, *car'l, v.* [*CAR'RIED; car'id; CAR'RY-ING.*] 1. *t. 1.* To bear, or cause to be borne from one place to another; transport; convey. 2. To bear in mind; contain; include; com-

prise; involve; imply. **3.** To lead; urge; move; influence. **4.** To transfer; remove; extend. **5.** To win; capture. **6.** To bear up; sustain; hold. **7.** To demean or conduct; bear; behave. **8.** [U.S.] To keep on hand. **II. i. 1.** To act as a carrier. **2.** To have or exert impelling or propelling power. [*L.^{OF} carrus, cart.*]

carry, *car'ī*, *n.* [*CAR'RIES*², *pl.*] A portage. **carry-all'**, *car'i-əl'*, *n.* A one-horse four-wheeled covered vehicle. [*Corr.* of *CARIOLE*.]

cart¹, *cārt*, *v.* **I. t.** To convey or carry in or as in a cart. **II. i. t.** To drive or use a cart. — **cart'age**, *n.* The act or cost of carting. — **cart'er**, *n.* One who drives a cart; a teamster.

cart, *n.* **1.** A heavy two-wheeled vehicle, for carrying loads. **2.** A light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, as for pleasure. [*< Ice. kartr.*] **carte**¹, *cārt*, *n.* A card or paper; a bill of fare. [*F., card.*] — **carte blanche**, *cārt blānsh*, an order signed in blank to be filled up at discretion; unconditional permission or authority. [*F.*]

carte², *n.* A position in fencing. [*< F. quarté*, *lit.* fourth.]

cart'el, *cār'tel*, *n.* **1.** A written official agreement, as for the exchange of prisoners. **2.** A written challenge, as to single combat. [*F.*]

cart'i-lage, *cār'ti-lāj*, *n.* A tough, elastic animal tissue; gristle. [*F.*] — **car'ti-lag'i-nous**, *cār'ti-lāj'i-nus*, *a.* **1.** Of or like cartilage; gristly. **2.** Having a gristly skeleton, as sharks.

car-toon', *cār-tūn'*, *n.* **1.** A sketch for a fresco or mosaic. **2.** A caricature. [*< L.^{It+P} charta*; see *CARD*¹, *n.*]

car'tridge, *cār'trij*, *n.* A charge for a firearm or for blasting, enclosed in a case or shell. [*Corr.* *< F. cartouche*, cartridge.] — **blank cartridge**, a cartridge containing powder only.

carv(e), *cārv*, *v.* [*CARV(E)D*; *CARV'ING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To cut figures or designs upon. **2.** To make by cutting or chiseling; sculpture. **3.** To cut up, as cooked meat. **II. i. 1.** To make carved work or figures. **2.** To cut up cooked meat served at table. [*< AS. ceorfan*.] — **carv'er**, *n.* **1.** One who carves. **2.** A carving-knife. — **carv'ing**, *n.* The act of one who carves.

cas-cade¹, *cas-kād'*, *n.* A small waterfall. [*F.*]

case, *kēs*, *vt.* [*CAS'ED*; *CA'SING*.] To cover with a case; incase.

case¹, *n.* **1.** The state of things in a given instance, real or hypothetical. **2.** An event; contingency. **3.** A particular instance or example; in law, a cause of action; a suit; an action. **4.** State; physical condition or situation; plight. **5.** *Gram.* The relation of a noun, pronoun, or adjective to other words, or its form indicating the relation. [*< L.^F casus, event.*]

case², *n.* **1.** A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept; quantity or number so contained; a set. **2.** *Print.* A tray, with compartments for holding type. [*< L.^F capsā, box, < capio, receive.*]

case-hard'en, *kēs'hārd'n*, *vt.* **1.** To harden by carbonizing the surface of (iron). **2.** To make callous or insensible.

case-mate, *kēs'mēt*, *n.* A vaulted chamber in a fortification, or an armored bulkhead on shipboard, with openings for guns. [*F.*]

case'ment, *kēs'ment*, *n.* A hinged window-sash; a window. [*< LL. casamentum, house-frame.*]

ca'se-ous, *kē'se-us*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cheese; cheesy. [*< L. caseus, cheese.*]

cash¹, *cash*, *vt.* To convert into cash, as a check. **cash**², *n.* Current money in hand. [*< OF. casse, box.*]

cash³, *n.* [*CASH*, *pl.*] A coin of China, worth one-fifth of a cent. [*< Tamil kāsū, small coin.*]

cash-ier', *cash-īr'*, *vt.* To dismiss in disgrace, as a military officer. [*< L.^{OF+D} cassō, destroy.*]

cash-ier', *n.* A custodian of money; a cash-keeper or paymaster. [*< F. cassier, < caisse, casse, money-box.*]

cash'mere, *cash'mīr*, *n.* A fine, soft, costly fabric made from the wool of the Cashmere goat. [*< Cashmere (state in the Himalayas).*]

ca-si'no, *ca-si'nō*, *n.* **1.** A room or building for public resort and diversion. **2.** A summer-house, or the like, as in Italy. **3.** A game of cards. [*It., dim. of casa, house.*]

cask, *cask*, *n.* A barrel-shaped wooden vessel, or the quantity it will hold. [*< Sp.^F casco, cask.*]

cas'ket, *cgs'ket*, *n.* **1.** A small box or chest, as for jewels or other precious articles. **2.** [U.S.] A burial-case. [*< F. cassette, dim. of casse, chest.*]

casque, *cqsk*, *n.* A helmet; a helmet-like protuberance. [*F.*]

cas-sa'va, *cas-sā'vā*, *n.* **1.** One of various tropical American shrubs or herbs; manioc. **2.** Tapioca. [*< Haytian^{SP+P} kasabi.*]

cas'sia, *cash'iā*, *n.* A coarse variety of cinnamon; also, the tree yielding it. [*L.*]

cas'si-mere, *cas'i-mīr*, *n.* A woolen cloth for men's wear. [*< F. casimir, = CASHMERE.*]

cas'sock, *cas'ec*, *n.* *Ecol.* A close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, as worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. [*It.^F casacca, greatcoat.*]

cas'so-wa-ry, *cas'o-wē-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES*², *pl.*] A large, fleet, ostrich-like bird of Australia. [*< Malay kas-suwaris, cassowary.*]

cast, *cqst*, *v.* [*CAST*; *CAST'ING*.] **I. t. 1.** To throw with force; fling; hurl. **2.** To throw off, out, or over; emit; let fall; shed. **3.** To deposit; give; as, to cast a vote. **4.** To direct or turn; impute. **5.** To make a cast of; found; stereotype. **6.** To compute; reckon up; calculate. **7.** *Theat.* (1) To assign, as for a part. (2) To distribute the parts of (a play). **8.** *Law.* To defeat in a suit. **II. i. 1.** To take shape in a mold, as metal. **2.** To make a computation. [*< Ice. kasta, throw.*]

cast, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing; anything thrown, or the distance to which it is or may be thrown. **2.** An object founded or run in or as in a mold. **3.** An impression, as in wax or plaster. **4.** A characteristic formation; stamp; shade. **5.** A twist; warp; squint. **6.** *Theat.* The distribution of parts to performers.

cas'ta-net, *cas'ta-net*, *n.* A pair of small clappers, used as an accompaniment to song or dance. See *illus.* on next page. [*< L.^{SP} castanea, chestnut.*]



Helmeted Cassowary.

1/50

fū'tūre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

cast'a-way, cəst'a-wē, *n.* One who is wrecked or abandoned; an outcast.

caste, cəst, *n.* One of the hereditary classes into which society is divided in Hindustan; a social class. [*< L. Fc casus*, pure.]

cas-tel-la'-ted, cəst'le-tēd, *pa.*

1. Having battlements; built like a castle; fortified. **2.** Having a castle or castles.



Castanets.

cast'er, | cəst'ər, -ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that **cast's**, which casts. **2.** A cruet for condiments. **3.** A small (swiveling) roller fastened under an article of furniture, etc.

cas'ti-gate, cas'ti-gēt, *vt.* [*-GA'TED*; *-GA'TING*.] To punish with or as with the rod; chastise. [*< L. casus*, pure, + *ago*, make.]

-cas'ti-ga'tion, cas'ti-gē'shun, *n.* A whipping; severe rebuke or criticism.

casting, cəst'ing, *n.* The act of casting, or any metal object cast in a mold.

cas'tile, cəst'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [*CAS'TIL(E)D*; *CAS'TLING*.] **1.** To place in or as in a castle; fortify.

2. Chess. To change simultaneously the relative positions of king and castle. **II. n. 1.** A strong fortress; a castle-like building; any place of rightful defense and security. **2. Chess.** A castle-shaped piece; a rook. [*< L. AS castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort.]

cas'tor, cəst'ər, *n.* **1.** A beaver, or its fur; a fur, silk, or other hat. **2.** A heavy fabric for overcoats, etc. [*< Gr. L. kastōr*, beaver.]

cast'or, *n.* Same as **CAS'TER**.

cas'tor-oil, cəst'ər-oil', *n.* A thick vegetable oil: used as a cathartic.

cas'trate, cas'trēt, *vt.* To emasculate; geld; mutilate. [*< L. castrō*, castrate.]

cas'u-al, cazh'yū-əl, *a.* Occurring by chance; accidental; unusual. [*< L. LL. F casus*, chance.]

-cas'u-al-ly, *adv.* **-cas'u-al-ty**, cazh'yū-əl-ti, *n.* [*-TI-ES*, *pl.*] **1.** A fatal or serious accident. **2.** A chance occurrence.

cas'u-ist-ry, cazh'yū-ist-ri, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*]

1. The determination of duty in doubtful cases. **2.** Sophistical reasoning. [*< L. F casus*, case.]

-cas'u-ist, *n.* **1.** An expert in casuistry. **2.** A moral sophist. **-cas'u-is'tic**, *a.* **cas'u-is'tic-ally**, *adv.* **-c's'u-is'tic-ally**, *adv.*

cat, cat, *n.* **1.** A domesticated carnivorous mammal, kept to kill mice and rats and as a pet. **2.** Any related or similar animal, as a lion, tiger, or polecat. **3.** One of various fishes.

cat'fish''t. **4.** A purchase for hoisting an anchor. **5.** A whip with nine lashes, formerly used in army and navy. **cat'o-nine's tails**''t. [*< AS. cat*.] **-cat'boat**, *n.* A small one-masted sailboat. **-cat'gut**, *n.* A very tough cord, made from the intestines of animals, for stringing musical instruments, etc. **-cat'mint**''n. An aromatic herb of which cats are fond. **cat'nip**''t. **-cats'paw**''t. *n.* **1.** A person used as a tool or dupe. **2. Naut.** A light wind barely ruffling the water. **cat's'paw**''t. **-cat'sup**''n. Same as **CATCHUP**.

cata-, prefaz. Down; against; under; wholly; used in words of Greek origin, becoming *cat-* before a vowel and *cath-* before the aspirate. [*< Gr. kata*, down, against, through, concerning.]

cat'a-clysm, cat'a-clizm, *n.* An overwhelming flood, convulsion, or catastrophe. [*< Gr. kata*, down, + *klyzō*, wash.]

cat'a-comb, cat'a-cōm, *n.* An underground gallery used as a burial-place. [*< Gr. L. F kata*, down, + *kumbō*, hollow.]

cat'a-lep-sy, cat'a-lep-si, *n.* A sudden suspension of consciousness, with muscular rigidity. [*< Gr. kata*, down, + *lambanō*, seize.]

-cat'a-lep'tic, *a. & n.*

cat'a-logue, cat'a-log. **I. vt.** [*-LOGUED*; *-LOGU-ING*.] To make a catalogue of; insert in a catalogue. **II. n.** An alphabetical list of names, persons, or things. [*< Gr. F kata*, entirely, + *legō*, reckon.]

ca-tal'pa, ca-tal'pa, *n.* A tree of China, Japan, and North America, having large, ovate leaves, large bell-shaped flowers, and long slender pods. [*< Am. Ind.*]

cat'a-ma-ran', cat'a-ma-ran', *n.* **1.** A long, narrow raft with outrigger. **2.** A pleasure-boat with twin hulls. [*< Tamil katta-maram*, tied wood.]

cat'a-mount, cat'a-maunt, *n.* A wildcat, **cat'a-plasm**, cat'a-plazm, *n.* *Med.* A pontic. [*< Gr. kata*, down, + *plassō*, form.]

cat'a-pult, cat'a-pult, *n.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones or other heavy missiles. [*< Gr. L. katapeltes*.]

cat'a-ract, cat'a-ract, *n.* **1.** A great waterfall. **2.** Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye. [*< Gr. kata*, down, + *arasso*, dash.]

ca-tarrh', ca-tār', *n.* Exaggerated secretion from a mucous membrane, especially of the throat and head. [*< Gr. L. kata*, down, + *rheō*, flow.] **-ca-tarrh'al**, *a.*

cat-as'tro-phe, cat-as'tro-fe, *n.* **1.** Any final event; dénouement; a fatal conclusion; great and sudden misfortune. **2. Geol.** A sudden, violent change; cataclysm. [*< Gr. katas'trophē*, *< kata*, down, + *strophō*, turn.]

cat'bird, cat'berd', *n.* A small slate-colored North-American thrush: named from its cat-like cry.



Catbird. 1/14

catch, catch, *vt.* [*CAUGHT*, cōt; *CATCH'ING*.]

I. t. **1.** To take, seize, or come upon, as something departing or fleeing; take captive; capture. **2.** To entrap; ensnare; surprise. **3.** To seize and hold; grasp; engage; captivate. **4.** To apprehend or perceive clearly, as something faint or evanescent. **5.** To contract, as a disease; incur, as an injury, etc. **II. i. 1.** To seize or attempt to seize something: with *at*. **2. Baseball.** To act as catcher. **3.** To become entangled or fastened. **4.** To be communicated or communicable, as a disease. [*< L. OF capto*, freq. of *capio*, take.] **-catch'er**, *n.* **-catch'ing**, *pa.* Infectious; captivating. **-catch'pen**''ny. **I. a.** Cheap, poor, and showy. **II. n.** [*-NIES*, *pl.*] An inferior article, made merely to sell.

catch, n. **1.** The act of catching. **2.** That which catches or fastens; a fastening. **3.** That which is or may be caught or gained. **4.** An artful trick. **5.** An impediment; a break. **6. Mus.** A round; a scrap of song.

catch'up, catch'up, *n.* A spiced condiment for meats. [*< E. Ind. kitjap*.]

cat'e-chism, cat'e-kizm, *n.* A short religious treatise in the form of question and answer. [*< Gr. kata, down, + echō, sound.*]

—**cat'e-chet'ic**, -al, cat'e-ke't'ic, -al, *a.* Of or pertaining to oral instruction; consisting of question and answer.

cat'e-chize, -chise, cat'e-caiz, *vt.* [-CHIZED, -CHISED; -CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING.] To interrogate solemnly; instruct as by catechism.

—**cat'e-chist**, *n.* One who catechizes.

cat'e-chi'zer or **-ser't**.

cat'e-chu, cat'e-chū, *n.* An astringent extract from various East-Indian and African plants. [*< Malay kachu.*]

cat'e-go'ry, cat'e-gō'ri, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] A class of things existing or conceived of as existing. [*< Gr. katēgoria, accusation, assertion.*] —**cat'e-gor'ic-al**, cat'e-ger'ic-al, *a.* Without qualification; absolute; positive; unequivocal. —**ly**, *adv.*

cat'er, kē'ter, *vi.* To furnish food or entertainment. [*< OF. acater, buy.*] —**cat'er-er**, *n.*

cat'er-pil'lar, cat'er-pil'ar, *n.* The larva of a butterfly, or of some other insects.

cat'er-waul, cat'er-wēl, *vi.* To utter a discordant cry like a cat. [*Imitative.*]

ca-thar'tic, ca-thār'tic. *I. a.* Purgative; purifying. *II. n.* A purgative medicine. [*< Gr. kathartikos, < katharos, pure.*]

ca-the'dral, ca-thī'dral, *n.* The chief church of a diocese; the bishop's church, containing his official chair or throne; used also adjectivally. [*< Gr. kathedra, seat.*]

ca-th'ode, cath'ōd, *n.* The negative pole of a galvanic battery. [*< Gr. kata, down, + hodos, way.*]

Cath'o-lic, cath'o-lic. *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to the whole Christian church. *2.* Pertaining to the Church of Rome. *3. [c.]* Large-minded; liberal; comprehensive; broad; general; universal. *II. n.* A member of the Roman Catholic Church. —**Ca-thol'i-cism**, ca-thel'i-sizm, *n.* The doctrine and practise of the Roman Catholic Church. —**ca-th'o-lic'i-ty**, cath'o-lis'i-ti, *n. 1.* Comprehensiveness in views, tastes, and sympathies; liberality; breadth. *2.* Universal prevalence or acceptance; universality.

cat'kin, cat'kin, *n. Bot.* A deciduous scaly spike of flowers, as in the willow; an ament or cattail. [*< MD. katteken, dim. of kätte, cat.*]

cat'tle, cat'l, *n. pl.* Domesticated bovine animals. [*< LL. capitale, property.*]

Cau-ca'sian, cō-cash'ian or cō-kē'sian, *n.* A member of the white division of the human species. —**Cau-ca'sian**, *a.*

cau'cus, cō'cus, *n.* [U. S.] A private or preliminary meeting of members of a political party to select candidates or concert measures. [*< the Caucus Club, Boston, < Algonkin cau-cawus, Chickahominy cockarouse, counselor.*]

cau'dal, cō'dal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the tail. [*< L. cauda, tail.*] —**cau'dal-ly**, *adv.*

cau'dle, cō'dl, *n.* A warm drink of wine, eggs, etc. [*< L. calidus, warm.*]

caught, cōt, *imp.* of CATCH, *v.*

caul, cōl, *n.* A membrane, as a fold of the peritoneum. [*< OF. cale, cap.*]

caul'dron, cōl'drōn, *n.* Same as CALDRON.

cau'li-flow'er, cō'lī-flau'gr, *n.* The fleshy edible head of a variety of cabbage; also, the plant. [*< L. caulis, cabbage, + FLOWER.*]

caulk, caulk'er, etc. Same as CALK, etc.

cause, cōz. *I. vt.* [CAUSED; CAUS'ING.] To be the cause of; produce; effect; induce; compel. *II. n. 1.* The power or efficient agent producing any thing or event. *2.* A reason. *3.* A great enterprise or movement. *4. Law.* An action or suit. *5.* Behalf; interest; also, purpose; aim; called in philosophy *final cause*. [*< L. causa, cause.*] —**caus'al**, *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, involving, or expressing a cause. —**caus'al-i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES', *pl.*] *1.* The relation of cause and effect. *2.* Causal action or agency. —**caus'ation**, *n.* The principle of causality; causative power, action, or agency; causation. —**caus'a-tive**, *a.* Effective as a cause; expressing cause; causal. —**cause'less**, *a. 1.* Having no just cause; groundless. *2.* Uncaused; self-produced. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

cause'way, cōz'wē', *n.* A raised road or way, as over marshy ground. [*< causey (< LL. calcio, tread) + way.*] —**cau'sey**.

caus'tic, cōs'tic. *I. a.* Corroding; corrosive; stinging; sarcastic. *II. n.* A caustic substance. [*< Gr. kausitikos, < kaō, burn.*] —**caus'tic-i-ty**, cōs-tis'i-ti, *n.* **caus'tic-ness**.

cau'ter-ize, or **-ise**, cō'ter-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To sear with a caustic drug or a heated iron; make callous or insensible.

—**cau'ter-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

cau'ter-y, cō'ter-i, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] The application of a caustic; a cauterizing agent. [*< Gr. kautērion, dim. of kautēr, a searing iron.*]

cau'tion, cō'shun. *I. vt.* To advise to be cautious; warn. *II. n. 1.* Care to avoid injury or misfortune; prudence; wariness. *2.* An admonition or warning. [*< L. cautio(n), < caveo, beware.*] —**cau'tion-a-ry**, cō'shun-g-ri, *a.* Constituting or conveying a warning; admonitory. —**cau'tious**, cō'shus, *a.* Exercising or manifesting caution; wary; prudent. —**cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* —**cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

cav'al-cade, cav'al-kēd', *n.* A company of riders; a parade. [F., < L. caballus, horse.]

cav'a-lier, cav'ā-līr'. *I. a.* Free and easy; offhand; also, haughty or supercilious. *II. n. 1. [C.]* An adherent of the Stuarts of England as opposed to the Puritans. *2.* A horseman; knight; lover; escort. [F., < It. cavaliere, < L. caballus, horse.] —**ly**, *adv.*

cav'al-ry, cav'al-ri, *n.* Mounted troops.

cave, kēv. *I. vt. & vi.* [CAVED; CA'VING.] To hollow out; cause to fall in; give way; fall in. *II. n.* A natural cavity beneath the surface of the earth. [*< L. cavea, < cavus, hollow.*]

cav'ern, cav'grn, *n.* A large cave; a den; cavity. [*< L. caverna, < cavus, hollow.*] —**cav'ern-ous**, cav'grn-us, *a.* Consisting of or containing caverns; like a cavern; hollow; hollow-sounding. —**cav'ern-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cav'i-ar, cav'i-ār', *n.* The salted roe of the sturgeon. [*< Turk. khavyār.*]

cav'il, cav'il. *I. vi.* [CAV'IL(E)D or CAV'ILL(E)D; CAV'IL-ING or CAV'IL-LING.] To pick flaws, or raise frivolous objections. *II. n.* A captious objection; cavilling. [*< L. cavillor, < cavilla, jeering.*] —**cav'il-er**, cav'il-er, *n.*

cav'i-ty, cav'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES', *pl.*] A hollow or sunken space; hole. [*< L. cavus, hollow.*]

caw, cō. *I. vi.* To cry like a crow. *II. n.* The cry of a crow. [*Imitative.*]

Cay-enne, kē-en', *n.* Red pepper. [*< F. Cayenne, town in Guiana.*]

fiutūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

cay'man, kē'man, *n.* A tropical American alligator. [*< Sp.; of Carib. origin.*]

cease, sis, *v.* [*CEASED'; CEAS'ING.*] *I. t.* To leave off or discontinue (one's own action).

II. i. To come to an end; stop; desist. [*< L.^F cesso, freq. of cedo, yield.*] — **cease'less**, sis'les, *a.* Continuing without pause or stop. — **cease'less-ly**, *adv.* — **cease'less-ness**, *n.*

ce'dar, sī'dar. *I. a.* Pertaining to cedar. *II. n.* A large tree of the pine family, having evergreen leaves and fragrant wood. [*< Gr. L.^{OF} kedros, cedar-tree.*]

cede, sid, *vt.* [*CE'DED'; CE'DING.*] To yield or give up; surrender title to; transfer: said especially of territory. [*< L. cedo, yield.*]

cell, sil, *vt.* To furnish with a ceiling; line the roof of. [*< F. ciel, < L. cœlum, heaven, sky.*] — **ceil'ing**, sil'ing, *n.* The overhead covering of a room; internal sheathing, as of a vessel.

cel'e-brate, sel'e-brēt, *vt.* [*-BRA'TED'; -BRA'TING.*] *1.* To commemorate joyfully; keep; observe. *2.* To make famous, as by song or poem. *3.* To observe with solemn rites. [*< L. celebratus, < celebr, renowned.*] — **cel'e-brant**, *n.* One who celebrates, as mass. — **cel'e-bra'tion**, pa. *1.* Famous. *2.* Performed with customary rites. — **cel'e-bra'tion**, *n.* The act, time, or means of celebrating; a festal observance. — **cel'e-br'i-ty**, sel'e-br'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] *1.* The being celebrated. *2.* A celebrated person.

cel'er'i-ty, sel'er'i-ti, *n.* Quickness; speed; rapidity. [*< L.^F celeritas, < celer, swift.*]

cel'er-y, sel'er-i, *n.* A biennial herb, whose blanched stems are used as a salad. [*< Gr.^F selinon, parsley.*]

ce-less'tial, se-les'chal or -tial. *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the sky or heaven; heavenly; divine. *2.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or dominion. *II. n. 1.* A heavenly being. *2.* [*C.*] A Chinese. [*< L.^{OF} cœlum, heaven.*] — **-ly**, *adv.*

cel'i-ba-cy, sel'i-ba-si, *n.* The state of being unmarried. [*< L. cælebs, unmarried.*]

— **cel'i-bate**, *n.* An unmarried person.

cell, sel, *n. 1.* A small chamber, space, or cavity. *2.* A minute vesicle of a living organism. *3. Etec.* A single element of a voltaic battery. [*< L.^{OF} cella, small room.*]

cell'lar, sel'ar, *n.* An underground room, as under a building. [*< L.^F cellarium, pantry, < cella, cell.*] — **cel'lar-age**, *n.* A cellar or cellars; storage in a cellar or the charge for it.

cel'lu-lar, sel'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a cell or cells; consisting of or containing cells. [*< L. cellula, dim. of cella, cell.*]

cel'lu-loid, sel'yu-loid, *n.* A hard elastic compound, prepared from guncotton and camphor, etc., under hydraulic pressure. [*< L. cellula, little cell, + -oid.*]

Kelt, /selt, kelt, *n.* A member of the branch Kelt of the Aryan family, that includes the Irish, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and low Bretons. [*< Gr. L.^F Keltai, Celts.*] — **Celt'ic**, Kelt'ic.

self'ic, kel'tic. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts. *II. n.* The language of the Celts.

celt, *n.* A prehistoric implement or weapon of stone or bronze. See *illus.* in preceding column. [*< L. celtas, stone-chisel.*]

ce-ment', sē-ment', *v. I. t.* To cover with or unite by cement. *II. i.* To cohere.

ce-ment', *n. 1.* A substance for joining objects by adhesion; hence, any bond of union. *2.* A mortar-like substance for producing a hard, smooth, or water-proof surface. [*< L.^{OF} cæmentum, < cædo, cut.*]

cem'en-ta'tion, sem'en-tē'shun, *n. 1.* The act of cementing. *2.* A process of making steel by heating wrought iron in charcoal.

cem'e-ter-y, sem'e-ter-i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] A place for the burial of the dead. [*< Gr. koimētērion, < kimaō, lie down.*]

cen'o-bite, sen'o-bit, *n.* A monk. [*< Gr.^{LL} koinos, common, + bēos, life.*]

— **cen'o-bit'ic**, cen'o-bit'ic-al, *a.*

cen'o-taph, sen'o-tqf, *n.* An empty tomb. [*< Gr.^L kenos, empty, + taphos, tomb.*]

cen'ser, sen'ser, *n.* A vessel for burning incense. [*< L.^{OF} incensum, INCENSE.*]

cen'sor, sen'ser, *n. 1.* An official examiner of manuscripts, empowered to prohibit their publication. *2.* Any one who censures or arraigns; a critic. *3.* An ancient Roman magistrate. [*L., < censo, judge.*] — **cen-so'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a censor. — **cen-so'ri-ous**, *a.* Given to censure; judging severely; faultfinding. — **cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **cen-sor-ship**, *n.* The office, term, or powers of a censor or critic.

cen'sure, sen'shur. *I. vt.* [*cen'SURED;* *cen'SURING.*] To blame; condemn; reprimand. *II. n. 1.* The act of censuring; disapproval or blame. *2.* Reprimand. [*< L.^F censura, < censeo, judge.*] — **cen'sur-a-ble**, *a.* Deserving censure; blameworthy.

cen'sus, sen'sus, *n.* An official numbering of the people of a country. [*L., < censeo, assess.*]

cent, sent, *n. 1.*

The one-hundredth part of a dollar. *2.* Centum or cento, hundred; an abbreviation, chiefly in the phrase *per cent*. See *PER*. [*< L.^F centum, hundred.*]

cen-tare', sūn-tār', *n.* See *METRIC SYSTEM*.

cen'taur, sen'tār', *n.* A fabled monster, half man and half horse. [*< Gr. kentauros.*]

cen'te-na-ry, sen'te-nār-i. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred or a century. *II. n.* [*-RIES, pl.*]

A hundredth anniversary. *2.* A period of a hundred years. [*< L. centum, hundred.*] — **cen'te-na'ri-an**, *n.* One who has reached the age of one hundred years.



Centaur.



Celts.
1, 2, 3. Prehistoric European bronze celts. 4. American celt of polished stone.

cen-ten'ni-al, sen-ten'i-ál. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary. **II. n.** A hundredth anniversary. [*< L. centum, hundred, + annus, a year.*]

cen'ter, { sen'ter, *v.* [CEN'TERED, CEN'TRED;
cen'tre, { CEN'TER-ING, CEN'TRING.] **I. t.** To place in or on a center; draw to a center; determine the center of. **II. i.** To be or converge in the center.

cen'ter, { *n.* 1. The middle point; that point
cen'tre, { within a circle which is equally distant from every point of the circumference.
2. A point of attraction or convergence; focal point. [*< Gr.^L kentron, < kenteō, prick.*]

—**cen'ter-** [or **-tre-'bit'**, *n.* A bit with a cutting edge that revolves about a central point.

cen-tes'i-mal, sen-tes'i-mál, *a.* 1. One-hundredth. 2. Pertaining to progression by hundreds. [*< L. centesimus, hundredth.*]

cen-ti-grade, sen'ti-gréd, *a.* Graduated to a scale of a hundred. [On the centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is zero and its boiling-point 100°.] [*< L. centum, hundred; and see GRADE, n.*]

cen-ti-gram or **-gramme**, sen'ti-gram, cen'ti-lí'ter or -lít're, sen'ti-lí'ter, cen'ti-me'ter or -me'tre, sen'ti-mí'ter. See METRIC SYSTEM under METRIC.

cen-ti-ped, { sen'ti-ped, -píd, *n.* A many-
cen'ti-pede, { legged insect. [*< L. centum, hundred, + ped- (s), foot.*]

cen'tral, sen'trál, *a.* Of or pertaining to or acting from the center; chief. **-ly, adv.**

cen'tral-ize or **-ise**, sen'trál-íz, *vt. & vi.* [—IZED; —'IZING.] To make central; bring or come to a center; concentrate.

—**cen'tral-i-za-tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* The concentration of control in a central authority.

cen'tre, *n.* Same as CENTER.

cen'tric, sen'trík, *a.* Central; related to a nerve-center. **cen'tric-al**, -al-ly, *adv.*

cen-trif'u-gal, sen-tríf'yú-gál, *a.* 1. Directed or tending away from a center; radiating. 2. Employing centrifugal force. [*< L. centrum, CENTER, + fugio, flee.*] **-ly, adv.**

cen-trip'e-tal, sen-tríp'e-tál, *a.* Directed, tending, or drawing toward a center. [*< L. centrum, CENTER, + peto, seek.*] **-ly, adv.**

cen-tu-ple, sen'tiu-pl, *a.* Increased a hundredfold. [*< L.^F centum, hundred, + plico, fold.*]

cen-tu'ri-on, sen-tiū' [or -tū']rí-un, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A captain of a century.

cen-tu-ry, sen'chu-ri or -tū-ri, *n.* [—RIES, *pl.*] 1. A period of 100 years. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A body of foot-soldiers (at one time 100 men); one-sixtieth of a legion. (2) A division of the Roman people. 3. A hundred things of the same kind. [*< L. centuria, < centum, hundred.*] — **cen-tu-ry-plant'**, *n.* The American aloe, formerly supposed to flower once in a century.

ceph-al'ic, sef-al'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, on,

in, or near the head. [*< Gr.^L kephalē, head.*]
cer-am'ic, ser-am'ic, *a.* Pertaining to pottery. [*< Gr. keramos, potters' clay.*]

ce'rate, sí'rèt, *n.* *Pharm.* An ointment of oil or lard, with wax, etc. [*< L. cera, wax.*]

ce'ra'ted, sí'rè'téd, *a.* Covered with wax.

ce're-al, sí'rē-ál, *a.* Pertaining to edible grain. **II. n.** A grain, or a grain-yielding plant. [*< L. Cerealis, < Ceres, goddess of corn.*]

cer'e-bel'lum, ser'e-bel'um, *n.* [—BEL'LA, -bel'a, *pl.*] *Anal.* The little or hinder brain. [*L., dim. of cerebrum, brain.*]

cer'e-brum, ser'e-brum, *n.* [—BRA, -bro, *pl.*] The upper and anterior part of the brain; assumed to be the seat of thought and will. [*L.*]

—**cer'e-bral**, ser'e-brál, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the brain; mental. **cer'e-bral-**—**cer'e-brat'ion**, ser'e-bré'shún, *n.* Brain-action, conscious or unconscious.

cere'ment, sí'r'ment, *n.* A garment or wrapping for the dead. [*< F. cirément, a waxing.*]

cer'e-mo-ny, ser'e-mo-ni, *n.* [—NIES, *pl.*] 1. A formal act, rite, or observance, or a series of them. 2. Observance of etiquette; formal civility. [*< L. caeremonia, ceremony.*]

—**cer'e-mo-ni-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to ceremony; ritual; formal. **II. n.** A system of rules of ceremony; ritual; etiquette; ceremony. **-ly, adv.**—**cer'e-mo-ni-ous**, *a.* Observant of or conducted with ceremony; formal. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

cer'tain, sér'ten, *a.* 1. Sure, as matter of fact, expectation, purpose, efficacy, or effect. 2. Having a settled conviction; assured; confident; positive. 3. Indefinite; one; some; as, a certain man. [*< L.^{OF} certus, < cerno, determine.*] — **cer'tain-ly**, sér'ten-li, *adv.—**cer'tain-ty**, sér'ten-ti, *n.* [—TIES, *pl.*] 1. The quality or fact of being certain. 2. A known truth. 3. Precision; accuracy.*

cer-tifi-cate, sér-tíf'i-két, *I. vt.* [—CA'TED, -CA'TING.] To furnish with or attest by a certificate. **II. n.** A written declaration or testimonial. — **cer-ti'fi-ca-tion**, *n.* The act of certifying.

cer'ti-fy, sér'ti-fai, *v.* [—FIED; —FY'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To give certain knowledge of (a thing); attest. 2. To make a positive statement to (a person); assure. **II. i.** To make attestation. [*< L.^F certus (see CERTAIN); and see -FY.*]

cer'ti-tude, sér'ti-tiūd, *n.* 1. Perfect assurance; confidence. 2. Assured fact or reality; sureness and precision.

ce-ru-le-an, se-rú'le-an, *a.* Of a deep clear blue; sky-blue. [*< L. caeruleus, dark-blue.*]

cer'vi-cal, sér'vi-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near a neck. [*< L. cervix, neck.*]

ces-sa'tion, ses-sé'shún, *n.* A ceasing; stop; pause. [*< L. cessatio(n), < cesso; see CEASE.*]

ces'sion, ses'hún, *n.* The act of ceding; surrender. [*< L.^F cessio(n), < cedo, yield.*]

cess'pool', ses'púl', *n.* A covered well or pit for the drainage from sinks, etc. [*< Gael. sos, dirty mess; + POOL.*] **cess'pit'**, *n.*

chafe, chéf, *v.* [CHAFED; CHA'PING.] **I. t. 1.** To injure or make sore by rubbing; gall. **2.** To fret; irritate; annoy. **3.** To try to make warm by rubbing. **II. i. 1.** To rub so as to wear; become abraded. **2.** To be irritated; fret; fume. [*< L.^{OF} caleo, glow, + facio, make.*]



Century-plant.

to flower once in a century.

flū'ti-gure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

chaff¹, *chgf*, *v*. [Colloq.] To poke fun at; banter; ridicule. [Var. of CHAFE, *v*.]

chaff¹, *n*. 1. The external envelopes or husks of grain; also, straw or hay cut fine. 2. Refuse; trifles collectively. [*< AS. ceaf.*]

chaff², *n*. Good-natured raillery; banter.

chaffer, *chaf'gr*. *I. vt.* 1. To dispute about price. 2. To talk idly; chatter. *II. n.* A disputatious bargaining. [*< AS. ceāp, bargain. + faru, journey.*] — **chaffer-er**, *n.*

chaffinch, *chaf'inch*, *n.* A European song-finch. [*< CHAFF*¹, *n.*, + *FINCH*.]

chafing-dish¹, *chē'fing-dish*¹, *n.* A vessel for holding live coals, a lamp, or hot water, for heating or cooking.

chagr¹, *sho-grin*¹. *I. vt.* To humiliate; mortify. *II. n.* The vexation of disappointment and wounded pride; mortification. [*F.*]

chain, *chēn*. *I. vt.* To fasten, as with a chain. *II. n.* 1. A string of interlinked rings or links, serving to bind, drag, ornament, or hold. 2. Shackles; bonds; enthrallment; usually in the plural. 3. Any connected series; a succession; range, as of mountains. 4. A surveyor's measuring-line of 100 links. [*L.F. catena, chain.*] — **chain-gang**¹, *n.* A gang of convicts compelled to work in chains. — **chain-pump**, *n.* A pump that raises water by means of buckets or disks on an endless chain passing through a tube.

chair, *chār*. *I. vt.* To put into or carry in a chair; install in office. *II. n.* 1. A movable seat with four legs and a back. 2. A seat of office, as of a professor or moderator; also, the office or officer; a chairman. 3. Railway. An iron block for holding rails in place. 4. A sedan. [*< F. chaire, < Gr. kathēdra, seat.*]

chairman, *chār'man*, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] 1. One who presides over an assembly. 2. One of the carriers of a sedan-chair.

chaise, *shēz*, *n.* 1. A two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle for two persons. 2. A light four-wheeled carriage. [*F.*]

chalcedony, *cal-sed'o-ny*, *cal-sed'o-ni*, *n.* Mineral. A waxy, translucent quartz. [*< Gr. Chalkēdōn (town in Asia Minor).*] — **chalcedony**⁺, *n.*

chal'dron, *chōl'drun*, *n.* A weight or measure for coal and coke. (Eng. 32 to 36 bu., U. S. 2,500 to 2,900 lbs.). [*< F. chaudron.*]

cha'let¹, *shg'lē*¹, *n.* A Swiss cottage. [*< Swiss chalet.*]

chal'ice, *chal'is*, *n.* A cup used in the Lord's Supper. [*< L.F. calix (calic), cup.*]

chalk, *chōk*. *I. vt.* To put chalk on or in; mark with chalk. *II. n.* A soft, white, compact limestone, or a piece of it, used for marking or drawing. [*< L.AS. calc (calc), lime.*]

chalky, *a*. Of, containing, or like chalk.

challenge, *chal'enj*, *v*. [*-LENGED; -LENGING.*] *I. t.* 1. To dare (a person) to a contest or trial; call out to a duel. 2. To invite or defy (scrutiny or proof). 3. To claim as one's due. 4. To call in question; dispute; object to (a juror, voter, or vote). 5. *Mil.* To utter a challenge to, as a sentry. *II. i.* To dare or defy any one.



French Chaise of 1760.

chal'enge, *n.* 1. A call or defiance to personal contest. 2. A formal objection or exception against a person or thing. 3. A sentry's call, requiring one to halt and give the countersign. [*< L.F. calumnia; see CALUMNY.*]

— **chal'len-ger**, *n.*

chal-lyb'e-ate, *ca-lib'ē-et or -ēt*, *a*. Impregnated with iron. [*< Gr. chalyps, steel.*]

cham'ber, *chēm'bgr*, *n.* 1. A room in a dwelling-house, especially a bedroom. 2. *pl.* [Eng.] A suite of rooms or offices. 3. A hall where an assembly meets; also, the assembly. 4. An enclosed space, as at the breech of a gun. [*< L.F. camera, vault.*] — **cham'ber-lain**, *chēm'ber-len*, *n.* 1. A palace official. 2. A steward or treasurer. — **cham'ber-maid**², *n.* A woman having care of bedchambers.

cha-me-le-on, *ca-mi'le-on*, *n.* A lizard that has the power of changing its color. [*Gr. chamai, on the ground, + leōn, lion.*]

cham'fer, *cham'fer*. *I. vt.* To cut a channel in; bevel. *II. n.* A groove or channel; a bevel.

cham'ois, *sham'i or sham'we*, *n.* 1. A mountain antelope of Europe and Asia. 2. A soft leather. [*F.*]

cham'o-mile, *n.* Same as CAMOMILE.

champ¹, *champ*, *vt. & vi.* To bite impatiently, as a horse the bit. [*< Swed. dial. kamsa, chew with difficulty.*]

champ-pagne¹, *sham-pēn*¹, *n.* An effervescent wine, especially from Champagne, France.

cham-paign¹, *sham-pēn*¹. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to level ground or open country. *II. n.* Flat and open ground. [*< LL.F. campania; see CAMPAIGN.*] — **champ-pagne**¹, *n.*

cham'pi-on, *cham'pi-un*. *I. vt.* To act as the champion of; contend for; advocate. *II. n.* 1. Originally, one who fought in behalf of another; one who defends a person, principle, etc. 2. The victor in an open contest. [*< L. LL.F. campus, field.*] — **cham'pi-on-ship**, *n.* The state or position of a champion.

chance, *chqns*. *I. vt.* [*CHANCED; CHANCING.*] 1. To occur accidentally; happen. 2. To come unexpectedly or undesignedly (on or upon). *II. a.* Occurring by chance; casual.

III. n. 1. Fortune; luck. 2. An accident. 3. A favorable conjuncture of circumstances; opportunity. 4. Probability; contingency; likelihood. [*< LL.F. cadentia, < L. cado, fall.*]

chan'cel, *chan'sel*, *n.* The space about the altar in a church, for the clergy. [*OF.*]

chan'cel-lor, *chqn'sel-er*, *n.* 1. A high officer of state or of a university. 2. A judicial officer sitting in a court of chancery or equity. [*< LL.F. cancellarius, usher of a law-court.*]

— **Lord High C.**, in Great Britain, the highest judicial officer of the crown. — **chan'cel-ship**, *n.* The office of a chancellor.

chan'cer-y, *chqn'ser-i*, *n.* A court of equity; formerly, in England, the court presided over by the Lord High Chancellor. [*< LL.F. cancellarius; see CHANCELLOR.*]

chan'de-lier¹, *shan'de-lir*¹, *n.* A branched support for lights suspended from a ceiling. [*< L. LL.F. candelā, CANDLE.*]

chand'ler, *chand'ler*, *n.* A trader; dealer, especially in candles; as, a tallow-chandler. [*< F. chandelier, chandler, candlestick.*]

— **chand'ler-y**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] A chandler's shop or goods; place for keeping candles.

change, chènj, *v.* [CHANGED; CHAN'GING.]

1. t. 1. To make different; convert; alter.
2. To exchange; interchange. **II. i.** 'To become different; vary.—**change'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
change'a-bl(e)-ness, —**change'a-bl(e)**, chènj'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being changed.
2. Likely to change; inconstant. —**change'a-bly**, *adv.* —**change'ful**, chènj'ful, *a.* Full of or given to change.—**change'less**, *a.* Free from change; immutable.—**chan'ger**, *n.*

change, n. **1.** The act or fact of changing; alteration; substitution, or something used in substitution. **2.** Small money. **3.** A place for general transaction of business. See EXCHANGE. [< LL.^f cambium, exchange.]

change'ling, chènj'ling, *n.* **1.** An ill-favored child supposed to have been substituted by fairies for a beautiful one stolen away. **2.** A fickle person; used also adjactively.

chan'nel, chan'el. **I. vt.** [CHAN'NELED OF CHAN'NELLED; CHAN'NEL-ING or CHAN'NEL-LING.] To cut or wear channels in. **II. n.** The bed of a stream; deep part of a river; a wide strait; any groove or passage. [< L.^{or} canalis, water-pipe.]

chant, chngt. **I. vt. & vi.** To sing, as to a chant; sing. **II. n.** A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm; a psalm or canticle so recited; a song; melody. [< L.^f cantus, < cano, sing.] **chaunt**, —**chant'er**, *n.* **chant'or**; **chaunt'er**, —**chant'ress**, *n. fem.*

chan'ti-cleer, chan'ti-clir, *n.* A cock. [< F. chanter, CHANT, + chair, CLEAR.]

cha'os, ché'os, *n.* A condition of utter disorder and confusion, as the unformed primal state of the universe. [< Gr.^f chaos, < chainô, gape.] —**cha-ot'ic**, ké-ot'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like chaos; unformed; disordered.

chap, chap, *vt. & vi.* [CHAPPED or CHAPT; CHAP'PING.] To crack and roughen, as the skin.

chap¹, n. A crack, as in the skin.

chap², n. [Colloq.] A fellow; lad.

chap³, chop, n. A jaw; in the plural, the mouth and cheeks. [< Ice. kjaþr, jaw.]

chap'ar-ral', chap'a-ral', *n.* A tangle of dwarf oak, low thorny shrubs, etc. [< Sp., < chaparra, evergreen oak.]

cha'peau', shq'pô', *n.* [CHA'PEAUX', shq'pôz', *pl.*] A hat; especially, a plumed or military hat. [F.]

chap'el, chap'el, *n.* **1.** A place of worship other than a large and regular church. **2.** A chapel service. [< LL.^{or} capella, dim. of cappa, cape, cope (orig. of a saint, held as a relic).]

chap'er-on, shap'er-on. **I. vt.** To act as chaperon to. **II. n.** A woman who acts as attendant or protector of a young unmarried woman in public. [F.] **chap'er-one**, —**chap'er-on-age**, *n.*

chap'fal'ten, [chep'fêl'n, *a.* Having the **chop'fal'ten**, [chap or jaw drooping; hence, dejected; crestfallen.

chap'lain, chap'lén, *n.* A clergyman having official charge of religious services, as of a legislature, a regiment, or a ship. [< F. chapelain.]

—**chap'lain-cy**, *n.* [—**ciest**, *pl.*] The office of a chaplain. **chap'lain-ship**.

chap'let, chap'let, *n.* A wreath or garland; necklace; rosary. [< F. chaplet.]

chap'man, chap'man, *n.* [CHAP'MEN, *pl.*] A pedler. [< AS. cēap, trade, + man, man.]

chap'ter, chap'ter, *n.* **1.** A division of a book. **2.** The clergy of a cathedral. **3.** A branch of a society. [< L.^f capitulum, dim. of caput, head.]

char, chûr, *vt. & vi.* [CHARRED; CHAR'RING.] To scorch or be scorched; burn to charcoal.

char'ac-ter, car'ac-ter. **I. vt.** To impress, engrave, or depict; characterize. **II. n. 1.** The quality, or qualities, distinguishing any person or class, especially high qualities; moral force. **2.** Reputation. **3.** A representation; assumed part; rôle; also, the person holding or represented as holding it. **4.** A figure engraved, written, or printed; mark; sign; letter. [< Gr. charaktēr, an engraved mark, < charassō, engrave.] —**char'ac-ter-is'tic**, *a.* Distinguishing; marking specifically. **II. n.** A distinctive feature; peculiarity. —**-al-ly**, *adv.*

char'ac-ter-ize or **-ise**, car'ac-ter-aiz, *vt.* [—**IZED**; —**-IZING**.] **1.** To describe; designate. **2.** To be a mark or peculiarity of; distinguish.

—**char'ac-ter-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* **cha-rade'**, sha-réd' or shq'réd', *n.* An enigma given in representation. [F.]

char'coal', chûr'côl', *n.* A black, porous substance, obtained by the imperfect combustion of wood in an air-tight kiln; nearly pure carbon. [< AS. cearcian, crack, + COAL.]

charge, chûrj, *v.* [CHARGED; CHAR'GING.] **I. t. 1.** To lay or impose something upon, as a load, trust, or requirement; exhort; instruct; enjoin. **2.** To set or state as a price; demand. **3.** To set down or record something as due from; debit. **4.** To accuse. **5.** To make an onset upon. **6.** To emblazon, as with heraldic emblems. **II. i. 1.** To demand or fix a price. **2.** To make an onset. [< F. charger, < LL. carrico, < L. carrus, car.]

charge, n. 1. The quantity put or to be put into a firearm, a furnace, etc. **2.** Care and custody, or that which is under one's care. **3.** A price; entry of indebtedness; tax; expense; cost. **4.** An address of instruction or admonition. **5.** An accusation. **6.** An impetuous onset; also, the signal for it. **7.** A heraldic figure or device; a bearing.

charge'a-bl(e), chûrj'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being or rightfully to be charged.

char'ger, chûr'jér, *n. 1.* One who or that which charges; a war-horse. **2.** A large dish.

char'i-ly, châr'i-li, *adv.* In a chary manner.

char'i-ness, châr'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being chary.

char'i-ot, châr'i-et, *n. 1.* *Antiq.* A two-wheeled vehicle used in war and in racing. **2.** An ornate four-wheeled carriage. [OF.] —**char'i-ot-eer'**, *n.* One who drives a chariot.

char'i-ty, châr'i-ti, *n.* [—**TIES**, *pl.*] **1.** Liberality to the poor; almsgiving; alms. **2.** An institution for the help of the needy. **3.** Readiness to overlook faults; leniency. **4.** Benevolence; Christian love. [< L.^f carita(-)s, < carus, dear.] —**char'i-ta-bl(e)**, châr'i-ta-bl, *a.* Beneficent; generous; considerate; lenient; indulgent. —**-ness**, *n.* —**-ty-bl-y**, *adv.*

char'la-tan, shâr'la-tan, *n.* A pretender, as to medical knowledge; quack. [F.] —**char'la-tan-ry**, *n.* **char'la-tan-ism**.

charm, chûrm, *v. I. t. 1.* To put a spell upon; captivate; fascinate; delight. **2.** To

flûtiŋgŋre (future); aïsle; au (out); ôil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, inŋk; thin.

protect as by a spell. **II. i.** To act like a charm; be fascinating. — **charm'er, n.**
charm, chārm, n. 1. The power of alluring or delighting; fascination; also, that which charms; beauty. **2.** A magical spell; amulet. [*< F. charme, < L. carmen, song.*]
charm'ing, chārm'ing, pa. Having power to charm. — **ly, adv. -ness, n.**
char'nel, chārn'el, I. a. Sepulchral. **II. n.** A sepulcher. **char'nel-house"t.** [*< L. carō (carn-), flesh.*]
chart, chārt, I. d. vt. To lay out on a chart. **II. n.** A map, as for the use of navigators. [*< Gr. L. of chartē, leaf of paper.*]
char'ter, chārt'ēr, I. vt. 1. To hire by charter. **2.** To establish by charter. **II. n. 1.** An act of incorporation. **2.** A document granting special rights or privileges. **3.** A lease of a vessel, a railroad train, etc. [*< L. of chartula, dim. of charta; see CHART, n.*]
char'wom'an, chārwum'an, n. [Eng.] A chorewoman.
char'y, chāri' or chē'ri, a. 1. Cautious; wary. **2.** Careful; prudent; sparing. [*< AS. cearyg, sorrowful, sad, < ceary, care.*]
chase, chēs, v. [CHASED; CHAS'ING.] I. t. 1. To follow with intent to catch, obtain, etc.; pursue. **2.** To drive away; dispel. **II. i. t.** To follow in pursuit; run swiftly. [*< OF. chacier, < L. capto; see CATCH, v.*]
chase"t, vt. To ornament by indenting.
chase', n. 1. Earnest pursuit. **2.** That which is pursued. **3.** The practise of hunting; hunters collectively; the hunt. **4.** [Eng.] A private game-preserve.
chase", n. 1. A frame into which type is fastened for printing. **2.** The forward part of a cannon. **3.** A groove; trough; trench. [*< OF. chasce, < L. capsā; see CASE", n.*]
chasm, cazm, n. A yawning hollow; deep gorge. [*< Gr. chasma, < chainō, gape.*]
chaste, chēst, a. 1. Sexually pure; modest; virtuous. **2.** Pure in style. [*< L. castus, pure.*]
—chaste'ly, adv. —chaste'ness, n.
cha'sten, chē'sn, vt. 1. To discipline by pain or trial. **2.** To moderate; soften. **3.** To refine; purify. **4.** To chastise.
chas-tise', chas-toiz', vt. [CHAS-TISED'; CHAS-TI'SING.] 1. To correct with the rod. **2.** To punish, as an enemy. [*< CHASTEN.*]
chas-tize", — chas'tise-ment, chas'tiz-ment, n. The infliction of punishment, especially for the benefit of the sufferer.
chas'ti-ty, chas'ti-ti, n. The state or quality of being chaste; purity.
chat, chat, I. n. [CHAT'TED"; CHAT'TING.] To converse in an easy manner. **II. n.** Easy and familiar speech. [Short for CHATTER.]
chā'teau', French Château.
shō'tō', [CHĀ'TEAUX'; shō'tōz', pl.] A castle; country mansion. [F.]
chat'tel, chat'el, n. Law. An article of personal property; a movable. [*< OF. chatel.*]



chat'ter, chat'ēr, I. vt. & vi. 1. To click (the teeth) rapidly together, as in shivering. **2.** To talk fast and trivially. **3.** To make rapid and indistinct sounds, as a monkey. **II. n. 1.** Idle prattle. **2.** Jabbering, as of a monkey. **3.** A rattling of the teeth. [Imitative.] — **chat'ter-box", n.** A voluble talker.
chat'ty, chat'i, a. Given to chat; loquacious.
chat'ty, n. An East-Indian porous water-jar.
cheap, chīp, a. Bearing or bringing a low price; hence, poor; mean. [*< AS. cēap, trade (in phrase good cheap).*] — **cheap'en, chīp'n, vt. & vi. 1.** To make or become cheap. **2.** To beat down the price of; chaffer or bargain for. — **cheap'ly, adv. — cheap'ness, n.**
cheat, chīt, vt. & vi. To deceive or defraud; impose upon; delude; beguile. [Abbr. of ES-CHEAT, v.] — **cheat'er, n.**
cheat, n. 1. A fraud; imposture. **2.** A swindler. **3.** A weed; chess.
check, chec, v. I. t. 1. To restrain by force or suddenly; stop; curb. **2.** To mark with a check or checks; hence, to test by comparison. **3.** To attach a check to, or obtain one for. **4.** To put in check, as in chess. **5.** To rebuke; reprove. **II. i. t.** To pause; halt.
check, n. 1. A checking or being checked. **2.** That which checks, as a check-rein. **3.** A written order for money, drawn upon a bank or banker. **4.** A numbered tag, or the like, to identify the owner of an article. **5.** A mark for verification, as in an account. **6.** A square in a checkered surface; any checkered pattern. **7.** In chess, an attack or menace to the king. [*< F. échec, < Per. shāh, king.*]
check'er, check'ēr, vt. To mark with squares or crossed lines; diversify.
check'er, n. 1. A piece in the game of checkers. **2.** A square in a checker-surface. **3. pl.** A game played on a checker-board; draughts. [*< OF. eschekier, chess-board, ult. < Per. shāh, king.*] **check'uer", — check'er-board", n.** A board divided into 64 squares.
check'mate", chec'mēt'. I. vt. Chess. To put (a king) in a check from which no escape is possible; defeat by a skilful maneuver. **II. n.** The act or position of checkmating. [*< Ar. F. shāh, king, + māt, dead.*]
cheek, chīk, n. Either side of the face below the eye; an analogous part of any object. [*< AS. cēice.*]
cheer, chir, v. I. t. 1. To make cheerful. **2.** To applaud with cheers. **II. i. t. 1.** To be or become cheerful. **2.** To utter cheers.
cheer, n. 1. A shout of applause or encouragement. **2.** Cheerfulness. **3.** Provisions for a feast. **4.** Expression; look. [*< LL. F. cara (< Gr. kara), head.*] — **cheer'ful, a.** In good spirits; joyous; lively; willing. — **cheer'ful-ly, adv. — cheer'ful-ness, n. — cheer'less, a.** Destitute of cheer; gloomy. — **ly, adv. -ness, n.**
cheer'y, chir'i, a. 1. Abounding in or showing cheerfulness. **2.** Fitted to cheer; cheering. — **cheer'i-ly, adv. — cheer'i-ness, n.**
cheese, chīz, n. The pressed curd of milk. [*< L. AS. caseus, cheese.*] — **chees'y, chīz'i, a.** Containing or resembling cheese.
chef, shef, n. A male head cook. [F.]
chef'd'œu'vre, shē'dō'vr, n. [CHEFS'D'œu'vre, shē'dō'vr, pl.] A masterpiece. [F.]
chem'ic-al, kem'ic-al. I. a. 1. Of or per-

taining to chemistry. 2. Obtained by or used in chemistry. **chem'ic**; [Poet.]. **II. n.** A substance obtained by or used in a chemical process.—**chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

che-mise', she-miz', *n.* A woman's undergarment. [F., < LL. *camisia*, shirt.]

chem'ist, kem'ist, *n.* 1. One versed in chemistry. 2. A dealer in chemicals. [Abbr. of ALCHEMIST.]

chem'is-try, kem'is-tri, *n.* 1. That science which treats of matter considered as composed of atoms and of their relations and affinities. 2. A treatise on this science.

cheque, chec, *n.* Same as CHECK, 3.

cheq'uer, etc. Same as CHECKER, etc.

cher'ish', cher'ish, *vt.* 1. To care for kindly; foster; nurture. 2. To entertain fondly, as a hope or an idea. [*< F. cher, dear.*]

cher'ry, cher'i. **I. a.** 1. Like a cherry; red. 2. Made of cherry-wood. **II. n.** [CHER'RIES, *pl.*] A small roundish or heart-shaped red or reddish fruit growing on a long pedicel, and containing a small round stone; also, the tree that bears it, or its wood.

cher'ub, cher'ub, *n.* 1. [CHER'UBS, *pl.*] The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child; hence, a beautiful child. 2. [CHERUBIM, *pl.*] One of an order of exalted angelic beings. [*< Heb. k'rûbh, cherub.*]—**che-ru'bic**, **che-ru'bic-al**, *a.*—**cher'u-bim**, *n.* 1. Plural of CHERUB. 2. [Erroneous.] A cherub; with plural *cherubims*.

cher'up, cher'up, *v. & n.* Chirrup; chirp.

chess', ches, *n.* A game played by two persons on a checkered board divided into 64 squares, with 16 pieces on each side. [*< OF. esches, pl. of esche; see CHECK, 1.*]—**chess'-board**, *n.* The board on which chess is played.—**chess'-man**, *n.* One of the pieces in chess.

chess', *n.* An oat-like weed.

chest, chest, *n.* 1. A large box, as for packing. 2. The part of the body enclosed by the ribs; the thorax. [*< Gr. L+AS kistê, box.*]

—**chest of drawers**, a box-like frame containing drawers; [U. S.] a bureau.

chestnut, ches'nut. **I. a.** 1. Richly red-brown. 2. Made of the wood of the chestnut. **II. n.** 1. An edible nut, growing in a prickly bur; also, the tree that bears it, or its wood. See *illus.* in next column. 2. A reddish-brown color, or a horse of that color. **ches'nut'**.

chev'a-lier', shev'a-lir', *n.* A knight; cavalier. [F.]

chev'ron, shev'ron, *n.* A device of V-shaped bars worn on the sleeve by non-commissioned officers. [F.]

chew, chû. **I. vt. & vi.** To cut or grind with the teeth; work the jaws and teeth; ruminate; meditate. **II. n.** The act of chewing, or that which is chewed. [*< AS. cēðwan, chew, eat.*]

chi-cane', shi-kên', *n.* Mean, petty trickery, with fair pretense. [F.] **chi-ca'ner-y'**.

chick, chic, *n.* 1. A young chicken. 2. A young person; a child.

chick'en, chick'en, *n.* 1. The young of the common fowl; loosely, a fowl of any age, or its flesh. 2. A child, or an inexperienced person. [*< AS. cīcen, for *cyēn, dim. of coc, cock.*]

—**chick'en-heart'**ed, *a.* Faint-hearted or cowardly.—**c-pox**, *n.* A mild febrile disease of children.

chic'o-ry, chic'o-ri, *n.* A perennial herb of the aster family; used in adulterating coffee. [*< Gr. kichōra, chicory.*]

chide, chaid, *vt. & vi.* [CHID, CHID (CHODE, 16th cent.); CHID'DEN, chid'n, or CHID; CHID'ING.] 1. To rebuke; admonish; scold. 2. To beat with murmuring sound, as waves; murmur; bay, as hounds. [*< AS. cīdan.*]

chief, chif. **I. a.** Highest in rank or authority; foremost; greatest; of great importance. **II. n.** 1. A ruler, leader, or head; principal actor or agent; principal part. 2. *Her.* The upper part of a shield. [*< F. chef, head.*].—**chiefly**, *adv.* Most of all, or above all; especially.

chief'tain, chif'ten, *n.* The head of a Highland clan; chief; leader. [*< LL. capitānus, < L. caput, head.*].—**chief'tain-cy**, *n.* The rank or territory of a chieftain. **chief'tain-ship**.

chi'gnon, shi'nyōn, *n.* A roll of hair worn on the back of the head by women. [F.]

chil'blain, chil'blēn, *n.* A blain of the hands or feet, from exposure to cold. **chill'blain'**.

child, *n.* [CHIL'DREN, chil'dren, *pl.*] A human offspring, considered with reference to parent or parents; a descendant; a person between infancy and youth. [AS. *child*.]—**child'-hood**, *n.* The state or time of being a child.—**child'ish**, *a.* Like children or childhood; puerile; petty. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**—**child'-less**, *a.* Having no children. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**—**child'like**, *a.* Like a child; artless; confiding; docile. **-ness, n.**

childe, chaid, *n.* A youth of gentle blood, especially as in training for knighthood. **child'**.

chill, chil, *v. i.* 1. To reduce to a low temperature; make chilly; discourage. **II. i.** To become or feel unpleasantly cold.

chill. **I. a.** Moderately, unpleasantly, or injuriously cold; chilly. **II. n.** 1. A sensation of cold, as that which precedes a fever. 2. A check to ardor, joy, etc. [*< AS. ciele, cyle.*].—**chill'y**, *a.* Producing or feeling a chill.—**chill'i-ness**, *n.*

chi-mæ'ra, *n.* Same as CHIMERA.

chime', chaim, *I. vt. & vi.* [CHIMED; CHI'MING.] To ring musically; sound melodiously; harmonize; agree. **II. n.** A set of bells tuned to a scale; harmony; agreement. [*< AS. cimbal, < L. cymbalum; see CYMBAL.*]

chime', *i. vt.* To make a chime in (a stave, **chimb**, & etc.). **II. n.** 1. The edge or brim of a cask, barrel, or tub. 2. A channel in a vessel's deck. [Of AS. origin.]



Chestnut.

1. Leaf of the American chestnut. 2. Leaves of European chestnut: a, a bur; b, a nut.



Chess-board.

Pieces as arranged at opening of game; a, rook; b, knight; c, bishop; d, queen; e, king; f, bishop; g, knight; h, rook; i, i, i, i, pawns.

chi-me'ra, { ki-mí'ra, *n.* 1. An absurd and
chi-mæ'ra, { groundless fancy. 2. [C- or c-]
A mythical fire-breathing monster. [*< Gr. L*
chimaira, *< chimaios*, he goat.] — **chi-mer'-**
ic-al, ki-mer'ic-al, *a.* Like a chimera; imprac-
ticable; visionary. **chi-mer'ict**, -ly, *adv.*
chim'ney, chim'ng, *n.* A flue for the smoke
or gases from a fire; a structure containing it,
or something resembling such a structure.
chim-pan'zee, chim-pan'zī, *n.* A West-African
ape, about 5 feet in height. [Angola.]
chin, chin, *n.* The central and anterior part of
the lower jaw. [*< AS. cin.* (orig. 'cheek').]
chi'na, chī'nā, *n.* 1. [C-] A country of Asia.
2. Porcelain or porcelain-ware (originally from
China). **chi-na-ware'**.
— **Chi'na-man**, *n.* One of the Chinese.
chinch, chinch, *n.* 1. A bug destructive to
grain. 2. The bedbug. [*< L. Sp cimez*, bug.]
chin-chil'a, chin-chil'a, *n.* [S. Am.] 1.
The soft, pearly-gray fur of the chinchilla;
also, a woolen imitation of it. 2. A squirrel-
like rodent of the Andes. [Sp.]
chine¹, chain, *n.* The spine, back-bone, or
back; a piece of meat from the back. [*< OF.*
eschine, back-bone, *< OHG. skina*, needle.]
chine², *n.* Same as CHIME.
Chi-nese', chī-nis', *i. a.* Of or pertaining to
China. **II. n. sing. or pl.** A native or natu-
ralized inhabitant of China, or the language
of China.
chink¹, chipk. **I. v. t.** To make a chink. **II.**
n. A short, sharp, metallic sound. [Imit.]
chink², **I. v. t. & vi.** 1. To open in chinks;
crack. 2. To fill, as chinks. **II. n.** A long,
narrow cleft; crevice. [*< AS. cinu*, chink.]
chints, chints, *n.* A cotton fabric printed with
designs of flowers, etc., in colors. [*< Hind.*
chint, *< Sans. chitra*, variegated.] **chintz**.
chip, chip, *v.* [CHIPPED; CHIP'PING.] **I. t.**
To break off a chip from; break open. **II. i.**
To scale off. [*< CHOP*.]
chip, *n.* 1. A small piece cut or broken off. 2.
A small disk or counter used in games.
chip'munk, chip'munk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A
North-American squirrel-like rodent with
stripes on the back. **chip'muck**; **chip'-**
ping-squir'rel; **ground'squir'rel**.
chi-rog'ra-phy, chī-reg'ra-fī, *n.* Style or
character of handwriting. [*< Gr. cheir*, hand, +
graphō, write.] — **chi-rog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **chi'-**
ro-graph'ic, chī'ro-graph'ic-al, *a.*
chi-rop'o-dist, chī-rep'o-dist, *n.* One who
treats ailments of the hands and feet. [*< Gr.*
cheir, hand, + *pous*, foot.]
chirp, chirp. **I. v.** To give a chirp. **II. n.**
A short, sharp, cheerful sound, as made by some
birds and insects. [Imitative.]
chir'rup, chir'up. **I. v. t. & vi.** To chirp with
a sustained note. **II. n.** A chirp; a cheery
sound. [*< CHIRP*.]
chis'el, chiz'el. **I. vt.** [CHIS'ELED or CHIS'-
ELED; CHIS'EL-ING or CHIS'EL-LING.] To cut,
engrave, or carve, as
with a chisel. **II. n.** A
cutting-tool with a beveled edge, used for mor-
tising, etc. [*< LL. ciselum*, forceps.]
chit, chit, *n.* A girl or young woman regarded
as little more than a child. [Cp. CAT¹, KITTEN.]

chit'chat', *n.* Careless, familiar talk.
chiv'al-ry, chiv'al-ri or shiv'al-ri, *n.* 1. The
knightly system of feudal times. 2. Disinter-
ested courtesy; bravery; magnanimity. 3. A
body of knights, warriors, or gallant gentle-
men. [*< F. chevalerie*, *< chevalier*, knight.]
— **chiv'al-ric**, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry.
chiv'al-rous, *a.* 1. Knightly; gallant; cour-
teous, generous, and brave. 2. Pertaining to
chivalry. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
chive, chiv, *n.* A perennial herb allied to
the leek and onion. [*< L. F. cepa*, onion.]
chlo'ral, clō'ral, *n.* A compound obtained
from chlorin and alcohol, used as a hypnotic,
etc. **chlo'ral hy'drate**.
chlo'rin, { clō'rin, -rin or -rain, *n.* Chem. A
chlo'rine, { greenish-yellow, poisonous, gase-
ous element with an offensive odor, having
great power for bleaching, deodorizing, and
disinfecting. [*< Gr. chlōros*, green, *< chlōs*,
verdure.] — **chlo'rate**, *n.* A salt of chloric
acid. — **chlo'ric**, clō'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to,
or combined with chlorin. — **chlo'rid**, **chlo'-**
ride, clō'rid, -rid or -ruid, *n.* Chem. A com-
pound of chlorin with a more positive element
or radical. — **chlo'rid-ic**, *a.*
chlo'ro-form, clō'ro-fōrm. **I. vt. Med.** To
administer chloroform to. **II. n.** A liquid
compound, used as an anesthetic. **chloric**
ether.
chlo'ro-phyll, { clō'ro-fil, *n.* The green col-
chlo'ro-phyll, { oring-matter contained in
plants. [*< Gr. chlōros*, green, + *phyllon*, leaf.]
chock, chec. **I. v.** To fit or
wedge in tightly. **II. n.** A
block or wedge, as to prevent or
limit motion. [*< CHOCK*, *v.*]
chock'full, 'choek'-ful, *a.*
Completely full; full to crowding or choking.
chuck'full.
choe'o-late, 'choek'-o-let or -lēt. **I. a.** Flavored
or colored like, or made with chocolate. **II.**
n. A preparation of cacao-nuts, or a beverage
made from it. [*< Mex. Sp chocolatl*.]
choice, chois, *a.* [CHOI'CE; CHOI'CEST.] 1.
Select; elegant; excellent. 2. Fastidious;
dainty. — **choice'ly**, *adv.* — **choice'ness**, *n.*
choice, *n.* 1. The act, fact, power, or priv-
ilege of choosing; preference; election. 2. One
who or that which is chosen or to be chosen;
also, a variety from which to choose. [*< OF.*
chois, *< choisir*, *coisir*, choose.]
choir, { cwaīr. **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To cause to sing
quire, { together. 2. To sing, as in a choir. **II.**
n. 1. A body of trained singers, or that part of
a church occupied by them; chancel. 2. A
band or organized company. [*< L. OF chorus*;
see CHORAL, *a.*]
choke, chōk, *v.* [CHOKED; CHO'KING.] **I. t.**
1. To stop the breathing of, as by obstructing
or constricting the throat; suffocate. 2. To
fill up; stop; obstruct. **II. i.** To become
suffocated, clogged, or foul. [Of AS. origin;
perhaps imitative.] — **choke'ber'ry**, *n.* A
North-American shrub of the rose family; also,
its small red or purple astringent fruit. — **choke's-**
cher'ry, *n.* A North-American wild cherry.
— **c-damp**, *n.* Mining. Black damp; carbon-
dioxide gas. — **cho'ky**, chō'ki, *a.* Suffocating;
somewhat choked.
choke, *n.* The act of choking.

choke/'full", *a.* Same as CHOCK-FULL.
chol'er, col'er, *n.* Heat and hastiness of temper. [*< L.^f cholera*; see CHOLERA.]

—**chol'er-ic**, col'er-ic, *a.* Easily provoked; high-tempered; frascible.

chol'er-a, col'er-a, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. An acute epidemic disease. **A'si-at'ic chol'er-a**.

2. An active prostrating disease, not epidemic.
chol'er-a mor'bus. [*L.*, *< Gr. cholera*, *< cholē*, bile.] — **chol'e-ra'ic**, col'g-rē'ic, *a.* Pertaining to cholera.

chol'ic, *n.* Same as COLIC.

choose, chūz, *vt. & vi.* [CHOSE, chōz; CHO'SEN, chō'zn; CHOOS'ING.] To take by preference; select; make selection. [*ME. chusen*, *chesen*, *< AS. ceðsan*.] — **choos'er**, *n.*

chop¹, chop, *v.* [CHOPPED; CHOP'PING.] **I. t.**

1. To cut or make by strokes of a sharp tool; hew; mince. **2.** To chop. **3.** To utter jerkily.

II. i. 1. To make cutting strokes. **2.** To interrupt abruptly. **3.** To crack open; split.

[*< v of MD. koppen, G. koppen*, cut.]

chop², *v.* **I. t.** To barter; exchange. **II. i.**

To veer suddenly; shift, as wind. [*< D. kooppen*, cheapen.]

chop¹, *n.* 1. A cut of meat, as of mutton, containing a rib. **2.** Coarsely ground or broken grain. **3.** A cleft or fissure. **4.** An act of chopping or a tool for chopping.

chop², *n.* A jaw; in the plural, the parts about the mouth. [*< Ice. kjaþr*.]

chop'fal'len, *n.* Same as CHAPFALLEN.

chop-house¹, *n.* An eating-house.

chop-house², *n.* A Chinese custom-house.

chop'per, *n.* One who or that which chops.

chop'ping, chop'ing, *pa.* 1. Shifting suddenly, as wind. **2.** Full of short, broken waves.

chop'py, chop'i, *a.* 1. Full of fissures. **2.** Full of short rough waves.

chop'sticks¹, chop's'tics, *n. pl.* Slender rods of ivory, bone, or wood, used

in pairs, in China, Japan, and Korea, to convey food to the mouth. [*< chop* (corr. of Chin. *kha*, quiek) +

stick¹, *n.*]

cho'ral, cō'ral, **I. a.** Pertaining to a chorus or a choir. **II. n.** *Mus.* A composition for choral performances. [*< L. chorus*, chorus, *< Gr. choros*, dance.] — **cho'ral-ly**, *adv.*

chord¹, cōrd, *v. I. t.* 1. To furnish with chords. **2.** To bring into accord. **II. i.** To be in harmony; accord.

chord, *n.* 1. *Mus.* A harmonious combination, as of musical tones. **2.** A string of a musical instrument; hence, sensibility or emotion. **3. Math.** A straight line connecting the extremities of an arc. **4. Engin.** One of the principal members of a bridge-truss, commonly horizontal and in tension. **5. Anat.** A cord; tendon. [*< L. chorda*, *< Gr. chordē*, string of a musical instrument.]

chore, chōr, *n.* [*U. S. & Prov. Eng.*] A small job; commonly in the plural. [*< AS. cerr*.]

chor'is-ter, cō'is-ter, *n.* 1. A member of a choir. **2.** [*U. S.*] A musical director.

cho'rus, cō'rus, *n.* 1. A song, or the refrain of a song, for several voices. **2.** The body of singers who perform choral parts. [*L.*]

chose, chōz, *imp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

cho'sen, chō'zn, *pp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

chough, chuf, *n.* 1. A crow-like bird. **2. A** jackdaw. [*< AS. ceō*; imitative of its cry.]

chow¹/**chow**², chāu, *n.* [*Pidgin-Eng.*]

A mixture, as of pickles; medley.

chow'der, chāu'der, *n.*

A stew of clams or fish. [Perhaps *< F. chaudière*, kettle.]

chris'm, crizm, *n.* A consecrated ointment in Gr. and R. C. churches; an anointing. [*< Gr. chrisma*, *< chriō*, anoint.] — **chris'mal**, *a.*

chris'om, criz'm, *n.* A christening robe. [Var. of CHRISM.]

— **chris'om-child**¹, *n.* An innocent babe.

Christ, crīst, *n.* The Anointed; the Messiah; a title of Jesus the Savior. [*< Gr. Christos*, orig. *pp.* of *chriō*, anoint.]

chris'ten, cris'n, *vt.* 1. To name in or as in baptism. **2.** To administer baptism, especially infant baptism, to. [*< L.^{as} christianus*; see CHRISTIAN, *a.*] — **Chris'ten-dom**, cris'n-dum, *n.* Christian lands, or Christians collectively; the Christian world.

Chris'tian, cris'chian, **I. a.** 1. Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. **2.** Professing or following the religion of Christ.

II. n. 1. A disciple of Christ. **2.** Loosely, one of a nation where Christianity prevails; a civilized person; a human being. [*< Gr. christianos*, *< Christos*; see CHRIST.] — **Chris'ti-an-i'ty**, cris'chi-an'i-ti, *n.* 1. The Christian religion. **2.** The state of being a Christian.

Christ'mas, cris'mas, *n.* The 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ. [*< CHRIST + MASS*, religious service.]

Christ'mas-tide¹.

chro-mat'ic, cro-mat'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to color. **2. Mus.** Proceeding by semitones. [*< Gr. chroma(t-)*, color.]

chro-mat'ic-al.

— **chro-mat'ies**, *n.* 1. The science of colors. **2. pl.** Chromatic tones or intervals.

chro'mi-um, crō'mi-um, *n.* *Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element. [*< Gr. chrōma*; see CHROME.]

chro'mo, crō'mō, *n.* A print in colors.

chro'mo-lith'o-graphy.

chron'ic, cren'ic, *a.* Continuing for a long period; inveterate, as disease. [*< Gr.¹ chronikos*, *< chronos*, time.]

chron'i-cl'e, cren'i-cl. **I. vt.** [*-CL(ē)D*; *-CLING*.] To record. **II. n.** A register of events in the order of time. [*< Gr.¹ chronikos*, chronic.] — **chron'i-cler**, *n.*

chro-nol'o-gy, cro-nēl'o-jī, *n.* [*-GIES*², *pl.*] The science that treats of time, or the order of events. [*< Gr. chronos*, time, + *-LOGY*.]

— **chro-nol'o-ger**, *n.* One who studies or is versed in chronology. **chro-nol'o-gist**.

chron'o-log'ic-al, *a.* **chron'o-log'ic**.

— **chron'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

chro-nom'e-ter, cro-nem'e-ter, *n.* A portable timekeeper of high precision. [*< Gr. chronos*, time, + *-METER*.]

chrys'a-lis, cris'a-lis, *n.* [*-LIS-ES*, *-lis-ez*, or *-AL'I-DES*, *-al'i-diz* or *-dēs*, *pl.*] The pupa of an insect, enclosed in a shell from which the perfect insect emerges. [*< Gr.¹ chrysalis*, *< chrysos*, gold.] — **chrys'a-lid**, *a.*



Chough. 1/16



Chop-sticks.

chrys-an'the-mum, cris-an'the-mum, *n.*
A plant of the aster family, with large heads
of showy flowers. [*< Gr. chrysos, gold, +*
anthemon, flower.]

chrys'o-lite, cris'-
loit, *n.* An olive-green,
transparent to translu-
cent mineral: used as a
gem. [*< Gr. chrysos,*
gold, + lithos, stone.]

chub, chub, *n.* A Euro-
pean carp-like fish.

chub'by, chub'i, *a.*
Plump; rounded.

chuck¹, chuk, *vt.* To
pat or tap, as under the
chin. [*F. choquer, jolt,*
shake.]

chuck², *vi.* To cluck,
as a fowl does, or as in
calling fowls. [*Imit.*]

chuck³, *n.* A playful pat, throw, or toss.

chuck⁴, *n.* *Mech.* A clamp, chock, or wedge.

chuck⁵, *n.* A short sudden noise; cluck.

chuck⁶, *n.* A chuck: a pet name.

chuck'full¹, chuk'-ful, *a.* Chock-full.

chuck'le, chuk'l. *I. vi.* [*CHUCK'LE*];
CHUCK'LING. To laugh to oneself. *II. n.*
A low, suppressed, or broken laugh.

chum, chum. *I. vt. & vi.* [*CHUMMED; CHUM'-*
MING.] To place in or share the same room.
II. n. A roommate; intimate companion.

chunk, chunk, *n.* A short, stout thing, per-
son, or animal. [*Var. of CHUCK*², *n.*]

chunk'y, *a.* [*U. S.*] Short and thick-set.

church, church, *n.* **1.** A building for Chris-
tian worship. **2.** [*C.*] A distinct body of
Christians; a denomination. **3.** A congrega-
tion; also, all Christian believers collectively.

4. The clerical order. [*< Gr. AS kyriakon, <*
kyrios, lord.]

church'ly, *a.*—**church'man**,
n. [*MEN, pl.*] **1.** An adherent or member of a
Church. **2.** A clergyman; ecclesiastic.

church'man-ly, *a.*—**church'man-ship**, *n.*
—**church'war'den**, *n.* An officer of an
Anglican church having the care of church prop-
erty and of the poor.—**church'yard**¹, *n.* A
yard or graveyard adjoining a church; a cemetery.

churl, churl, *n.* **1.** A low-bred, surly fellow.

2. A sordid person. **3.** A peasant. [*< AS.*
ceorl, man.]

churl'ish, *a.* Of or like a churl;
rude; sordid. —**ly, adv.** —**ness, n.**

churn, churn. *I. vt. & vi.* To agitate (cream
or milk), as in a churn; make butter by churn-
ing; be in agitation. *II. n.* A vessel in which
milk or cream is agitated to separate the butter.
[*< AS. cyrin.*]

—**churn'ing**, *n.* The process
of churning; the butter churned at one time.

chute, shut, *n.* An inclined trough leading
from a higher to a lower level. [*F.*] **shute**, *f.*

chyle, cail, *n.* A nutritive fluid formed during
digestion. [*< Gr. chylós, < cheō, pour.*]

chyme, calm, *n.* The partly digested food in
liquid form as it passes from the stomach into
the small intestines. [*< Gr. chymos, juice.*]

ci-ca'da, si-kē'da or -cg'da, *n.* [*-DAS, -daz, or*
-DÆ, -di or -dē, pl.] A large insect that pro-
duces a loud, shrill sound; locust. [*L.*]

ci-ca'trice, sic'a-tris, *n.* A scar. [*< L. cic-*
atrix, scar.]

cic'a'trix, —**cic'a'trize** or
—**trise**, sic'a-traiz, *vt. & vi.* [*-TRIZED; -TRI-*

ZING.] To form a scar.—**cic'a'tri-za'tion**
or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

ci''ce-ro'ne, chí-chê-rô'nê or sis'ê-rô'ne, *n.*
[*-NI, -nî; -NES, -nês, pl.*] A local guide. [*It.*]

ci'der, sai'der, *n.* The expressed juice of ap-
ples. [*Ult. < Heb. shêkar, strong drink.*]

ci''de-vant, sí'-dê-vân, *a.* Former. [*F.*]

ci-gar¹, si-gâr, *n.* A small roll of tobacco
leaves for smoking. [*< Sp. cigarro, cigar.*]

—**ci-ga'nette**¹, sig'a-ret', *n.* A small roll
of finely cut tobacco in thin paper or tobacco-leaf.

cim'e-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR. **cim'i-tari**,
n. Same as CIMETAR.

cim-me'ri-an, sim-mf'ri-an or -mer'i-an, *a.*
Densely dark; shrouded in gloom, as the *Cim-*
merii, a mythical people living in perpetual
darkness.

cinch, sinch, *n.* [*Western U. S.*] A broad
saddle-girth, knotted into place. [*< L. SP cin-*
gula, girdle, < cingo, gird.]

cin-cho'na, sin-cô'na, *n.* Peruvian bark: the
source of quinin; the tree that yields it.

cine'ture, sín'chur or -tîr, *n.* A belt or
girdle. [*< L. cinctura, < cingo, gird.*]

cin'der, sín'der, *n.* A burnt-out coal; a scale
from the forging of iron; slag; coarse lava.

[*Prop. sinder, < AS. sinder.*]

cin-na-mon, sín'a-mun, *n.* **1.** The aromatic
inner bark of a tropical
laurel, used as a spice.

2. Cassia; Chinese cin-
namin. [*< Heb. qin-*
nâmôn, cinnamon.]

cinq'ue'foil, sín'c'feil,
n. **1.** A five-cusped or-
nament or window. **2.**

Bot. A plant, with five-
lobed leaves. [*< L.*

quinque, five, + folium,
leaf.]

ci'pher, sai'fer, *v.* *I. t.*
1. To calculate arith-
metically. **2.** To write
in secret characters. **3.**

To add a cipher to. *II.*
1. To figure out arith-
metical examples.

ci'pher, *n.* **1.** The char-
acter 0; zero. **2.** A method of secret writing;
anything so written. **3.** A monogram. [*<*

Ar. LL-F sifr, < safara, be empty.]

cy'pher, *n.* **1.** A method of secret writing;
anything so written. **3.** A monogram. [*<*

Ar. LL-F sifr, < safara, be empty.]

Cir-ce'an, sér-si'an or -cê'an, *a.* Bewitching
and degrading, like the goddess Circe, who
transformed men into swine.

cir-cen'sian, sér-sen'shian, *a.* Of or pertain-
ing to the Roman circus. [*< L. circensis, <*

circus, circus.]

cir'cle, sér'cl, *vt. & vi.* [*CIR'CL*]; *CIR'-*
CLING.] To encircle; move in a circle.

cir'cl(e), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure bounded
by a curved line called the circumference,
everywhere equally distant from a point within
called the center; also, the circumference. **2.**

Anything circular; a ring. **3.** An association;
set; coterie; class. **4.** An argument in which
the conclusion is assumed to prove the premise,
and then the premise made to prove the conclu-
sion. [*< L. circulus, dim. of circus, ring.*]

—**cir'clet**, *n.* A small ring.

cir'cuit, sér'kit, *n.* **1.** A passing or traveling
round. **2.** A district to be traveled over. **3.**



Chrysanthemums.



Cinnamon.

1. Flowering branch.
2. Cinnamon-bark, pre-
pared for market.

Distance around; compass; circumference. [*< L.^F circum, around, + eo, go.*] — **cir-cu-i-tous**, sgr'kiū'i-tus, *a.* Of the nature of a circuit; indirect; roundabout. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

cir'cu-lar, sgr'kiū-lar. **I. a.** 1. Forming, or bounded by, a circle; round. **2.** Moving in a circle. **3.** Intended for circulation. **II. n.** A communication for general circulation; a circular letter. [*< L.^{LL} circulus; see CIRCLE, n.*] — **cir'cu-lar'i-ty, n.** [*-TIES, pl.*]

cir'cu-late, sgr'kiū-lêt, *v.* [*-LA'TED^a; -LA'TING.*] **I. t.** To spread abroad; disseminate. **II. i.** 1. To move by a circuitous course back to the starting-point, as the blood through the body. **2.** To spread abroad, or become diffused, as a report. [*< LL. circulo, < L. circulus; see CIRCLE, n.*] — **cir'cu-la-tion**, sgr'kiū-lê-shun, *n.* **1.** Transmission; diffusion; dissemination. **2.** The extent or amount of distribution; number of copies issued, etc. **3.** A current medium of exchange, as coin, etc. — **cir'cu-la-tor, n.** — **cir'cu-la-to-ry**, sgr'kiū-lê-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation; circulating.

cir'cum-am-bi-ent, sgr'cum-am'bi-ent, *a.* Extending or going around; encompassing.

cir'cum-cise, sgr'cum-saiz, *vt.* [*-CISED; -CISING.*] To perform circumcision upon. [*< L. circum-, around, + cædo, cut.*] — **cir'cum-cision**, sgr'cum-sizh'un, *n.* The initiatory rite of Judaism; figuratively, spiritual purification; also, those so purified; the Jewish people.

cir-cum-fer-ence, sgr-cum'fer-gns, *n.* The boundary-line of a circle; distance around; circuit; compass. [*< L. circum, around, + fero, bear.*] — **cir'cum-fe-ren'tial, a.**

cir'cum-flex, sgr'cum-flex. **I. a.** Pronounced or marked with the accent called circumflex; hence, bent or curved. **II. n.** A mark (^ ^ ^) used over a letter to indicate the combination of a rising with a falling tone, or to mark a long vowel; also, the tone so indicated. [*< L. circum, around, + flecto, bend.*]

cir'cum-ja-cent, sgr'cum-jê-sent, *a.* Bordering on all sides; surrounding. [*< L. circum, around, + jaceo, lie.*]

cir'cum-lo-cu-tion, sgr'cum-lo-kiū'shun, *n.* Indirect or roundabout expression; the use of superfluous words. [*< L. circumlocutio(n)-, < circum, around, + loquor, speak.*]

cir'cum-nav'i-gate, sgr'cum-nav'i-gêt, *vt.* [*-GA'TED^a; -GA'TING.*] To sail around. — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga-tion, n.** — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga-tor, n.**

cir'cum-po-lar, sgr'cum-pô-lar, *a.* Near, surrounding, or revolving about a pole.

cir'cum-scribe, sgr'cum-scrib', *vt.* [*-SCRIBED; -SCRIBING.*] **1.** To draw a line or figure around; to mark out the limits of; define. **2.** To confine within bounds; restrict. [*< L. circum, around, + scribo, write.*]

cir'cum-scrip-tion, sgr'cum-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** A circumscribing; restriction. **2.** The periphery. **3.** The space circumscribed.

cir'cum-spect, sgr'cum-spect, *a.* Watchful; cautious; well-considered. [*< L. circum, around, + specio, look.*] — **cir'cum-spect-ion, cir'cum-spect-ness, n.** — **cir'cum-spect'ly, adv.**

cir'cum-stance, sgr'cum-stans. **I. vt.** [*-STANCED; -STANCING.*] To place in or under limiting circumstances or conditions: chiefly

in *pp.* **II. n.** **1.** Something incidental; a concomitant; incident. **2. pl.** Environment; means and style of living; worldly estate. **3.** Formal display; ceremony; pomp. [*< L. or circumstantia, < circum, around, + sto, stand.*]

— **cir'cum-stan'tial, a.** **1.** Consisting of details; minute; particular. **2.** Pertaining to or dependent on circumstances. — **ly, adv.** — **cir'cum-stan'ti-ate, vt.** [*-A'TED^a; -A'TING.*] To set forth or establish circumstances.

cir'cum-vent^a, sgr'cum-vent', *vt.* To get around; get the better of, as by craft. [*< L. circum, around, + venio, come.*] — **cir'cum-ven-tion, n.** A forestalling by artifice; stratagem.

cir'cus, sgr'cus, *n.* A show in which feats of horsemanship, etc., are exhibited; also, the enclosure where they are given. [*L., ring.*]

cir'rus, sir'us, *n.* [*CIR'RI, sir'oi or -i, pl.*] **1.** Meteor. A tufted form of cloud. **2.** A tendril or a thread-like appendage. [*L., curl.*]

cist, *n.* Same as cyst.

cis'tern, sis'tern, *n.* A reservoir for holding water. [*< L.^{OF} cisterna, < cista, chest.*]

cit'a-del, sit'a-del, *n.* A fortress commanding a city.

cite, sait, *vt.* [*CIT'ED^a; CIT'ING.*] **1.** To quote or name for argument or exemplification; refer to specifically. **2. Law.** To summon to appear before a tribunal. [*< L.^F cito, freq. of cicio, call.*] — **ci-ta'tion**, sai-tê'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of citing, or a passage cited. **2. Law.** A judicial summons. — **ci'ta-to-ry, a.** Of the nature or form of a citation.

cit'i-zen, sit'i-zn, *n.* **1.** One owing allegiance to, and entitled to protection from, a government; opposed to *alien*. **2.** A resident of a city or town. **3.** A private person; one who is not a public officer nor a soldier. [*< F. citoyen, < cité; see CITY.*] — **cit'i-zen-ship, n.** The status of a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

cit'ron, sit'ron, *n.* A fruit like a lemon, but larger and less acid; also, the tree (citron-tree) yielding it. [*< L.^{IT+P} citrus, citron-tree.*]

cit'y, sit'i, *n.* [*CIT'IES, pl.*] A place inhabited by a large, permanent, organized community; a municipality. [*< F. cité, < L. civitas, < civis, citizen.*]

civ'et, siv'et, *n.* **1.** A substance of musk-like odor, secreted by certain carnivores. **2.** A carnivore that secretes this substance. [*< Ar.^F zabād, civet.*] — **civ'et-cat, n.**

civ'ic, siv'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a city, a citizen, or citizenship. [*< L. civicus, < civis, citizen.*]

civ'il, siv'il, *a.* **1.** Observing the social proprieties; formally polite. **2.** Of or pertaining to a citizen, as opposed to *ecclesiastical* or *military*. **3.** Pertaining to the relations of citizens; occurring between citizens of the same country. [*F., < L. civilis, < civis, citizen.*] — **civil service**, the departments of the public service that are neither military nor naval. — **ci-vil'i-an**, si-vil'-yan, *n.* One who follows the pursuits of civil life; one not a soldier. — **ci-vil'i-ty**, si-vil'-ti, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] The being civil; courtesy; cold or formal politeness; also, a civil act or speech. — **civ'il-ly, adv.**



Citron.

flū'ture (future); aisle; au (out); ail; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

civ'i-lize or **-lize**, siv'i-laiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ-ING.] To bring into a state of civilization; reclaim from savagery. — **civ'i-li-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, siv'i-li-zé'shun, *n.* The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; a condition of organization, enlightenment, and progress.

civ'i-lized or **-lised**, *pa.* Being in a state of civilization; pertaining to civilized men.

clab'ber, clab'ér. **I. vt.** To curdle, as milk. **II. n.** Milk curdled by souring.

clack, clac. **I. vt. & vi.** To clap; rattle; babble; chatter. **II. n.** A sharp, short, clapping sound, or something producing it; chatter. [Imitative.] — **clack'er**, *n.*

clad, clad, *imp. & pp. of CLOTHE, v.*

claim, clēm. **I. vt. & vi.** To lay claim to; make a claim; maintain. **II. n. 1.** The demand of something from some one on the ground of right; the assertion of a right; a right or title. **2.** The asserting, as of a fact. **3.** Anything claimed, as a settler's tract. [*< L. ^{OF} clamo*, cry out.]

— **claim'ant**, *n.* One who makes a claim.

clair-voy'ance, clār-voi'ans, *n.* Assumed preternatural knowledge, as in a trance. [*F.*]

— **clair-voy'ant**, *a. & n.*

clam, *n.* A bivalve mollusk, much esteemed as food. [*< AS. clamm*, clam.]

clam'ber, clam'ber, *vi.* To climb with difficulty. [*< Ice. klambra*, clam.]

clam'my, clam'i, *a. 1.* Damp and cold. **2.** Soft and sticky. [*< AS. clām*, clay.]

— **clam'mi-ly**, *adv.* — **clam'mi-ness**, *n.*

clam'or, clam'ér. **I. vt.** To utter loud outcries or demands; vociferate. **II. n. 1.** Any loud, repeated outcry; vociferation; noisy confusion of voices. **2.** A vehement objecting or demanding. [*< L. ^{OF} clamor*, *< clamo*, cry out.]

clam'our, — **clam'or-ous**, *a.* Making or made with clamor. **clam'our-oust.** — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

clamp, clamp. **I. vt.** To join or bind as with a clamp. **II. n.** A device for compressing, holding, or binding together two or more parts. [*< D. klamp*.]

clamp². **I. vt.** To walk heavily; tramp. **II. n.** A heavy tread; tramp. [Imitative.]

clan, clan, *n.* A tribe, as of Scotch Highlanders; set; clique. [*< Gael. clann*.] — **clan'nish**, *a.* Like a clan; disposed to cling together; bound by class prejudices; narrow. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **clan'ship**, *n.* Union under a chief. — **clans'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a clan or of the same clan.

clan-des'tine, clan-des'tin, *a.* Kept secret; concealed; surreptitious. [*< L. clandestinus*, *< clam*, in secret.] — **ly**, *adv.* Secretly.

clang, clang. **I. vt. & vi.** To send forth a clang. **II. n.** A ringing sound, as of metal struck. [*< L. clango*, resound.]

clan'gor, clan'gr, *n.* Repeated clanging; clamor. [*< L. clangor*, *< clango*, clang.]

clan'gour, — **clan'gor-ous**, *a.*

clank, clank. **I. vt. & vi.** To emit, or cause to emit, a clank. **II. n.** An abrupt, short, harsh metallic sound. [Imitative.]

clap, clap, *v.* [CLAPPED¹ or CLAPT; CLAP'PING.]

I. t. 1. To strike together with a sharp, explosive sound; applaud by clapping the hands.

2. To place quickly or suddenly. **3.** To slap. **II. i.** To applaud by striking the hands to-

gether. [ME. *clappen*; perhaps imitative.]

— **clap'per**, *n.* One who or that which claps. — **clap'trap**, *n.* Something designed to evoke applause; cheap or unworthy artifice.

clap, *n.* The act or noise of clapping.

clap'board, clap'bord, *n.* A lapping weather-board. [Cp. LG. *klappen*, clap, — *hölt*, board.]

clar'et, clar'et, *n.* A red table-wine. [OF.]

clar'i-fy, clar'i-fai, *vi.* [-FIED, -foid; -FY'ING.] To make clear or transparent; free from impurities. [*< L. ^F clarus*, clear.]

— **clar'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **clar'i-fi'er**, *n.* **clar'i-net**, clar'i-net, *n.* Mus. A wooden wind-instrument, with finger-holes and keys. [*< F. clarinette*.] — **clar'i-o-net**, *n.*

clar'i-on, clar'i-on, *n.* A small trumpet, or its sound. [*< L. ^{OF} clarus*, clear.]

clash, clash. **I. vt. & vi.** To strike together with a clash; collide; conflict; be in opposition; interfere. **II. n.** A confused resounding metallic noise; collision; conflict; opposition. [Imitative.]

clasp, clasp. **I. vt.** To take hold of with an encircling grasp; fasten as with a clasp.

II. n. 1. A fastening by which things are bound together. **2.** A firm grasp or embrace. [ME. *clapsen*; akin to CLIP², *v.*] — **clasp'er**, *n.*

class, clās. **I. vt.** To arrange or group in classes; assign to a class. **II. n.** A body of persons or things having common characteristics; a number of students having the same teacher or studies. [*< L. ^F classis*, class.]

clas'sic, clas'ic. **I. a.** **1.** Belonging to the first class or rank in literature or art. **2.** Connected with or made famous by Greek or Latin authors. **3.** Classical. **II. n.** A standard work of literature or art, as of Greek or Roman genius; the author of such a work. [*< L. classicus*, of the first rank, *< classis*, class.]

clas'sic-al, clas'ic-al, *a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans. **2.** Resembling or modeled after the highest forms of ancient literature or art. **3.** Classic. [*< L. classicus*; see CLASSIC.] — **clas'si-cal'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being classical. **clas'sic-al-ness**, — **clas'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

clas'si-fy, clas'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To arrange in a class or classes. [*< L. classis*, class, + -FY.] — **clas'si-fi-ca'tion**, clas'i-fi-ké'shun, *n.* A classifying, or a system of things classified. [*< L. classis*, class, + *facto*, make.]

class'mate, clās'mét', *n.* A member of the same class in school or college.

clat'ter, clat'gr. **I. vt. & vi.** To make a clatter. **II. n.** A rattling noise; noisy talk; chatter. [*< AS. ^{*}clatrian*, in *clatrun*, clattering.]

— **clat'ter-er**, *n.*

clause, clēz, *n. 1.* A distinct part of a composition, as a paragraph or article. **2.** Gram. An subordinate sentence; distinguished from phrase. [*< L. clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, close.]

claus'tral, clēs'tral, *a.* Cloistral.

clavel, clēv, *imp. of CLEAVE, v.*

clav'i-cl(e), clav'i-cl, *n.* The bone connecting the shoulder-blade and breast-bone; collar-bone. [*< L. clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.]

— **clav'i-cl-ar**, *a.*

claw, clā. **I. vt. & vi.** To tear, scratch, dig, pull, etc., as with claws; use the claws or nails. **II. n. 1.** A sharp, usually curved,

horny nail; a claw-like part or organ; anything sharp and hooked. **2.** A stroke, clutch, or the like, as with claws. [*< AS. clawu, clā.*]

clay, clē, *n.* **1.** A common plastic earth, a compound of aluminum and silica. **2.** Earth in general; the human body. [*< AS. clæg.*]

—**clay'ey**, clē'ē, *a.* Of, abounding in, like, covered, or mixed with clay.

clay'more', clē'mōr', *n.* The two-handed broadsword of the Scottish Highlanders. [*< Gael. claidheamh, sword, + mor, great.*]

clean, clīn, *v.* **1.** *vt.* To free from dirt, soil, or impurities. **II. a.** **1.** Free from dirt, impurity, or defilement; unblemished; pure. **2.** Free from bungling; dexterous; complete. **3.** Well-proportioned; symmetrical. **III. adv.** In a clean manner; unqualifiedly; wholly. [*< AS. clāne, clear, pure.*]

—**clean'er**, n.—**clean'ness**, *n.*

clean'ly, clēn'lī, *a.* Neat; tidy; pure.

—**clean'li-ly**, *adv.*—**clean'li-ness**, *n.*

clean'ly, clīn'lī, *adv.* In a clean manner.

cleanse, clēnz, *vt.* [*CLEANSED; CLEANS'ING.*] To free from dirt or defilement; clean; purge. [*< AS. clānsian, < clāne, clean.*]

clear, clīr, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To make clear; brighten; clarify; clean. **2.** To free from encumbrances, accusations, etc.; disencumber; acquit. **3.** To gain over and above expenses. **4.** To obtain or give a clearance for (a ship). **5.** To pass without touching. **II. i.** **1.** To become free from fog, cloud, obscurity, or entanglement. **2.** To pass away, as a mist or fog. **3.** To settle accounts. **4.** To take out clearance papers, as a ship.

clear, *a.* **1.** Free from anything that dims or darkens; unclouded; distinct; intelligible; discerning; discriminating. **2.** Free from obstruction or hindrance. **3.** Free from encumbrance, responsibility, or guilt. **4.** Free from adulteration, defect, or blemish. **5.** Without deduction; net. **6.** Undisturbed; serene. **7.** Plain; evident. [*< L. clarus, clear.*]

—**clear'ly**, *adv.*—**clear'ness**, *n.*

clear, *n.* Unbroken or unobstructed distance or space.

[*clearly; plainly.*]

clear, *adv.* Wholly; completely; quite; **clear'ance**, clīr'āns, *n.* **1.** A clearing. **2.** A certificate permitting a vessel to sail.

clear'ing, clīr'ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming clear. **2.** That which is clear or cleared; a tract of cleared land.—**clear'ing-house'**, *n.* An office where bankers exchange drafts and checks and adjust balances.

cleat, clīt, *v.* **I. vt. To furnish or strengthen with a cleat or cleats. **II. n.** A strip of wood or iron fastened across other material, or nailed against a wall, etc. [*< v of CLOT.*]**

cleav(ē), clīv, *v.* [*CLEFT, cleft, CLOVE, clōv, or CLAVE, clāv; CLEFT, clō'vĕn, clō'vĕn, or CLEAV(E)D; CLEAV'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To divide forcibly; cut through; sunder; split. **2.** To make by cutting or hewing. **3.** To pass through; penetrate. **II. i.** To divide by natural lines of cleavage; split. [*< AS. cleafan.*]—**cleav'a-bl**(ē, clīv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being cleft.—**cleav'age**, clīv'ēj, *n.* **1.** A cleaving or being cleft; a split; cleft; division. **2.** A tendency in a rock or crystal to divide in certain directions.—**cleav'er**, *n.* One who or that which cleaves; a butchers' chopper.

cleav(ē), *vi.* [*CLEAV(E)D; CLEAV(E)D or CLAVE; CLEAV'ING.*] To stick fast; cling; adhere. [*< AS. clīfan, cleofan.*]

clef, clēf, *n.* *Mus.* A character placed upon the staff to determine the pitch. [*F.*]

cleft, clēft, *imp. & pp. of CLEAVE, v.*

cleft, *pa.* Divided partially or completely.

cleft, *n.* An opening made by cleaving; fissure; crevice; rift. [*< Ice. klvft.*]

clem'a-tis, clem'a-tis, *n.* A perennial flowering plant or vine of the crowfoot family. [*< Gr. klēmatis, < klēma(t)-, vine.*]

clem'en-cy, clem'en-si, *n.* Mildness, especially toward offenders; leniency; mercy. [*< L. clementia, < clemen(t)-, mild.*]—**clem'ent**, *a.* Lenient; mild; pleasant. —**ly**, *adv.*

clench, clēnch, *v.* **I. vt.**

1. To grasp or grip firmly.

2. To close tightly, as the fist or the teeth. **3.** To clinch.

II. n. A clenching; firm grip; clinch. [*Of AS. origin.*]

—**clench'er**, *n.* One who or that which clenches; a clenching-tool; an unanswerable argument. **clinch'er**, *n.*

clep'to-ma'ni-a, (clēp'to-mē'ni-ā or -mq'-klep'to-ma'ni-a, (nī-ā, *n.* An insane or uncontrollable propensity to pilfer. [*< Gr. kleptō, steal, + mania.*]

—**clep'to-** or **klep'to-** [ma'ni-ac, *n.*

cler'gy, clēr'jī, *n.* [*CLER'GIES, pl.*] The body of men ordained to the Christian ministry. [*Gr. LL.+OF klērikos; see CLERK, n.*]

—**cler'gy-man**, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] One of the clergy; a Christian minister.

cler'ic, clēr'ic, *n.* **I. a.** Clerical. **II. n.** A clerk in holy orders.

cler'ic-al, clēr'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing the clergy. **2.** Of or pertaining to a clerk or clerks or penmanship.

—**clerical error**, an error of inadvertence in a writing, as in a record or other document.

clerk, clēr(k) (*Eng.* clēr(k)), *n.* **1.** One who keeps records or accounts; a secretary; assistant; [*U. S.*] a salesman. **2. Ang. Ch.** One who leads in the responses. **3.** [*Eng.*] A cleric; anciently, any learned person. [*< Gr. klērikos, clerical.*]—**clerk'ship**, *n.*

clew'er, clēw'ēr, *a.* Ready and adroit, as with hand or brain; dexterous; capable; quick-witted; talented. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

clew, clī, *v.* **I. vt.** **1.** To move or fasten by or as by a clew or clew-line. **2.** To coil into a ball; roll up into a bunch. **II. n.** **1.** A thread that guides through a maze; something that leads to the solution of a mystery. **2.** A lower corner of a sail, or a loop at the corner. **3.** A ball of yarn. [*< AS. clīwen.*] **clue**, *n.*

click, clic, *v.* **I. vt. & vi.** To produce, or cause to produce, a click or clicks. **II. n.** **1.** A



Clefs.
1. Treble or G clef. 2. Bass or F clef.



Clematis.



Clew.

short, sharp, dull sound, as from a light blow.
2. A detent or stop; a pawl. [Imitative.]
cli'ent, clai'ent, *n.* **1.** One in whose interest a lawyer acts. **2.** A dependent or follower, as of an ancient Roman patrician. [*< L. clien(t)-s, clien(t)-s, < cluo, hear.*]
cli'en-tele', clai'en-tel' or -tel', or cli'en-têl', *n.* A body of clients, dependents, or adherents; a following. [F.]
cliff, clif, *n.* A high steep face of rock, as on the seashore; a precipice. [*< AS. clif.*]
cli'mate, clai'mêt, *n.* **1.** The temperature and atmospheric conditions of a locality; average weather of a place or region, etc. **2.** A region; clime. [*< Gr. klîma(t)-, region, < klînô, slope.*].—**cli-mat'ic**, *a.*
cli'max, clai'max, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A progressive increase in force throughout a passage, culminating at the close. **2.** The culmination; acme. [*< Gr. klîmax, ladder, < klînô, slope.*]
climb, claim, *i. vt. & vi.* [*CLIMBED or CLOMB, clôm (poetical); CLIMB'ING.*] To ascend by means of the hands and feet, or of tendrils or the like; mount, rise, or go up by gradual ascent. **II. n.** The act or process of climbing. [*< AS. climbân.*].—**climb'er**, *n.*
clime, claim, *n.* [Poet.] A region; climate.
clinch', clinch, *v. I. t. 1.* To secure firmly, as a nail, staple, etc., by bending down the protruding point; confirm, as a bargain or an argument. **2.** To grapple with. **3.** To clench. **II. i.** To take a strong, close hold; grapple with one another. [Var. of **CLENCH**].—**clinch'er**, *clinch'er, n.* A clencher.
clinch, *n.* A clinching, or that which clinches or is clinched; a decisive argument.
cling, cling, *vi.* [*CLUNG, clung; CLING'ING.*] To hold on to something firmly, as by grasping, embracing, or winding round; adhere tenaciously; stick. [*< AS. dîngan, shrivel.*]
clin'ic, clin'ic, *n.* Medical instruction at the bedside of patients. [*< Gr. klinikos, of a bed.*] **cli'ni'que'**, cli'nîc',—**clin'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sick-bed or a clinic.
clink, cli'k, *i. vt. & vi. 1.* To make, or cause to make, a clink. **2.** To strike smartly. **II. n.** A slight ringing sound, as of glass or small metallic bodies in collision.
clink'er, *n.* A thing that clinks, especially a partly melted mass left by coal in burning.
clip', clip, *vt.* [*CLIPPED or CLIPT; CLIP'ING.*] **1.** To trim with shears; shear. **2.** To snip a part from, as a coin. [*< Ice. klippa, clip.*]
clip', *vt.* To grasp; embrace; hold tightly. [*< AS. clippan, clasp.*]
clip', *vi.* To move swiftly; speed. [*< CLIP', v.*]
clip', *n.* The act of clipping, or that which is clipped off; the wool-product of one shearing or season.
clip', *n.* A clasp for holding letters, etc.
clip'per, clip'p'r, *n.* One who or that which clips; a swift sailing vessel.
clip'ping, clip'ing, *n. 1.* The act of one who or that which clips. **2.** That which is clipped off or out. [coterie. [F.]
clique, clic, *n.* An exclusive or cliannish set;
cloak, clôk, *v. I. t.* To cover with a cloak; disguise; conceal. **II. i.** To put on a cloak.
cloak, *n. 1.* A loose outer garment. **2.** Something that covers or hides; a pretext;

disguise. [*< OF. cloque, < LL. cloca, bell.*]
clock, clêc, *n.* An instrument for measuring and indicating time by mechanical movements. [*< LL. clocca, bell.*].—**clock'work**, clêc'-wôr'k, *n.* The machinery of a clock, or any similar mechanism.
clod, clêd, *v.* [*CLOD'DED; CLOD'DING.*] **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To throw clods or stones (at). **2.** To turn into clods. **II. n. 1.** A lump of clay or the like; the soil. **2.** Anything earthy and gross. [Prob. *< Dn. clode, globe.*].—**clod'-hop'per**, *n.* A plowman; rustic; lout.
clog, clêg, *v.* [*CLOGGED; CLOG'GING.*] **I. t.** To put a clog on; hinder; choke up; obstruct. **II. i. 1.** To become choked up; be hindered or retarded. **2.** To adhere in a mass.
clog, *n. 1. Anything that impedes motion, as a block attached to an animal or a vehicle; encumbrance; hindrance. **2.** A wooden-soled shoe. [Allied to **CLAY**].
clois'ter, clêis't'r, *i. vt. 1.* To seclude; confine, as in a cloister. **2.** To provide with cloisters. **II. n.** A covered walk; hence, a monastery; convent. [*< L. claustrum, enclosed place, < claudo, close.*].—**clois'tral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister; secluded.
cloak', *v. & n.* Cloak.
clomb, **clomb'ent**, *imp. & pp. of CLIMB.*
close, clôz, *v.* [*CLOSED; CLO'SING.*] **I. t. 1.** To shut by bringing external parts together, as the mouth. **2.** To fill or obstruct, as an opening or passage; stop; shut up. **3.** To bring to or together, as a door or the lips. **4.** To bring the parts of together; shut up, as a knife or book. **5.** To bring to an end; terminate; conclude. **6.** To bring into contact; join, as the parts of an electric circuit. **II. i. 1.** To come together so as to enclose something. **2.** To come to an end; terminate. **3.** To grapple; join battle. **4.** To join; coalesce; unite; come to an agreement. [*< L. clausus, pp. of claudo, close.*]
close, clôs, *a. 1.* Shut in; confined; cramped or limited; secluded; secret. **2.** Closed; fast shut. **3.** Near, or near together, in space, time, etc. **4.** Having parts or objects near each other; dense; compact. **5.** Trusty; intimate; as, *close friends*. **6.** Near to some aim, purpose, or standard; as, *a close imitation*. **7.** Watchful; strict; searching; as, *close attention*. **8.** Nearly even or equal; as, *a close contest*. **9.** Secretive; reticent. **10.** Avaricious; stingy. **11.** Ill-ventilated; stifling; oppressive. **12.** *Gram.* Pronounced with lips partly closed. **13.** Shut or restricted by law; not open or free; confined to a few; as, *a close corporation*. **14.** Fitting tightly or snugly.
—**close'ly**, *adv.*—**close'ness**, *n.*
close', clôz, *n. 1.* The end; conclusion. **2.** A grapple. **3.** A junction; meeting.
close', clôs, *n. 1.* An enclosed place; land adjoining a house. **2.** A narrow lane or passage.
close, clôs, *adv.* Closely.
clos'et, clêz'et, *i. vt.* To shut up or conceal; admit to a private interview. **II. n.** A small chamber, side room, or recess for storage or privacy. [OF., dim. of *clos, close*].
clo'sure, clô'zhur, *n. 1.* A proceeding to stop debate in a deliberative body. **2.** A closing or enclosure; that which closes or encloses. **3.** A conclusion; end; close.*

clot, *clot*. **I. vt. & vi.** [CLOT'TED⁴; CLOT'TING.] To form into clots; coagulate; fill or cover with clots. **II. n.** A coagulated mass.

cloth, *clôth*, *n.* **1.** A woven fabric, as of wool, silk, flax, cotton, etc.; a piece of such fabric. **2.** Clerical attire; hence, the clerical office; the clergy. [*< AS. clāth.*]

clothe, *clôdh*, *vt.* [CLOTHED or CLAD, clad; CLOTH'ING.] To cover or provide with clothes; dress; invest. [*< AS. clāthian*, clothes.]

clothes, *clôdhz*, *n. pl.* **1.** Garments collectively; raiment; clothing. **2.** Covering for a bed. **bed'clothes'**. [*< AS. clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, cloth.]

—clothes'press', *n.* A closet for clothes. **cloth'ier**, *clôdh'yer*, *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothing.

cloth'ing, *clôdh'ing*, *n.* Dress in general; garments; raiment; apparel; covering.

clô'ture, *clô'tür*, *n.* Same as CLOSURE, *n.*, **1.** [F.]

cloud¹, *claud*, *v. I. t.* **1.** To cover with clouds; dim or darken; obscure. **2.** To cover with obliquy. **3.** To variegate, as marble. **II. i.** To be overcast with or as with clouds.

cloud, *n.* **1.** A mass of visible vapor floating in the air; any cloud-like mass. **2.** Something that obscures, darkens, dims, confuses, or threatens. **3.** A dimmed appearance; a spot. **4. Law.** A defect; blemish; as, a *cloud* on a title. [*< AS. clād*, round mass.]—**cloud'less**, *a.* Unclouded; clear.—**cloud'y**, *a.* **1.** Overspread with clouds. **2.** Of or like a cloud or clouds. **3.** Obscure; vague; confused. **4.** Gloomy; sullen. **5.** Not limpid or clear. **6.** Marked with cloud-like spots.—**cloud'i-ly**, *adv.*—**cloud'i-ness**, *n.*

cloud^{1d}, *claut*, *vt. I. t.* To patch; bandage. **2.** To protect with an iron plate.

cloud^{2d}, *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat; cuff.

clout^{3d}, *vt.* To stud with iron nails.

clout¹, *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth or leather; patch; rag. **2.** The center of a target. **3.** An iron plate. [*< AS. clāt*, *< W. clwt.*]

clout², *n.* A short, stout nail.

clout³, *n.* [Colloq.] A blow; cuff.

clove, *clôv*, *imp. of CLEAVE*, *v.*

clove, *n.* A dried flower-bud of a tropical evergreen tree (the *clove-tree*) of the myrtle family; used as a spice.

clo'ven, *clô'vn*, *pa.*

Parted; *pp. of*

CLEAVE, *v.*—**clo'ven-foot'ed**, *a. 1.*

Having the foot cleft or divided. **2.** Sa-

tanic.—**clo'v'ed**, *a.*

clo'ver, *clô'ver*, *n.*

Anyone of several species of three-leaved plants of the bean family. [*< AS. clāf're*, trefoil.]

clown, *cloun*, *n.* **1.** A professional buffoon; a jester. **2.** A coarse or vulgar fellow; boor. **3.** A countryman. [Akin to Ice. *klunni*, clumsy fellow.]—**clown'ish**, *cloun'ish*, *a.* Of or like a clown; rude; ill-bred. **—ly**, *adv.* **—ness**, *n.*

cloy, *clai*, *vt.* To satiate, as with sweetness; surfeit. [*< F. clouer*, nail.]

club¹, *club*, *vt.* [CLUBBED; CLUB'BING.] **1.** To beat with a club. **2.** To use like a club.

club², *v. I. t.* To contribute to a common

purpose; make common stock of. **II. i.** To combine with a common object; join purses or efforts; form a club.

club¹, *n.* **1.** A stout stick or staff; cudgel. **2.** A three-lobed spot on a playing-card; a card so marked. [*< Ice. klubba*, *klumba*, club.]

—clubbed, *a.* Shaped like, held, or used as a club.—**club'foot'**, *n.* Congenital distortion of the foot.—**club'foot'ed**, *a.*

club², *n.* **1.** An organization of persons for social intercourse or other common object. **2.** A club-house or club-room.

cluck¹, *cluc*, *v. I. t.* To call with a cluck. **II. i.** To make the noise of a brooding hen; utter a click or cluck. [Var. of CLACK.]

cluck, *n.* A sound made, or like that made, by a brooding hen in calling her chicks.

clue, *clā*, *v. & n.* Same as CLEW.

clump, *clump*, *n.* A thick cluster; tuft; lump. [*< Dn. Sw. klump.*]—**clump'y**, *a.*

clum'sy, *clum'zi*, *a.* [CLUM'SI-ER; CLUM'SI-EST.] **1.** Lacking dexterity, ease, or grace; awkward. **2.** Rudely constructed; unwieldy; ungainly. [*< Sw. dial. klummsen*, benumbed.]—**clum'si-ly**, *adv.*—**clum'si-ness**, *n.*

clung, *clung*, *imp. of CLING*, *v.*

clus'ter, *clus'ter*, *v. I. vt. & vi.* To produce in or collect into a cluster or clusters; grow or gather in a cluster or clusters. **II. n. 1.** A group or bunch, as of grapes. **2.** An assembly; aggregation. [AS.]

clutch¹, *cluch*, *v. I. t.* To seize eagerly; grasp and hold firmly. **II. i.** To make a snatch; catch; with *at*.

clutch¹, *n.* **1.** A rapacious or powerful grasp; a tight grip; an attempt at seizure; commonly in the plural. **2.** A talon, claw, paw, or hand. **3.** A device for coupling objects.

clutch², *n.* A setting of eggs; a brood.

clut'ter¹, *clut'ter*, *v. I. vt.* To throw into confusion; litter. **II. n.** A disordered state; confused heap; litter.

clut'ter², *v. I. vi.* To clatter; make a noise. **II. n.** A clattering noise; chattering.

co-1, *prefix.* With; together. See *COM*.

co-2, *prefix.* Of the complement; as, *cosine*; *cotangent*. [*< L. complementum*, complement.]

coach, *côch*, *v. I. vt. & vi. 1.* To tutor or train; study with or act as a tutor or trainer. **2.** To carry or be carried in a coach. **II. n.**

1. A large four-wheeled close carriage. **2.** A tutor; trainer. **3.** A railway passenger-car. [*< F. coche.*]—**coach'man**, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] One who drives a coach or a carriage.

coach'eet, *n.* **co'ad-ju'tor**, *co'ad-jū'ter*, *n.* A coworker or colleague; an official assistant. [L., *< co-*, with, + *adjuvo*, *aid.*]—**co'ad-ju'tress**, *co'ad-jū'trix*, *n. fem.*

co-e'val, *a.* Same as COEVAL.

co-ag'u-late, *co-ag'yū-lēt*, *v.* [*-LA'TED⁴; -LA'TING.*] **I. t.** To change into a curd-like mass; curdle. **II. i.** To become clotted or curdled. [*< L. coagulatus*, *< cogo*, compel.]

—co-ag'u-la'tion, *n.*

coal, *col*, *v. I. t.* To supply with coal. **II. i.** To take in coal.

coal, *n.* **1.** A brittle, compact, amorphous substance derived from ancient vegetation; found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel. **2.** A piece of coal as broken for use; such pieces collectively. In Great Britain com-



Common Clove.

monly used in the plural. **3.** A fragment of burned wood. [*< AS. col.*] — **coal'-oil'**, *n.* Petroleum. — **c.-pit**, *n.* **1.** A pit from which mineral coal is obtained. **2.** A pit for making charcoal. — **c.-tar**, *n.* The black pitch distilled from bituminous coal. — **coal'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing coal.

co'a-lesce, cō'a-les', *vt.* [*-LESCED'*; *-LES'-CING.*] To grow or come together into one; fuse; blend. [*< L. coalesco*, *< co-*, with, + *alo*, nourish.] — **co'a-les'cence**, *n.* A coalescing; union. — **co'a-les'cent**, *a.* Growing together; united; uniting.

co'a-li'tion, cō'a-līsh'un, *n.* **1.** An alliance of persons, parties, or states. **2.** Coalescence.

coarse, cōrs, *a.* **1.** Composed of large or rough parts or particles. **2.** Inferior in quality; low; vulgar; indelicate. [Var. of *COURSE*; *i. e.*, in course, ordinary.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

coast, cōst, *Id. vt. & vi.* **1.** To sail or travel along (a shore or border). **2.** [U. S.] To ride down a slope by force of gravity, as on a sled or bicycle. **II. n.** **1.** The land next to the sea; the seashore. **2.** A boundary; region; chiefly *pl.* **3.** [U. S.] A coasting, as on a sled. [*< OF. coste*, *< L. costa*, rib, side.] — **coast'er**, *n.*

coat, cōt, *Id. vt.* To cover with or as with a coat, as of paint. **II. n.** **1.** An upper and outer garment with sleeves; usually worn by men. **2.** Any outer covering, as the fur of an animal, or a layer of ice or paint. [*< MHG. ¹⁴u. of kotze, coarse mantle.] — **coat'ing**, *n.* **1.** A covering layer; coat. **2.** Cloth for coats. — **coat of arms** (*Her.*), the armorial bearings of a person, taken collectively. — **c. of mail**, a defensive garment of chain mail.*

coax, cōx, *v.* **I. t.** To persuade, or seek to persuade, by gentleness and tact; wheedle; win; soothe. **II. i.** To use gentle persuasion. [To make a *coax* (dupe) of, *< F. coquin*, *< L. coquus*, cook.] — **coax'er**, *n.*

cob, cēb, *n.* **1.** A roundish mass, heap, or lump. **2.** [U. S.] The spike of an ear of maize. **3.** A strong, thick-set, short-legged horse. [Var. of *COB*, *n.*]

cobalt, cō'bēlt, *n.* A tough steel-gray metallic element that forms blue pigments. [*< G. kobalt*; prob. same as *KOBOLD*, a demon.]

cobble, cēb'l, *v.* [*COB'LED*; *COB'BLING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To patch or repair, as boots; make clumsily. **2.** To pave with cobblestones. **II. i.** To work as a cobbler. [*< L.^{OF} copulo*, join together.] — **cob'bler**, cēb'ler, *n.* One who patches boots and shoes; a clumsy workman.

cob'ble-stone, cēb'l-stōn', *n.* A rounded water-worn stone, as for paving. **cob'bley**.

cobra, cō'bra, *n.* A very venomous snake of India that can dilate its neck into a broad hood. [Pg., *< L. cobra*, snake.] — **co'bra-de** [*da-or-di-ca-pe-lōt*] (cō'bra-dē [*da-or-di-* ca-pe-lōt]).

cob'web, cēb'web', *I.* [*COB'WEBBED*; *COB'WEB'ING.*] To cover with or as with cobwebs. **II. n.** The network or fine thread spun by a



Cobra-de-capello in the special basket of a Hindu snake-charmer.

spider; hence, a snare, or anything fine-spun or flimsy.

co'ca, cō'cā, *n.* [S. Am.] The dried leaves of a South-American shrub, used as a tonic.

co'ca-in, cō'cā-in, *n.* A white, bitter, crys-

co'ca-ine, cō'cā-ine, *n.* talline alkaloid obtained from cocoa; used as a local anesthetic.

coch'i-neal, cēch'i-nēl, *n.* A dyestuff yielding a brilliant scarlet dye, consisting of certain insects (of Mexico, the Canary Islands, and Java) killed and dried by heat. [*< L.^{SP} coccinus*, scarlet, *< Gr. kokkos*, berry.]

cock¹¹, cōc, *vt.* To raise the cock (a gun or pistol), in readiness for firing.

cock¹², *vt.* To turn up to one side, as the head, ears, etc.; tilt; prick up. [*< cock*¹, *n.*] — **cocked hat**, a hat with brim turned up.

cock¹³, *vt.* To arrange in cocks, as hay.

cock, *a.* Male; as, a cock lobster.

cock¹, *n.* **1.** A full-grown male of the domestic fowl. **2.** Any male bird. **3.** [Eng.] A leader; champion. **4.** A faucet. **5.** The hammer of a firearm, or its position when raised. **6.** A weathercock.

7. Cock-crowing. [*< AS. cocc* (imitative).] — **cock'-and-bull'**, *a.* [Colloq.] Highly improbable; incredible; absurd. — **c.-eye**, *n.* A squinting eye. — **c.-eyed**, *a.* Cross-eyed. — **c. of the walk or of the loft**, an undisputed leader or chief.

cock², *n.* A significant tip or upward turn; a pricking up; upward bend of a hat-brim.

cock³, *n.* A small conical pile, as of straw or hay. [Akin to *Ice. kōkkur*, lump.]

cock'-ade, cōk'-ēd', *n.* A rosette, knot of ribbon, or the like, worn on the hat. [*< F. co-carde*, *< cog*, cock¹, *n.*, as if a cock's comb.]

cock'a-too, cōc'a-tō', *n.* A crested parrot. [*< Hind. kākātūa*, from its cry.]

cock'a-trice, cōc'a-tris or -truis, *n.* **1.** A fabulous serpent, said to kill by its breath or glance. **2.** Any crawling venomous creature. [OF., corr. of *L. crocodilus*, CROCODILE.]

cock'boat, cōc'bōt', *n.* A small rowboat.

cock'crow, cōc'crō', *n.* The early morning. — **cock'crow'ing**.

cock'er-el, cōk'er-el, *n.* A young cock.

cock'le (e), cēc'l, *vt. & vi.* [*COCK'LE(D)*; *COCK'LING.*] To wrinkle; pucker. [*< COCKLE*², *n.*: from the form of the shell.]

cock'le (e)¹, *n.* A weed that grows among grain. [*< AS. cōcel*, *< Ir. cogal*, corn-cockle.]

cock'le (e)², *n.* An edible European bivalve, or its shell; a scallop-shell, etc. [*< Gr.^{L+P} konchylion*, *< konchē*, mussel.]

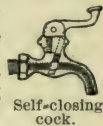
cock'loft, cōc'loft', *n.* A loft under the roof.

cock'ney, cōc'ng, *n.* A Londoner; one having the traits of uneducated Londoners. — **cock'ney-ism**, *n.* The speech or ways of cockneys.

cock'pit, cōc'pit', *n.* **1.** A pit or ring for cock-fighting. **2.** An apartment for the wounded in a war-ship.

cock'roach, cōc'rōch', *n.* An insect with a flat oval body, chiefly nocturnal, infesting houses and ships.

cocks'comb, cōcs'cōm', *n.* **1.** A plant with red flowers, suggesting the comb of a cock. **2.** A cockscomb. **3.** A scarlet ridge on a jester's cap; also, the cap.



Self-closing cock.

cockswain, *n.* Same as COXSWAIN.

cocktail¹, cœ'têl', *n.* [U. S.] A drink made of spirits mixed with bitters, sugar, and flavoring.

co'co, cō'cō, *n.* The palm-tree that produces coconuts. [*< Sp. coco, prob. < Gr. kouki, coconut.*] **co'co-palm**².

co'co-a², *n.* A powder made from the dried seed-kernels of the cacao; also, a beverage made from it. [*Corr. of CACAO.*]

co'co-nut¹, cō'co-nut', *n.* The fruit of a **co'co-a-nut**², tree (the *coco-tree* or *coco-palm*), a white-meated seed enclosed in a hard shell, and containing a milky liquid.

co-coon¹, cō-chūn', *n.* 1. The envelope in which silkworms are enclosed in the chrysalis state. 2. The egg-case of spiders, etc. [*< F. cocoon, dim. of coque, shell.*] — **co-coon'er-y**, *n.* A place for rearing silkworms.

cod¹, cōd, *n.* A food-fish of temperate northern seas. [*Akin to D. koddē, club.*] **cod'fish**².

cod², *n.* 1. A pod or husk. 2. A bag or envelope. [*AS. codd, bag.*]

cod'dle, cōd'l, *vt.* [*COD'DLED; COD'DLING.*] To treat as a baby or an invalid; pamper. [*< cōp², n., bag, pillow.*]

code, cōd, *n.* 1. A systematized body of law. 2. A system of signals or of rules. [*< L.^F codex, caudex, tablet.*]

codg'er, cōj'g'r, *n.* A testy or eccentric old man; fellow. [*Var. of cadger, beggar.*]

cod'i-cil, cōd'i-sil, *n.* A supplement to a will. [*< L. codicillus, dim. of codex (codic-), writing.*]

cod'i-fy, cōd'i-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To systematize, as laws. — **cod'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

co-ed'u-ca'tion, cō-ēj'u- [or -ēd'yū] kē'shun, *n.* The education of both sexes, or of whites and negroes, together.

co'ef-fi-cient, cō'ef-fish-ēnt, *I. a.* Jointly efficient; acting together to a common end. **II. n.** 1. A cooperating agent. 2. A number or letter put before an algebraic expression which is to be multiplied by that number.

— **co'ef-fi-cien-cy**, *n.*

cœ'no-bite, *n.* Same as CENOBIITE.

co'e'qual, cō'f'cwal, *I. a.* Of the same value or importance; equal and conjoined. **II. n.** The equal of another or others.

co-erce', cō-ērs', *vt.* [*CO-ERCED'; CO-ER'CING.*]

To constrain by force or fear; compel; restrain or repress. [*< L. co-, together, + arceo, press.*] — **co-er-cion**, cō-ēr'shun, *n.*

1. Moral or physical compulsion. 2. Government by force. 3. Compulsion; pressure. — **co-er'cive**, *a.* Serving or tending to coerce.

co-e'val, cō-f'val, *a.* Of or belonging to the same age or period.

[*< L. co-, together, + ævum, age.*]

co'ex-ist¹, cō'egz-ist', *vi.* To exist together. — **co'ex-ist'ence**, *n.* — **co'ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Existing together; contemporaneous.



Coffee-branch and Berries.

a, the flower; *b*, a berry, split, showing the "beans."

co'ex-tend¹, cō'ex-tend', *vt. & vi.* To make or be coextensive. — **co'ex-ten'sive**, *a.* Having the same limits or extent.

cof'fee, cōf'g, *n.* The seeds, enclosed in dark cherry-like berries, of a tropical tree; also, a beverage made from, or the tree producing them. [The seeds are also called "beans" or "berries."] See *illus.* in preceding column. [*< Turk. qahve, < Ar. qahwe, coffee.*] — **cof-fee-house**², c.-room, *n.* A house or room where coffee and other refreshments are sold; a café.

cof'fer, cōf'g'r, *n.* 1. A chest or box; strong box; safe; caisson. 2. *pl.* A treasury; financial resources. [*< L.^F cophinus; see COFFIN.*] — **cof'fer-dam**³, *n.* A temporary enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry, to protect workmen.

coffin, cōf'in, *I. vt.* To put into or as into a coffin. **II. n.** 1. The case in which a corpse is buried. 2. The lower part of a horse's hoof. [*< L.^{OF} cophinus, < Gr. kophinos, basket.*]

cog, cōg, *I. vt.* [*COGGED; COG'GING.*] To furnish with or as with a cog or cogs. **II. n. A tooth projecting from the surface of a wheel. [*< Gael. cōg, cog.*]**

— **cog-wheel**², *n.* A wheel with cogs.

cog'ent, cō'j'ent, *a.* Compelling belief, assent, or action; forcible; convincing. [*< L. cogō, compel, < co-, together, + ago, drive.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **co-gen-cy**, *n.* Convincing power.

cog'i-tate, cōj'i-tēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-TA'TED^d; -TA'TING.*] To think over or about (something); meditate; reflect; think. [*< L. co-, with, + agito, AGITATE.*] — **cog'i-ta'tion**, *n.* Consideration; reflection; thought.

cog'nac, cō'nyac, *n.* French brandy. [*F.*]

cog'nate, cōg'net or -nēt, *I. a.* Allied by blood; kindred; akin; especially, related through females only. **II. cōg'net**, *n.* A person or thing that is cognate to another or others. [*< L. co-, together, + natus, pp. of nascor, be born.*]

— **cog-na'tion**, *n.* Relationship.

cog-ni'tion, cōg-nish'un, *n.* 1. The act, power, or faculty of knowing. 2. Knowledge; loosely, a conception. [*< L. co-, together, + nosco, know.*] — **cog-ni-tiv(e)**, *a.* Pertaining to or having the power of cognition; knowing.

cog'nize or **-nise**, cōg'naiz, *vt.* [*-NIZED; -NI'ZING.*] To know, perceive, or recognize.

[*< L. co-, with, + nosco, know.*] — **cog'ni-za-ble**, cōg'ni-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being known, or of being judicially tried or examined. — **cog'ni-zance**, cōg'ni-zans, *n.* 1. Apprehension or perception; knowledge; notice, especially judicial notice or jurisdiction. 2. A badge or mark. — **cog'ni-zant**, cōg'ni-zant, *a.* Taking notice; aware. **cog'ni-sant**.

cog-no'men, cōg-nō'men, *n.* [*-NO'MENS* or *-NOM'i-NA, -nem'i-na, pl.*] A surname; colloquially, any name. [*L. < co-(cum), together, + nomen, name.*]

co-hab'it, cō-hab'it, *vi.* To dwell together as husband and wife. [*< L. co-, together, + habito, dwell.*] — **co-hab'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

co'heir¹, cō'ār, *n.* An heir with another or others. — **co-heir'ess**, *n.* — **co-heir'ship**, *n.*

co-her'e², cō-hīr', *vi.* [*CO-HERED'; CO-HER'ING.*] To stick or hold firmly together. [*< L. co-, together, + hæreō, stick.*] — **co-her'ent**, cō-hīr'ēnt, *a.* 1. Cleaving or sticking together. 2. Logically consistent. 3. Sulted; adapted;

accordant. — **co-her'ence**, *n.* Conjunction; consistency; agreement. — **co-her'en-cy**, — **co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **co-he'sion**, *co-hi'zhun*, *n.* The act or state of cohering; union; consistency; cohesive attraction. — **co-he'siv(e)**, *a.* Belonging to, exerting, or having the property of cohesion. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

co'hort, *cō'hört*, *n.* An armed company; the tenth of a Roman legion, 500 to 600 men. [*< L. cohort(t)s*, company of soldiers.]

coif, *coif*, *n.* A close-fitting cap, hood, or head-dress. [*< F. coiffe*, *< OHG. chupf*, head.]

coiffure, *coif'fūr*, *n.* 1. An arrangement or dressing of the hair. 2. A head-dress. [*F.*]

coign, *coign*, *n.* A projecting angle or stone; a corner. [= *COIN*, *n.*, 4.] — **coignēt**, — **coign of vantage**, an advantageous position.

coil, *coil*, *vt. & vi.* To wind spirally; form rings or coils. [*< L.^{OF} col*, together, + *lego*, collect.]

coil', *n.* 1. A ring or spiral formed by winding. 2. An involvement; a perplexity.

coil', *n.* Confusion or tumult; turmoil. [*< Gael. Ir. góill*, war.]

coin, *coin*, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To make into coins; stamp or mint. 2. To originate, as a word. **II. t.** To make counterfeit money.

coin, *n.* 1. A piece of metallic money. 2. Coined money collectively. 3. Kind or means of recompense. 4. A quoin. [*F.*, *< L. cuneus*, wedge.] — **coin'age**, *coín'gē*, *n.* 1. The making of coins, or the coins made; the system of coins of a country. 2. The cost or charge for coining money. 3. The act of fabricating, or the thing fabricated.

co'in-cide', *cō'in-said'*, *vt.* [*-CI'DED'*; *-CI'DING.*] To agree exactly, as in direction, extent, amount, or opinion; concur. [*< co- + L. incidō*, fall on.] — **co-in-ci-dence**, *n.* Agreement; correspondence. — **co-in-ci-dent**, *a.* Agreeing, as in position, extent, time, etc.; concurring.

co-ition, *co-ish'un*, *n.* A coming together; especially, sexual intercourse. [*< L. co-*, together, + *itus*, pp. of *eo*, go.] — **co'i-tust**.

coke, *cōk*, **I. vt. & vi.** [*COKE'D*; *CO'KING.*] To change or be changed into coke. **II. n.** Coal from which the volatile portion has been expelled by heating, as in a retort. — **coak't**.

col, *col*, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of *com-* before *l*.]

co-la'bor-er, *cō-lē'bər-gr*, *n.* A fellow laborer.

col'an-der, *cūl'an-dər*, *n.* A perforated vessel for straining liquids, etc. [*< Sp. colador*, *< L. colum*, sieve.] — **cul'len-der't**.

cold, *cold*, *a.* 1. Of a low temperature; frigid; chilled; chilly. 2. Lacking ardor or sympathy; stolid; not cordial; discouraging. [*< AS. ceald*.] — **cold'chis'el**, *n.* A steel chisel for cutting cold metal. — **cold'ly**, *adv.* — **cold'ness**, *n.*

cold, *n.* 1. A low temperature; lack of heat, or the sensation caused by it. 2. A disorder caused by exposure to cold.

cole, *cōl*, *n.* A plant of the same genus as the cabbage. [*< L.^{AS} caulis*, cabbage.] — **cole'slaw'**, *n.* A salad of cabbage cut fine. — **cold'slaw'**, — **cole'wort'**, *n.* The cabbage or a kindred plant.

Col'e-op'te-ra, *col'e-op'tə-rə* or *cō'lē*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order of insects having horny front wings that fit as cases over the hind wings; beetles. [*< Gr. koleos*, sheath, + *pteron*, wing.] — **col'e-op'ter**, *n.* A beetle. — **col'e-op'ter-ous**, *a.* **col'e-op'ter-ali**.

col'ic, *n.* Acute spasmodic pain in the bowels. [*< Gr. kolikē*, *< kolon*, colon.] — **col'ick-y**, *col'ick-i*, *a.* Subject to, suffering from, resembling, or productive of colic.

col-laps(e), *col-laps*, *v.* [*-LAPS(E)D'*; *-LAPS-ING.*] **I. t.** To cause to shrink, fall in, or fall. **II. t.** 1. To fall together; cave in. 2. To fall utterly; come to ruin. 3. To lose strength or courage; be prostrated; succumb. [*< L. col*, together, + *labor*, fall.]

col-laps(e), *n.* 1. A falling or sinking together. 2. Extreme prostration. 3. Utter failure; ruin.

col-lar, *col'lar*, **I. vt.** To grasp by or provide with a collar. **II. n.** A band or circlet for the neck; a ring or band on or about anything. [*< L.^{OF} collare*, *< colūm*, neck.] — **col-lar'bone'**, *n.* The clavicle.

col-late', *col-lēt'*, *v.* [*COL-LA'TED'*; *COL-LA'TING.*] **I. t.** 1. To compare critically; examine. 2. To present, as to a benefice. **II. t.** To bestow a benefice. [*< L. col*, together, + *latus*, borne.] — **col-la'tion**, *n.* 1. A collating; comparison. 2. A lunch or light repast.

col-lat'er-al, *col-lat'ər-əl*, **I. t.** 1. Attendant or secondary; incidental. 2. Corroborative; confirmatory. 3. Being or lying alongside; parallel; bordering. 4. Descended from the same ancestor in a different line. [*< L. col-*, with; and see *LATERAL*.] — **-ly**, *adv.*

col-leag(ue), *col'lēg*, *n.* An associate in office. [*< L.^F col*, with, + *lego*, depute.]

col-lect', *col-lect'*, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To gather or bring together. 2. To gather or obtain the payment of (money). 3. To regain control of; bring or call back. 4. To infer. **II. t.** To come together; assemble; accumulate. [*< LL.^F collecto*, *< collecta*, assemblage.] — **col-lect'a-n(-or -i-ib)le**, *a.*

col'lect, *col'lect*, *n.* A short condensed prayer.

col-lect'ed, *col-lect'əd*, *pa.* 1. Assembled; gathered. 2. Composed; self-possessed.

col-lec'tion, *col-lec'shun*, *n.* A collecting; a group of collected objects or individuals; an aggregation; accumulation. [*< L. collectio(n)-*, *< col-*, with, + *lego*, gather.]

col-lect'iv(e), *col-lect'iv*, **I. a.** 1. Relating to, consisting of, or denoting an aggregate or group. 2. Having the power or quality of bringing together. **II. n.** 1. *Gram.* A singular noun naming a collection or group. 2. A collection or gathering. — **col-lect'iv(e-ly)**, *adv.*

col-lect'or, *col-lect'ər*, *n.* One who collects; one who receives taxes, duties, or the like, or collects debts. — **col-lect'or-ate**, **col-lect'or-ship**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a collector.

col'lege, *col'gē*, *n.* 1. An incorporated school for instruction in the liberal arts or professional studies; a school of higher learning; one of the educational institutions of a university. 2. A body of associates or colleagues. [*F.*, *< L. collegium*, *< collega*, colleague.]

col-le'gi-al, *col-lē'ji-əl*, *a.* Collegiate.

col-le'gi-an, *col-lē'ji-an*, *n.* A college student.

col-le'gi-ate, *col-lē'ji-et or -ēt*, **I. a.** Pertaining to, conducted like, or connected with a college or colleges. **II. n.** A collegian.

col-lide', *col-laid'*, *vi.* [*COL-LIDED'*; *COL-LIDING.*] To meet and strike violently;

clash. [*< L. col-, together, + laedo, strike.*]
col'lie, col'i, *n.* A Scotch sheep-dog. [Prob.
< Gael. cuilein, puppy.] **col'leyt**.

col'lier, col'yer, *n.* A coal-miner; a vessel
 employed in coal-carrying, or one of her crew;
 formerly, a dealer in coal.—**col'lier-y**, *n.*
 [—*ESS, pl.*] A coal-mine; the coal-trade.

col-li'sion, col-lizh'un, *n.* The act of colli-
 ding; violent contact; clashing; antagonism.
col-lo-cate, col'o-két, *vt.* [—*CA'TED³; -CA'-*
TING.] To put or arrange together; station.
 [*< L. col-, together; and see LOCATE.*]
 —**col'lo-ca'tion**, *n.*

col-lo-di-on, col-ló-di-on, *n.* A solution of
 gun-cotton in ether and alcohol that forms an
 adhesive film. [*< Gr. kollá, glue, + eidos,*
form.] **col-lo-di-um**.

col'loid, col'oid, *n.* A jelly-like; colloidal.
II. n. A jelly-like substance, as albumin. [*<*
Gr. kollôdes, glue-like.] —**col-loi'dal**, *a.*

col-lo'qui-al, col-ló-cwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to
 conversation, especially to common speech, as
 distinguished from literary usage. —**ly, adv.**

—**col-lo'qui-al-ism**, *n.* A form of speech
 used only or chiefly in conversation.

col-lo-quy, col'o-cwi, *n.* [—*QUIES², pl.*] An
 informal conference; conversation. [*< L.*
col-, together, + loquor, speak.]

col-lude, col-lúd' or -lúd', *vi.* [—*LU'DED⁴;*
-LU'DING.] To cooperate secretly; conspire;
 connive. [*< L. col-, together, + ludo, play.*]
 —**col-lu'sion**, *n.* Fraudulent cooperation.
 —**col-lu'sive**, *a.* Fraudulently concerted
 or devised. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness**, *n.*

col'ly, *n.* Same as **COLLIE**.

co-logne, co-lón', *n.* A perfume, consisting
 of alcohol flavored with aromatic oils. [*<*
Cologne, Germany.]

col'on, col'ón, *n.* A punctuation-mark (:) in-
 dicating a pause greater than a semicolon, but
 less than a period. [*< Gr. kôlon, member.*]

col'on², *n.* The large intestine. [*L.*]

col'o-nel, col'ngl, *n.* The highest officer of a
 regiment. [*F.*, *< It. colonnello, dim. of colonna,*
column.] —**col'o-nel-ey**, *n.* **col'o-nel-ship**.

col'on-nade, col'o-nád', *n.* A range of
 columns connected by an entablature. [*F.*]

col'o-ny, col'o-ni, *n.* [—*NIES², pl.*] **1.** A body
 of emigrants or their descendants in a remote
 region under the control of the parent country,
 or the territory occupied by them. **2.** Any
 aggregation of individuals in a common group,
 as of alien residents in a country, of bees, etc.:
 used also adjectively in all senses. [*< L.*
colonia, < colonus, farmer, < colo, till.] —**col-lo-**
ni-al, col-ló-ni-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, being
 produced in, living in, or forming a colony or col-
 onies. —**col'o-nist**, col'o-nist, *n.* A member or
 inhabitant of a colony; a settler. —**col'o-nize**,
 col'o-níz, *v.* [—*NIZED; -NIZING.*] **I. t.** To
 settle a colony or colonies in; emigrate to and
 settle in. **II. t.** To establish, unite in, or settle
 in a colony or colonies. **col'o-nize²**. —**col'o-**
niz-a'tion or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

col'or, col'er, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To give a color to;
 dye; paint; tint; stain. **2.** To misrepresent;
 modify; give a tone to. **II. t.** To change
 color; blush. —**col'or-a-ble**, *a.* —**col'or-a-**
tion, *n.* —**col'ored**, *pa.* Having color; of a
 dark-skinned race; embellished or exaggerated.
 —**col'or-er**, *n.* —**col'or-ist**, *n.* One skilled
 in the use of color.

col'or, col'er, *n.* **1.** Any one of the hues of the
 rainbow or spectrum, or a tint produced by the
 blending of those hues; loosely, any hue, includ-
 ing black and white. **2.** A paint or pigment.
3. An appearance; semblance; pretense; dis-
 guise. **4. pl.** An ensign, flag, or badge. [*<*
L. color, tint.] —**col'or-less**, *a.* Without col-
 or; impartial; uninteresting; negative.

co-los'sus, co-les'us, *n.* [—*si, -sai* or *-si*, or
-sus-es, pl.] A gigantic statue, especially the
 bronze of Apollo at ancient Rhodes. [*< Gr.*
kolossos, gigantic statue.] —**co-los'sal**, *a.*
 Enormous; huge; gigantic. —**ly, adv.**

col'our, col'our-a-ble, etc. Color, etc.: the
 usual spelling in England.

col'por'teur, col'pór'ter, *n.* A traveling
 agent of a religious society, who sells or gives
 away Bibles, religious books, etc. [*F.*] **col'-**
por'ter². —**col'por'tage**, col'pór'téj, *n.* A
 colporteur's work.

colt, colt, *n.* A young horse. [*AS.*]

—**col'tish**, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.

col'ter, col'tér, *n.* A blade or disk on the
 beam of a plow, to cut the sod. [*< L. culter,*
knife.] **coul'ter²**.

col'um-bine, col'um-bin, *a.* Dove-like. [*<*
L. columbinus, < columba, dove.]

col'um-bine, col'um-bain, *n.* **1.** A herba-
 ceous plant with flowers
 of five petals. **2.** [*C.*]
 In pantomimes, the
 sweetheart of Harlequin.
 [*< L. columbinus; see*
COLUMBINE, a.]

col'umn, col'um, *n.*

1. A vertical shaft or
 pillar; a prop or support.

2. A vertical series of
 written or printed lines,
 or words, figures, or the
 like. **3. Mil.** A body of
 troops with narrow front,
 but extended rearward.

4. Naut. A fleet in single file. [*< L. columna,*
column.] —**col-um'nar**, col-um'nar or co-lum'-
 nar, *a.*

com-, *prefix.* Together; with: often used with
 intensive force. [*< L. com-, < cum, with.*]

co'ma¹, cō'ma, *n.* A state of unconsciousness
 with slow, heavy breathing; stupor; lethargy.
 [*< Gr. kōma, slumber.*] —**co'ma-tose**, cō'ma-
 tōs, *a.* Relating to or affected with coma; ab-
 normally sleepy. **co'ma-toust**.

co'ma², *n.* [—*MAE, cō'mí or -mē, pl.*] **1.** The
 nebulosity around the nucleus of a comet. **2.**
 A tuft of silky hairs. [*< Gr. komē, hair.*]

co'mate, cō'mēt', *n.* A companion.

comb, cōm, *v.* **I. t.** To draw a comb through;
 disentangle, or cleanse with a comb; card;
 hackle. **II. t.** To curl over and break into
 foam, as waves. —**comb'er**, *n.* One who or
 that which combs; a combing wave. —**comb'-**
ing, *n.* The act of combing or what is removed
 by a comb.

comb, *n.* **1.** A thin piece of horn, or the like,
 with teeth for cleaning, dressing, or holding
 in place the hair. **2.** Something resembling
 such a comb in appearance or use. **3.** The
 fleshy crest on the head of a fowl. **4.** The
 crest of a hill or wave. **5.** Honeycomb. [*<*
AS. camb, comb, crest, ridge.]



Columbine.
a. the fruit.

com'bat, com'bat or cum'bat. **I^d**, *vt.* & *vi.* To fight or contend with; oppose; resist; do battle; contend; struggle. **II**, *n.* A battle or fight; struggle; contest. [*< L. com-, together, + L.^{ll} battuo, beat.*]—**single combat**, a fight between two; a duel.—**com'bat-ant**, *1. a.* Contending in fight; ready or disposed to combat. **II**, *n.* One engaged in combat or hostilities.—**com'bat-iv** (*e*), *a.* Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious; full of fight.—**com'bat-ive-ly**, *adv.*—**com'bat-ive-ness**, *n.*

com-bine, com-bain'. **I**, *vt.* & *vi.* [*-BINED'*; *-BI'NING*.] To bring or come into a close union; blend; compound; unite. **II**, *n.* [*U. S.*] A trust; ring; cabal. [*< L. com-, together, + bini, two.*]—**com'bi-na'tion**, com'bi-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** A joining together; union; alliance. **2.** A compound or group.—**com-bi'ner**, *n.*

com-bus'ti-bl(*e*). **I**, *a.* Susceptible of combustion; inflammable. **II**, *n.* Any substance that will readily burn, as pitch or coal.—**com-bus'ti-bl(e)-ness**, *n.* **com-bus"-ti-bl'i-ty**.

com-bus'tion, com-bus'chun, *n.* The act or process of burning; the combination of a substance with oxygen or the like, generating light and heat. [*< L.^{ll} combustus*, pp. of *combuo*, burn up.]

come, cum, *vi.* [*CAME*, kê'm; *COME*; *COM'ING*.] **1.** To move to or toward the place, time, or condition at or in which the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move hither; draw nigh; approach. **2.** To move into view; become perceptible. **3.** To arrive; be present; exist. **4.** To follow as an effect or result. **5.** To happen; occur; become. [*< AS. cuman.*]—**com'er**, *n.* One who comes or arrives.

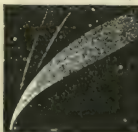
com'e-dy, com'e-di, *n.* [*-DIES'*, *pl.*] An entertaining drama; anything ludicrous or comical. [*< Gr.^{L+R} kômos*, revel, + *ôdē*; see *ODE*.]—**co-me'di-an**, co-mē'di-an, *n.* A comic actor.—**co-me'di-enne**, co-mē'di-en', *n. fem.*

come'ly, cum'li, *a.* [*COME'LI-ER*; *COME'LI-EST*.] **1.** Pleasing in person; handsome; graceful. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decorous. [*< AS. cymlic*.]—**come'li-ly**, *adv.* **come'lyt**.—**come'li-ness**, *n.*

com'et, com'et, *n.* *Astron.* A heavenly body, consisting of a coma surrounding a star-like nucleus with a nebulous train. [*< Gr.^{L+AS} komētēs*, long-haired, *< komē*, hair.]—**com-et-a-ry**, *a.* **com-et'ic**.

com'fit, cum'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat; confection. [*< F. confit.*] **com'fit-ure**.

com'fort, com'fort. **I^d**, *vt.* **1.** To give cheer or encouragement to; encourage; console; solace. **2.** To countenance; abet. **II**, *n.* Freedom or relief from pain, annoyance, or want; also, anything that contributes to such a state. [*< F. confort*, *< L. com-, with, + fortis*, brave.]—**com'fort-a-bl**(*e*). **I**, *a.* **1.** Having or imparting comfort. **2.** Comforting. **II**, *n.* [*U. S.*] A wadded bedquilt or comforter.—**com'fort-a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*—**com'fort-er**, *n.* **1.** One who comforts; a consoler; [*C.*], the Holy Spirit. **2. [*U. S.*] A wadded quilt. **3.** A long woolen scarf.—**com'fort-less**, *a.* Destitute of comfort.**



Comet.

com'ic, com'ic. **I**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or connected with comedy. **2.** Comical. **II**, *n.* A comical person or thing; comic actor.

com'ic-al, com'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Droll; ludicrous; diverting. **2.** Comic. [*< Gr. kômikos*, *< kômos*, revelry.]—**com'ic-al'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being comical. **2.** A comical thing.

com'ic-al-ness, *n.* **com'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

com'i-ty, com'i-ti, *n.* Kindly consideration for others; friendliness; good will; courtesy. [*< L. comitāt's*, *< comis*, kind.]

com'ma, cem'a, *n.* *Gram.* A punctuation-mark (,) indicating the slightest separation. [*< Gr.^L komma*, segment, *< koptō*, cut off.]

com-mand^d, cem-mand', *v.* **I**, *t.* **1.** To order with authority; bid; require; enjoin. **2.** To have or hold under one's control; be master of; hence, to be able to get; overlook, as from a height; cover; guard. **3.** To claim irresistibly. **II**, *i.* To be in authority; rule. [*< L.^F com- intens.* + *mando*, command, order.]—**com'man-dant**, cem'an-dant', *n.* An officer in command, as of a military post.—**com-mand'er**, cem-mand'er, *n.* **1.** One in command; a military leader. **2.** A naval officer next below a captain.—**com-mand'ing**, pa. Fitted to command; impressive; authoritative; dignified.—**com-mand'ment**, *n.* An authoritative mandate; edict; order; law.

com-mand', *n.* **1.** The right to command. **2.** The act of commanding. **3.** An order; commandment. **4.** The force or district under a commander. **5.** Dominating power; hence, range of view; use or control; mastery.

com-mem'o-rate, cem-mem'o-rēt, *vt.* [*-RA-TED'*; *-RA'TING*.] To celebrate or signalize the memory of; keep in remembrance. [*< L. com-, together, + memor*, mindful.]—**com-mem'o-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of commemorating, or that which commemorates.—**com-mem'o-ra-tive** (*e*), *a.* **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry**.

com-mence', cem-mens', *v.* [*-MENCED'*; *-MEN'GING*.] **I**, *t.* To begin; give origin to; initiate. **II**, *i.* **1.** To have or make a beginning; originate; start. **2.** To begin to be; set up as. [*< L.^F com-, together, + initio*, beginning.]—**com-mence'ment**, cem-mens'ment, *n.* **1.** A beginning; origin. **2.** A celebration by graduates of the completion of a college course, when degrees are conferred; also, the day so observed.

com-mend^d, cem-mend', *vt.* **1.** To express a favorable opinion of; approve; praise. **2.** To recommend; accredit; also, to present the regards of. **3.** To commit with confidence; entrust. [*< L. commendo*, *< com- intens.* + *mando*, command, order.]—**com-mend'a-bl**(*e*), *a.* Laudable; creditable.—**com-mend'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*—**com-mend-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of commending; approbation. **2.** Something that commends.—**com-mend'a-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing commendation; serving to commend.

com-men'su-ra-bl(*e*), cem-men'shu-ra-bl, *a.* Measurable by a common unit; proportionate.—**com-men'su-ra-bl'i-ty**, *n.* **com-men'su-ra-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

com-men'su-rate, cem-men'shu-rēt, *a.* **1.** Commensurate. **2.** In proper proportion; proportionate. [*< L.^{ll} com-*, together, + *LL. mensuro*; see *MEASURE*, *n.*]—**com-men'su-ra'tion**, *n.*

com'ment, cəm'ent. *Id.* *vi.* To make comments: with *on*. **II.** *n.* A note or remark in explanation or criticism. [*< L. commentor, freq. of comminiscor, invent.*]

— **com'men-ta-ry**, cəm'en-tē-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] A series or body of comments; exposition.

— **com'men-ta'tor**, cəm'en-tē'tŕ, *n.* A writer of commentaries; an annotator; expounder. [*LL.*] **com'ment-er**; **com'ment-er**.

com-merce, cəm-mərs', *vi.* [*COM-MERCED¹; COM-MER'GING.*] To have intercourse; associate; commune. — **com-mer'cer**, *n.*

com'merce, cəm'mərs, *n.* **1.** Exchange of goods, productions, or property, as between states or nations; extended trade. **2.** Intercourse. [*F.*, *< L. com-*, together, + *merc*, wares.] — **com-mer'cial**, *a.* Pertaining to, employed in, devoted to, or resulting from trade or commerce. — **com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

com-min'gle, cəm-mip'gl, *vt. & vi.* [*-GLE(E); -GLING.*] To mix together; mingle.

com-mi-nute, cəm'i-niūt, *vt.* [*-NUTED³; -NUTING.*] To reduce to minute particles; crush; pulverize; triturate. [*< L. com-intens. + minuo, diminish.*]

— **com'mi-nu'tion**, *n.* **1.** Trituration; pulverization. **2.** *Surg.* A comminuted fracture.

com-mis'er-ate, cəm-miz'er-ēt, *vt.* [*-A-TED³; -A'TING.*] To feel or manifest pity for; compassionate. [*< L. com-*, with, + *misericor*, pity.] — **com-mis'er-a'tion**, *n.*

com-mis-sa-ry, cəm'i-sə-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] **1.** A commissioner. **2.** *Mil.* An officer in charge of subsistence, etc. [*< L. commissarius, pp. of committō, COMMIT.*] — **com'mis-sa'ri-at**, cəm'i-sē'ri-at, *n.* An army department supplying food and other necessities; also, military supplies.

com-mis'sion, cəm-mish'un, *vt.* To give a commission to, as an officer; put into commission, as a ship of war; appoint; empower; delegate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of committing; doing. **2.** The act of entrusting; the matter entrusted; a trust; charge. **3.** A document conferring rank or authority; also, the rank or authority so conferred. **4.** A body of persons acting under public authority. **5.** *Com.* (1) Agency. (2) Compensation of an agent. [*F.*, *< L. LL. commissus*; see *COMMISSARY*.] — **to put in or into commission**, to put in direct command of a designated officer, as a ship of war, for active service.

com-mis'sion-er, cəm-mish'un-ŕ, *n.* The head of an executive department of government; one specially commissioned.

com-mit', cəm-mit', *vt.* [*COM-MIT'TED³; COM-MIT'TING.*] **1.** To do; perpetrate. **2.** To place in trust or custody; consign; entrust. **3.** To devote; pledge; hence, to involve, compromise, or bind (oneself). **4.** To memorize, as a speech. **5.** To refer, as to a committee. [*< L. committō, < com-*, together, + *mitto*, send.]

— **com-mit'ment**, *n.* The act of committing, or the state of being committed, as to prison. — **com-mit'tal**.

com-mit'tee, cəm-mit'e, *n.* A person or persons appointed to act upon some matter.

com-mo-di-ous, cəm-mo'di-us, *a.* Suitable; convenient; spacious. [*< L. commodus, < com-*, together, + *modus*, measure.]

— **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

com-mod'i-ty, cəm-med'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIEST², pl.*]

1. A movable article of value; something bought and sold. **2.** Convenience; profit.

com'mo-dore, cəm'o-dŕ, *n.* **1.** [*U. S.*] A naval officer between captain and rear-admiral.

2. [*Gt. Brit.*] The commander of a squadron. [*< Sp. comendador, < L. commendō, COMMEND.*]

com'mon, cəm'un, *a.* **1.** Often occurring, met, or seen; frequent or usual; customary; regular. **2.** Pertaining to, connected with, or participated in by two or more persons or things; alike; joint; general. **3.** Commonplace; coarse; vulgar; low. **4.** *Gram.* (1) Of either gender. (2) Applicable to any individual of a class; as, a common noun. **II.** *n.* Land owned by a town; land open to the use of all. [*< L. communis, common.*]

— **com'mon-ali-ty**, *n.* [*-TIEST², pl.*] The common people; the lower classes. — **com'mon-er**, cəm'un-ŕ, *n.* [*Gt. Brit.*] One of the commonality; any subject not a peer. — **com'mon-ly**, *adv.* — **com'mon-ness**, *n.* — **com'mon-place**, *n.* **1.** *a.* Not remarkable or interesting; ordinary; trite. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trite remark; familiar truth; platitude; truism. **2.** A memorandum. — **com'mon-place"book"**, *n.* A book in which memoranda are recorded methodically. — **com'mons**, *n. pl.* **1.** The common people; commonality. **2.** [*Gt. Brit.*] The legislators of the lower house of Parliament. **3.** A company eating at a common table, as in a college; the provisions so furnished. — **com'mon-wealth**, *n.* The general welfare. — **com'mon-wealth**, *n.* **1.** The people of a state; the state. **2.** A republic.

com-mo'tion, cəm-mŕ'shun, *n.* A violent agitation; excitement; tumult. [*< L. com-*, together, + *moveo*, move.]

com-mune, cəm-miun', *vi.* [*COM-MUNED¹; COM-MU'NING.*] **1.** To converse or confer intimately. **2.** To partake of the eucharist. [*< L. communico*; see *COMMUNICATE*.]

com'mune, *n.* **1.** The smallest political division of France, governed by a mayor and a council. **2.** A self-governing community. [*F.*, *< L. LL. communis*; see *COMMON, a.*]

— **com'mu-nal**, cəm'yū-nəl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a commune. **2.** Common; public.

com-mu-ni-cate, cəm-miū'ni-kēt, *v.* [*-CA-TED³; -CA'TING.*] **1.** *t.* To impart; make known. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make or hold a communication; have means of communication. **2.** To partake of the Lord's Supper. [*< L. communicatus, < communis*; see *COMMON, a.*]

— **com-mu"ni-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **com-mu-ni-ca-bl(e, a.)** — **com-mu-ni-cant**, *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's Supper. — **com-mu"ni-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of communicating; intercourse; conference; correspondence. **2.** That which is communicated; a letter or message. **3.** Means of communicating, as a highway or passage. — **com-mu-ni-ca-tive**, *a.* Ready to communicate; frank; talkative. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **com-mu-ni-ca'tor**, *n.*

com-mu'nion, cəm-miū'nyen, *n.* **1.** The act of communing; sympathetic intercourse; fellowship. **2.** The sacrament, or the act of partaking of it. **3.** Religious fellowship; also, a denomination of Christians.

com-mu-nism, cəm'yū-nizm, *n.* Common ownership of property; the abolition of private property and state control of labor, religion, social relations, etc. — **com'mu-nist**, cəm'yū-

- nist, *n.* One who advocates communism or communismism.—**com-mu-nis'tic**, *a.*
- com-mu-ni'ty**, *cəm-mū'nī-tī*, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] 1. A body politic, as a village, town, city, or state; the public; any body of persons having common interests. 2. A sharing or participation; identity or likeness.
- com-mute'**, *cəm-mūt'*, *v.* [*COM-MUT'ED*; *COM-MUT'ING*.] I. *t.* To put or accept something less instead of. II. *i.* To effect commutation; pay in gross at a reduced rate, as railroad fare. [*< L. com-, + muto, change.*]
- com-mu'ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **com-mu'ta-bl(e)-ness**, —**com-mu'ta-bl(e), a.** —**com-mu'ta'tion**, *n.* 1. A substitution of one kind of payment or service for another. 2. *Law.* A reduction or change of penalty.—**commutation ticket**, a railway or other ticket issued for a certain length of time at a reduced rate.—**com-mu'ter**, *n.* One who commutes, or uses a commutation ticket.
- com-pact'**, *cəm-pact'*, *vt.* To pack or press closely; compress; unite closely; compose.
- com-pact'**, *v.* To join by a compact; conspire.
- com-pact'**, *a.* 1. Closely and firmly united; solid; dense. 2. Condensed; brief; terse. 3. Composed; compacted. [*< L. com-, together, + pango, fasten.*]
- com'pact**, *cəm'pact*, *n.* A covenant or contract. [*< L. com-, with, + paciscor, agree.*]
- com-pan'ion**, *cəm-pan'yən*, *n.* I. One who or that which accompanies; a comrade; associate. 2. An inferior or worthless person; fellow. [*< L. LL. OF com-, together, + panis, bread.*] —**com-pan'ion-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Sociable; agreeable.—**com-pan'ion-ship**, *n.*
- com-pan'ion's**, *n.* *Naut.* A skylight or window. [*< D. kompanje.*]
- com-pan'ion-way**, *n.* A staircase leading from the deck to a cabin.
- com'pa-ny**, *cūm'pā-nī*, *n.* [*-NIES*, *pl.*] 1. The society or presence of another or others; fellowship; association; society. 2. One or more guests; persons met for social purposes; society. 3. An assemblage or corporation; a partner or partners not named. 4. *Mil.* A body of men commanded by a captain.
- com-pare'**, *cəm-pār'*, *v.* [*-PARE'*; *-PAR'ING*.] I. *t.* 1. To examine so as to perceive similarity or dissimilarity. 2. To liken. 3. *Gram.* To state the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb). II. *i.* To be worthy of comparison. [*< L. comparo, < com- (< cum), together, + par, equal.*]
- com'pa-ra-bl(e)**, *cəm-pārā-bl*, *a.* That may be compared; fit to be compared; similar.—**com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* —**com-par'a-tiv(e)**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resulting from, or making use of comparison. 2. Estimated by comparison, relative. 3. *Gram.* Expressing a higher or lower degree, as of the meaning of an adjective.—**com-par'a-tiv(e), n. *Gram.* The comparative degree, as of an adjective. —**ly**, *adv.***
- com-pare'li**, *n.* Comparison.
- com-par'i-son**, *cəm-pār'i-sən*, *n.* 1. A comparing; an estimate of relative likeness or unlikeness; a simile; example; resemblance. 2. *Gram.* That inflection of adjectives or adverbs which indicates differences of degree.
- com-part'ment**, *cəm-pārt'mənt*, *n.* A separate section or chamber, as of a ship. [*< LL. F*

compartio, *< L. cum, together, + pars, part.*]
com'pass, *cūm'pas*. I. *vt.* 1. To attain; plan for; plot. 2. To grasp mentally; comprehend. 3. To go around; surround; encompass. II. *n.* 1. Extent within limits; reach; scope. 2. A boundary or circuit. 3. Moderate bounds; due limits. 4. *Mus.* The range of a voice or instrument. 5. An instrument for determining directions, usually by the pointing of a magnetic needle free to turn in a horizontal plane, and carrying a marked card, as in the *mariners' compass*. 6. Intent,



- The letters at the circumference are abbreviations of the points; they are read: North, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, etc.
- purpose, or design. 7. A circular course or journey; round; circuit. [*< F. compas, < L. com-, together, + passus; see PACE, n.*]
- com'pass-es**, *cūm'pas-es*, *n. pl.* A jointed instrument for marking measurements, describing circles, etc.
- com-pas'sion**, *cəm-pash'yən*, *n.* Pity for suffering, with desire to help or to spare; commiseration. [*F., < L. LL. com-, together, + patior, suffer.*] —**com-pas'sion-ate**, I. *vt.* [*-A'TED*; *-A'TING*.] To have compassion for; commiserate. II. *a.* Feeling compassion; merciful; sympathetic. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*
- com-pat'i-bl(e)**, *cəm-pat'i-bl*, *a.* Capable of existing together; congruous; congenial.
- com-pat'i-bl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being compatible; congruity; congeniality; consistency. **com-pat'i-bl(e)-ness**, —**com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*
- com-pa'tri-ot**, *cəm-pē'trī-ət*, *n.* A fellow countryman or patriot.
- com-peer'**, *cəm-pīr'*, *n.* One of equal rank; a comrade; associate. [*< L. F. com-, together, + par, equal.*]
- com-pel'**, *cəm-pel'*, *v.* [*COM-PELLED*; *COM-PEL'LING*.] I. *t.* 1. To urge irresistibly; constrain; coerce; force. 2. To obtain by force; exact. II. *i.* To use compulsion. [*< L. OF com-, together, + pello, drive.*]
- com'pend**, *cəm'pend*, *n.* A compendium.
- com-pen'di-ous**, *cəm-pen'di-əs*, *a.* Briefly stated; succinct; concise. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*
- com-pen'di-um**, *cəm-pen'di-um*, *n.* [*-DI-UMS* or *-DI-A*, *pl.*] An abridgment; abstract. [*< L. LL. com-, together, + pendo, weigh.*]
- com'pen-sate**, *cəm'pen-sēt*, *v.* [*-SA'TED*; *-SA'TING*.] I. *t.* 1. To make suitable return

to or for; requite; remunerate. **2.** To make amends for; counterbalance. **II. i.** To make return or amends. [*< L. com-, together, + penso, weigh.*]—**com"pen-sa'tion, n.** The act of compensating, or that which compensates; payment; amends.

com-pete', cəm-pīt', *vt.* [-PE'TED'; -PE'TING.] To contend emulously, as for a prize; vie. [*< L. com-, together, + peto, seek.*]—**com"peti'tion, cəm'pē-tish'un, n.** Contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority; rivalry. —**com-pet'i-tiv(e, a.** Pertaining to or characterized by competition.—**com-pet'i-tor, n.** One who or that which competes.

com-pe'tence, cəm'pē-tens, -tens-si, n. 1. **com-pe'ten-cy, cəm'pē-tens-si, n. 1.** **com-pe'tent, cəm'pē-tent, a.** 1. Having sufficient ability or authority; qualified. **2.** Sufficient; adequate. —**ly, adv.**

com-pile', cəm-pīl', *vt.* [-PILED'; -PI'LING.] To compose (a literary work) from other works; gather (materials borrowed or transcribed) into a volume or the like. [*< L. p' compilo, plunder, + com-, together, + p'lo, rob.*]—**com"pi-la'tion, cəm'pī-lē'shun, n.** The act of compiling, or something compiled. —**com-pi'ler, n.**

com-pla'cence, cəm-plē'sens, -sens-si, n. 1. **com-pla'cen-cy, cəm-plē'sens-si, n. 1.** Satisfaction; self-approval; serenity.

com-pla'cent, cəm-plē-sent, a. Feeling or showing complacency. [*< L. complacere, + com-, together, + placeo, please.*]—**com-pla'cent-ly, adv.**

com-plain', cəm-plēn', *vi.* To express a sense of ill treatment or of pain, grief, or the like; murmur; find fault; present a formal statement of grievance. [*< L. p' com-, together, + plango, strike.*]—**com-plain'ant, n. 1.** One who complains. —**com-plain'ant, n. 2.** One who enters a formal complaint.

com-plaint', cəm-plēnt', *n. 1.* A statement of wrong, grievance, or injury. **2.** The act of complaining. **3.** A grievance. **4.** A physical ailment; disease.

com-plai-sant', cəm-plē-zənt', *pa.* Showing a desire or endeavor to please; affable; courteous. [*< L. p' complacere; see COMPLACENT.*]—**com-plai-sance', cəm-plē-zəns', n.** The desire or endeavor to please; politeness.

com-ple'ment, cəm-plē-mənt, n. 1. **com-ple'ment, cəm-plē-mənt, n. 1.** To add or form a complement to; supplement. **II. n. 1.** Full number; that which fills up or completes; the state of being complete. **2.** An addition or appendage; an accessory. [*< L. complementum, + com-, together, + p'le, fill.*]—**com-ple'men'tal, a.** Completing; additional; accessory. —**com-ple'men'ta-ry, a.**

com-plete', cəm-plīt', *I. vt.* [-PLE'TED'; -PLE'TING.] To make complete; accomplish; finish; fulfill. **II. a.** Lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full; finished. [*< L. p' completus, pp. of compleo, + com-, intens. + p'leo, fill.*]—**com-plete'ly, adv.**—**com-plete'ness, n.**—**com-ple'tion, cəm-plīt'shun, n.** The act of completing, or the state of being completed; accomplishment; fulfillment. —**com-ple'tiv(e, a.** Completing; involving; intricate. **II. n.** Something composite or complicated; a com-

plication; collection. [*< L. complexus, pp., + com-, together, + p'lecto, braid.*]

com-plex'i-ty, n. 1. [*-TIES, pl.*] The state of being complex; something complex.

com-plex-ion, cəm-plec'shun, n. 1. The color and appearance of the skin, especially of the face. **2.** General aspect; character; quality. [*< L. p' complexus; see COMPLEX, a.*]

com-pli'ance, cəm-plai'əns, n. 1. The act of complying. **2.** Complaisance.

com-pli'ant, cəm-plai'ənt, a. Complying; yielding. —**com-pli'ant-ly, adv.**

com-pli-cate, cəm-pli-kēt, I. vt. & vi. [-CA'TED'; -CA'TING.] To make or become complex, difficult, or perplexing; mix; confuse; intertwine; entangle. **II. a.** Complicated; complex. [*< L. com-, together, + p'lico, fold.*]—**com"pli-ca-cy, cəm'pli-ca-si, n. 1.** [*-CIES, pl.*] The state of being complicated; that which is complicated; complication; complexity. —**com"pli-ca'tion, n. 1.** The act of complicating, or the state of being complicated; complexity. **2.** Anything that complicates.

com-PLIC'i-ty, cəm-plis'i-ti, n. 1. [*-TIES, pl.*] The act or state of being an accomplice.

com-pli'ment, cəm-pli-mənt, v. I. t. To pay a compliment to. **II. i.** To use or exchange compliments.

com-pli'ment, n. 1. An expression of admiration, congratulation, or the like. **2.** A formal greeting or remembrance; usually in the plural. [*< L. p' complementum; see COMPLEMENT.*]—**com"pli-men'ta-ry, a.** Expressing or expressive of compliment.

com-PLY, cəm-plai', vi. [-PLIED'; -PLY'ING.] To act in conformity (with); consent; obey. [*< L. p' compleo; see COMPLETE, a.*]

com-po'nent, cəm-pō-nənt, n. 1. **com-po'nent, cəm-pō-nənt, n. 1.** Forming a part or ingredient. **II. n.** A constituent part. [*< L. compono; see COMPOSITE.*]

com-port', cəm-pōrt', v. I. t. To conduct (oneself). **II. i.** To be compatible; agree. [*< L. com-, together, + porto, carry.*]

com-pose', cəm-pōz', v. 1. [-POSED'; -PO'SING.] **I. t.** To make up of elements or parts; construct; form. **2.** To be the constituent parts of; constitute. **3.** To tranquilize; calm. **4.** To reconcile; arrange; settle. **II. i.** To engage in composition. [*< F. composer, + com-, together, + posere, place.*]

com-posed', pa. Free from agitation; calm. —**com-po'sed-ly, adv.**—**com-po'sed-ness, n.**—**com-po'ser, n.**

com-pos'it(e, cəm-pōz'it or cəm'po-zit, a. Made up of separate parts or elements; combined or compounded. [*< L. compositus, pp. of compono, + com-, together, + pono, place.*]

com"po-si'tion, cəm'pō-zish'un, n. 1. The act of composing, or the state or manner of being composed. **2.** A literary, artistic, or musical production. **3.** A compound or combination. **4.** Typesetting. **5.** An agreement or settlement; compromise. [*< F., + L. compositio(n), + compositus; see COMPOSITE.*]

com-pos'i-tor, cəm-pōz'it-tər, n. One who composes; a typesetter.

com'pos men'tis, cəm'pōs men'tis. Of sound mind. [*L.*]

com'pōst, cəm'pōst. I. vt. To make into or cover with compost. **II. n.** A fertilizing mixture; a composition for plastering.

fū'tjū're (future); aī'sle; au (out); oīl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ĩnk; thīn.

com-po'sure, cəm-pō'zhur, *n.* Tranquillity, as of manner or appearance; calmness; serenity.
com-pound¹, cəm-paund', *v. I. t. 1.* To mix intimately, or make by such mixture; combine. **2.** To settle for less than the sum due, as a debt. **3.** To cover up or condone (a crime) for a consideration. **II. i.** To come to terms; give or accept pay for an offense. [*< L. ^{or} compono; see COMPOSITE.*]

com'pound, cəm'paund, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients or parts; composite.

com'pound¹, *n.* A compound substance.

com'pound², *n.* The walled or fenced enclosure of a residence or factory in the Orient. [*< Malay kampung, enclosure.*]

com'pre-hend¹, cəm'prĕ-hend', *vt. 1.* To grasp mentally; understand fully. **2. To include; comprise; encompass. [*< L. comprehendendo, < com-, together, + prehendo, seize.*]**

—**com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being comprehensible. —**com'pre-hen'si-ble**(e)-ness, —**com'pre-hen'si-ble**(e), *a.* Capable of being comprehended; conceivable.

—**com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.* —**com'pre-hen'sion**, *n.* 1. The mental grasping of ideas, facts, etc., or the power of doing so; understanding. **2.** Inclusion; comprehensiveness. —**com'pre-hen'sive**(e), *a.* Large in scope or content; inclusive; broad. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

com-press¹, cəm-pres', *vt.* To press together or into smaller space; condense; compact; concentrate. [*< L. compressus, < com-, together, + premo, press.*]

—**com-press'i-ble**(e)-ness, —**com-press'i-ble**(e), *a.* Capable of being compressed.

—**com-press'ion**, *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed. —**com-press'iv**(e), *a.* Tending to or having power to compress. —**com-press'iv**(e)-ly, *adv.* —**com-press'or**, *n.* One who or that which compresses; a compressing muscle or machine. [*pressing.*]

com-press, cəm'pres, *n.* A device for compressing.

com-prise¹, cəm-praiz', *vt.* [-PRISED'; -PRI-SING.] To include and cover; consist of; embrace. [*< L. ^F comprehendō; see COMPREHEND.*]

com-prize¹, cəm-praiz', *n.*

com'pro-mise, cəm'pro-maiz, *v.* [-MISED'; -MI-SING.] **I. t. 1.** To adjust by concessions. **2.** To expose to risk or suspicion. **II. i.** To make a settlement by concessions.

com'pro-mise, *n.* **1.** An arrangement for settlement by mutual concession. **2.** The habit or spirit of concession. [*< L. com-, together, + promitto, PROMISE.*]

compt, caunt, *n.* Account; reckoning.

com-rol'ler, cən-trōl'ēr, *n.* Same as **CONTROLLER**, 1.

com-pul'sion, cəm-pul'shun, *n.* The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; coercion. [*< L. compulsus, pp. of compello; see COMPEL.*] —**com-pul'siv**(e), *a.* Compelling, or tending to compel; compulsory. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**com-pul'so-ry**(e), *a.* 1. Employing compulsion; compelling; coercive. **2.** Enforced; forced. —**com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* —**com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

com-punc'tion, cəm-punc'shun, *n.* Self-reproach for wrong-doing; slight regret. [*< L. com-intens. + pungo, sting.*]

—**com-punc'tious**, *a.*

com-pute¹, cəm-pit', *vt. & vi.* [-PU-TED'; -PU-TING.] To estimate numerically; calculate; reckon. [*< L. com-, together, + puto, reckon.*]

—**com-pu'ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**com-pu'ta-**

bl(e, a.—**com'pu-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of computing. **2.** A computed amount. —**com-pu'ter**, *n.*

com'rade, cəm'rad, *n.* An intimate companion. [*< L. ^F camera, CHAMBER.*] —**com'rade-ship**, cəm'rade-ship, *n.*

con, cən, *vt.* [CONNE'D; CON'NING.] To study with care; peruse; learn. [*< AS. cunnian, test, try to find out. < cunnan, know.*]

con, *n. & adv.* The contrary; against. Cp. **PRO.** [*< L. contra, against.*]

con-, *prefix.* With; together: form of **com-** before c, d, f, g, i, j, n, q, s, t, v.

con a-mo're, cən a-mō'rē, *With love; heartily.* [*It.*]

con-cat'e-nate, cən-cat'e-nēt, *vt.* [-NA'TED'; -NA'TING.] To join or link together; connect in a series. [*< con-, with, + L. catena, chain.*] —**con-cat'e-na'tion**, *n.* The act of concatenating; a chain-like series.

con'cave¹, cən'kāv', *I. a.* Hollow and rounded, as the interior of a sphere or circle.

II. n. A concave surface; vault, as of heaven. [*< L. con-intens. + cavus, hollow.*]

—**con-cav'i-ty**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The state of being concave; a concave surface; hollow.

con-ceal¹, cən-sil', *vt.* To hide; secrete. [*< L. ^{OF} con-, together, + celo, hide.*]

—**con-ceal'a-ble**(e), *a.* —**con-ceal'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of concealing, or state of being concealed. **2.** A hiding-place.

con-cede¹, cən-sid', *vt.* [-CE'DED'; -CE'DING.] **1.** To yield to demand; allow; surrender. **2.** To bestow; grant. **3.** To acknowledge; admit. [*< L. concedo, < con-, together, + cedo, yield.*]

con-ceit¹, cən-sit', *n.* **1.** Overweening self-esteem. **2.** A fanciful idea; a quaint or humorous fancy; clever thought or expression. **3.** Apprehension; understanding. [*< L. ^{OF} concipio; see CONCEIVE.*]

—**con-ceit'ed**, *pa.* Having an excessive opinion of oneself; vain. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

con-ceiv(e)', cən-siv', *v.* [-CEIV(E)D'; -CEIV'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To form an idea of. **2.** To become possessed with, as hatred. **3.** To think; imagine. **4.** To become pregnant with; engender; originate. **5l.** To understand. **II. i. 1.** To form a mental image; think; imagine. **2.** To become pregnant. [*< L. ^{OF} concipio, < con-, together, + capio, take.*] —**con-ceiv'a-ble**(e), *a.* —**con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

con'cen-trate, cən'sen-trēt or cən-sen'trēt, *v.* [-TRA'TED'; -TRA'TING.] **I. t. 1.** To draw to a common center; concentrate; condense; intensify. **II. i. 1.** To converge toward a center; become compacted or intensified. [*< con-, together, + L. centrum, CENTER.*] —**con'cen-tra'tion**, *n.* The act of concentrating, or that which is concentrated. —**con-cen'tra-tiv**(e), *a.* Tending to or characterized by concentration. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**con'cen-tra'tor**, *n.*

con'cen'tric, cən-sen'tric, *a.* Having a common center, as circles. —**con'cen'tric-al**, *a.* —**con'cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* —**con'cen'tric'i-ty**, *n.*

con'cept, cən'sept, *n.* An abstract general notion or idea; also, any notion combining elements into the idea of one object. [*< L. conceptus; see CONCEIT, n.*]

con-cep'tion, cən-sep'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or faculty of conceiving. **2.** That which is conceived; an idea; notion; plan; invention.

con-cern', cən-sərn'. **I. vt.** **1.** To relate or belong to; be of interest or importance to. **2.** To occupy or engage. **3.** To affect with solicitude; trouble. **II. n.** **1.** That which concerns one; affair; business. **2.** Solicitude; interest. **3.** A business establishment. [*< L. con-, with, + cerno, distinguish.*]

con-cern'ing, prep. In relation to; about. **con-cert'**⁴, cən-sərt', **vt.** To arrange in concert; contrive. [*< L.^{It} + F. concerto, debate.*]

con'cert, cən'sərt, **n.** **1.** *Mus.* A musical performance by a number of voices or instruments, or both. **2.** Harmony; agreement; accordance; unity.

con-ces'sion, cən-sesh'ūn, **n.** The act of conceding, or that which is conceded.

—**con-ces'siv(e, a)**. Involving concession. **conch**, cənc, **n.** A large marine univalve shell; the shell of a mollusk; a shell blown as a horn. [*< Gr.^L konchē, shell.*]

—**con-choi'dal, a.** Having shell-shaped depressions and elevations. **con'choi'd**, —**con-choi'o-gist, n.** —**con-choi'o-gy, n.** The study of shells.

con-clerge', cən-siarzh', **n.** A janitor. [*F.*]

con-clil'iate, cən-sil'i-ēt, **vt.** [*-A-TED⁴; -A-TING.*] To pacify; soothe; gain; win. [*< L. concilium, council.*]

—**con-clil'i-a-tion, n.** —**con-clil'i-a-to-ry, a.** Tending to conciliate. **con-clil'i-a-tiv(e, a)**.

con-cise', cən-sais', **a.** Expressing much in brief form; compact; terse. [*< L. concido, cut off.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

con'clave, cən-clēv, **n.** A secret council or society. [*F.*]

con-clude', cən-clūd', **v.** [*CON-CLU'DED⁴; CON-CLU'DING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To come to a decision about; determine; decide; also, to infer; deduce. **2.** To terminate; finish; settle. **II. i.**

1. To come to an end. **2.** To infer. [*< L. con-, with, + claudō, shut.*]

con-clu'sion, cən-clū'zhun, **n.** **1.** The act of concluding; termination; end. **2.** A conviction from inference. **3.** A practical determination; decision. **4.** The closing part, as of a discourse. [*F., < L. concludo, conclude.*]

con-clu'siv(e, a), cən-clū'siv, **a.** **1.** Decisive; putting an end to doubt. **2.** Leading to a conclusion; final. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

con-coct'⁴, cən-cept', **vt.** To prepare by mixing ingredients; contrive; plan; scheme. [*< L. con-, together, + coquo, boil.*]

—**con-coct'ion, n.** The act of concocting, or the thing concocted; contrivance; mixture.

con-com'i-tant, cən-cēm'i-tant, **I. a.** Existing or occurring together; attendant. **II. n.** An attendant circumstance. [*< L.^{It} con-, with, + comes, companion.*]

—**con-com'i-tant-ly, adv.**

con'cord, cən-cōrd, **n.** Unity of feeling or interest; agreement; accord; harmony. [*< L. concordia, < con-, together, + cor, heart.*]

con-cord'ance, cən-cōrd'ans, **n.** An index of words or topics in the Bible or other book.

con-cord'ant, cən-cōrd'ant, **a.** Existing in concord; consonant. **-ly, adv.**

con'course, cən-cōrs, **n.** **1.** An assembling or moving together; confluence. **2.** An assembly; throng. [*< L.^F concursus, pp. of concurrere, see CONCUR.*]

con-crete', cən-crit', **v.** [*CON-CRE'TED⁴; CON-*

CRE'TING.] **I. t.** To form into a hardened mass; lay concrete upon; supply with concrete. **II. i.** To coalesce; congeal.

con'crete, cən'crit, **a.** **1.** Joined in or constituting a mass. **2.** Embodied in actual existence. **3.** Applied or relating to a particular case; individual; particular. **4.** Made of concrete. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** —**con-cre'tion, n.**

The act of concreting; a concrete mass. —**con-cre'tiv(e, a)**. Tending to concretion.

con'crete, n. **1.** A hardened mass, as of gravel united by hydraulic cement. **2.** A concrete object, or the conception of it. [*< L. concretus, < con-, together, + cresco, grow.*]

con'cu-bine, cən'kiu-bin, **n.** A woman who cohabits with a man without marriage; a mistress. [*< L. con-, with, + cubo, lie.*]

—**con-cu'bi-nage, n.**

con-cu'pis-cence, cən-kiŋ'pīs-gns, **n.** **1.** Undue or illicit sexual desire; lust. **2.** Any inordinate appetite or desire. [*F., < L. concupiscentia, < cupio, desire.*]

—**con-cu'pis-cent, a.** Lustful; carnal; sensual.

con-cur', cən-cūr', **vi.** [*CON-CURRED'; CON-CUR'RING.*] To come or happen together; agree, as in opinion; coincide; cooperate; unite; combine. [*< L. concurro, < con-, together, + curro, run.*]

—**con-cur'ence**, cən-cur'gns, **n.** **1.** Combination or cooperation. **2.** Agreement; approval. **3.** A simultaneous occurrence; coincidence. —**con-cur'rent**, cən-cur'ent, **a.** Occurring or acting together; meeting in the same point; coordinate; concomitant. **-ly, adv.**

con-cus'sion, cən-cush'ūn, **n.** A violent shaking; shock; jar. [*< L. concussio(n)-, < con-, together, + quatō, shake.*]

—**con-cus'siv(e, a)**. Pertaining to, producing, or tending to produce concussion.

con-demn', cən-dem', **vt.** **1.** To speak against; hold or prove to be wrong; censure. **2.** To pronounce judicial sentence against. **3.** To officially forbid the use of, as something unfit. **4.** To judicially appropriate for public use; declare forfeited. [*< L. condemnō, < con-, intens., + damno, CONDEMN.*]

—**con-dem'na-ble(a, a)** —**con-dem'na-tion, n.** The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned. —**con-dem'na-to-ry, a.** Containing or expressing condemnation. —**con-demned'**, cən-demd', **pa.** **1.** Intended for persons sentenced to death. **2.** Pronounced guilty or worthless, as a man or a building.

con-dense', cən-dens', **v.** [*-DENSED'; -DENS'ING.*] **I. t.** To make dense; compress; consolidate; abridge; epitomize. **II. i.** To become condensed. [*< L.^F condensō, < con-, together, + densus, thick.*]

—**con-den-sa-tion**, cən-den-sē'shun, **n.** **1.** The act of making dense or denser, or the state of being condensed. **2.** Any product of condensing. —**con-dens'a-** [*or -i-]ble(a, a)* —**con-dens'er**, cən-dens'er, **n.**

con'de-scend'⁴, cən'de-send', **vi.** To be gracious, affable, or social, as with an inferior; deign. [*< F. condescendre, < L. con-, together, and see DESCEND.*]

—**con'de-scend'ing, pa.** Showing condescension; gracious; patronizing. **-ly, adv.** —**con'de-scen'sion, n.** The act of condescending; graciousness or courtesy to inferiors.

con-dign', cən-dain', **a.** Well deserved; merited; deservedly thorough and severe, as punishment. [*< L.^F condignus, < con-, intens., + dignus, deserving.*]

-ly, adv. **-ness, n.**

con'di-ment, cən'di-mənt, *n.* A sauce, relish, spice, etc. [*< L. condimentum.*]

con-di'tion, cən-dish'un. *I. vt.* 1. To place a condition or conditions upon; limit. 2. To be the condition of; be prerequisite to. 3. To specify as a condition; require. *II. n.* 1. The state or mode in which a person or thing exists. 2. State of health; especially, a healthy state. 3. A modifying circumstance. 4. A prerequisite. 5. A grade or rank; especially, high social position. [*F., < L. condicio, < con-, together, + dico, mention.*]—**con-di'tional**, ə. Expressing or imposing conditions; not absolute.—**con-di'tion-al-ly**, adv.

con-di'tioned, cən-dish'und, *pa. i.* Limited by or subjected to a condition, conditions, or relations. 2. Circumstanced; placed.

con-dole', cən-dol', *vt.* [-DOLED'; -DO'LING.] To grieve or express sympathy with another. [*< L. con-, with, + doleo, grieve.*]

—**con-do'le'nce**, *n.*

con-done', cən-don', *vt.* [-DONED'; -DO'NING.] To treat as overlooked or forgiven; forgive. [*< L. con-, together, + dono, give.*]

—**con-do-na'tion**, *n.* Forgiveness.

con'dor, cən'dor, *n.* A large vulture of the high Andes. [*Sp.*]

con-duce', cən-diūs', *vt.* [-DUCED'; -DU'cing.] To help or tend toward a result; contribute. [*< L. con-, together, + duco, lead.*]

con-du'civ(e), cən-diū'siv, *a.* Contributing to a result; leading; helping. —**ly**, adv. —**ness**, *n.*

con-duct', cən-duct', *v.* *I. t.* 1. To accompany and show the way; guide; escort. 2. To manage; carry on; control; also, to direct or behave (oneself). 3. To transmit, as electricity. *II. i.* 1. To serve as a conductor. 2. To direct or lead. 3. To behave; act.

—**con-duc'tion**, cən-duct'shun, *n.* Transmission or conveyance, as of heat, sound, or electricity.—**con-duc'tiv(e)**, cən-duct'iv, *a.* 1. Having the power of conducting. 2. Proceeding by or resulting from conduction.—**con-duc-tiv-i-ty**, *a.* Power to conduct, as heat or electricity.—**con-duc'tor**, cən-duct'ər, *n.* 1. A guide; leader; manager. 2. [*U. S.*] A railway officer in charge of a train or car. 3. A body having conducting power, as a lightning-rod.—**con-duc'tress**, *n. fem.*

con-duct, cən-duct, *n.* 1. One's course of action; behavior. 2. The act of managing; direction; control; skilful management. 3. The action of leading; escort; convoy. [*< L. conductus, pp. of conduco; see CONDUCE.*]

con-duit, cən'dit, *n.* A means for conducting something, as a tube or pipe for a fluid, a subway for electric wires, etc. [*F.*]

cone, cōn, *n.* 1. A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point; also, any object having such shape. 2. *Bot.* A dry multiple fruit, as of the pine, composed of scales arranged symmetrically around an axis and enclosing seeds. [*< Gr. kōnos, cone.*]

con-fab'u-late, cən-fab'yū-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED'; -LA'TING.] To chat; gossip; converse. [*< L. con-, together, + fabula; see FABLE.*]—**con-fab'u-la'tion**, *n.* Familiar conversation; chat. **con'fab'**.

con-fec'tion, cən-fec'shun, *n.* A sweetmeat; conserve. [*F.*] **con'fect'**—**con-fec'tion-er**, *n.* One who makes or deals in confectionery.—**con-fec'tion-er-y**, *n.* [-IERS, *pl.*] 1. Can-

dies, sweetmeats, etc., collectively. 2. A confectioner's shop.

con-fed'er-a-cy, cən-fed'gr-ə-si, *n.* [-CI-ES*, *pl.*] A number of states or persons in league with each other; league; confederation.

con-fed'er-ate, cən-fed'gr-ēt. *I. vt. & vi.* [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] To form or join in a confederacy. *II. a.* Associated in a confederacy. *III. n.* One who is united with others in a league or plot; an associate; accomplice. [*< L. con- (< cum), together, + fedus, league.*]

—**con-fed'er-a'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of confederating. 2. A confederacy.

con-fer', cən-fer', *v.* [-FERRED'; -FER'RING.] *I. t.* To grant as a gift or benefit; bestow. *II. i.* To hold a conference; consult. [*< L. confero, < con-, together, + fero, bear.*]

con-fer-ence, cən-fer-əns, *n.* 1. A formal meeting for counsel or discussion; an official council. 2. Conversation; discourse.

Con-fer'va, cən-fer'və, *n.* [-v-ē, -vī or -v-ē, *pl.*] A green, fresh-water alga. [*L.*]

con-fess', cən-fes', *v.* [CON-FESSED'; sometimes CON-FEST'; CON-FESS'ING.] *I. t. 1.* To acknowledge oneself to be guilty of; own; admit, as a fault. 2. To acknowledge belief in, as a doctrine. 3. To demonstrate; disclose; reveal. *II. i.* To make acknowledgment, as of fault, crime, or error. [*< L. confessus, < con-, together, + fateor, confess.*]—**con-fess'-ed-ly**, adv. By admission or confession; indisputably.—**con-fes'sion**, cən-fesh'un, *n.* 1. The act of confessing; avowal; acknowledgment. 2. That which is confessed; a creed.—**con-fes-sion-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a confession. *II. n. R. C. Ch.* A priests' cabinet for hearing confessions.—**con-fess'or**, cən-fes'ər, *n.* 1. One who confesses his faith in Christianity, especially in the face of persecution. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A priest who hears confessions; a spiritual adviser, as of a king. **con-fess'ert**.

con'fi-dant', cən'fi-dənt', *n.* A person to whom secrets are entrusted. [*F.*] **con'fi-dante'**, cən'fi-dənt', *n. fem.*

con-fide', cən-faid', *v.* [CON-FI'DED'; CON-FI'DING.] *I. t.* To reveal in trust or confidence; entrust (to). *II. i.* To repose confidence (in). [*< L. con-, with, + fido, trust.*]

con-fi-dence, cən'fi-dəns, *n.* 1. Trust in or reliance upon another; belief in a person or thing. 2. Assurance; self-reliance. 3. Private conversation or communication; a secret. 4. That in which one confides.—**con'fi-dent**, cən'fi-dənt, *a.* Having confidence; assured; self-reliant. —**ly**, adv.—**con'fi-den'tial**, cən'fi-dən'shel, *a.* 1. Having private relations with another; trusted; intimate. 2. Given in confidence; secret. 3. Disposed to confide in another.—**con'fi-den'tial-ly**, adv.

con-fig'u-ra'tion, cən-fig'yū-rē'shun, *n.* Structural arrangement; conformation; contour. [*< L. con-, together, + figuro, figure.*]

con-fine', cən-fain', *vt.* [CON-FINED'; CON-FIN'ING.] To shut up; imprison; limit; restrict. [*< L. finis, adjoining, < con-, together, + finis, limit.*]—**con'fine**, cən'fain, *n.* A boundary; limit; border; frontier.—**con-fine'-less**, *a.* Unbounded; boundless.—**con-fine'-ment**, *n.* 1. The state of being confined; imprisonment. 2. Acconchment.

con-firm', cən-ferm', *vt.* 1. To corroborate; verify; make certain. 2. To strengthen. 3. *Law.* To ratify; sanction. 4. *Ecd.* To establish in of-

fice; receive into the church by confirmation. [*< L. confirmo, < con-, together, + firmus, firm.*]
-con'fir-ma'tion, *con'fer-mé'shun, n.* **1.** The act of confirming. **2.** That which confirms; proof. **3.** The rite of full induction into the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and certain other churches.—**con-firm'a-tive**, *a.* Tending to confirm; confirmatory.—**con-firm'a-to-ry**, *a.* Helping to confirm or establish.
con-fis-cate, *con-fis-két* or *con-fis-kât, vt.* [*-CA'TED^d; -CA'TING.*] *Law.* To appropriate as forfeited to the public use or treasury. [*< L. con-, together, + fiscus, purse.*]—**con-fis-ca-bl(e)**, *a.* Liable to confiscation. **con-fis-ca'ta-bl(e)**, *con-fis-cate, a.* Confiscated or forfeited.—**con-fis-ca'tion**, *n.*—**con-fis-ca'tor**, *n.*
con-fa-gra'tion, *con-fla-gré'shun, n.* A great or extensive fire. [*< L. con-, together, + flagro, burn.*]
con-flict^d, *con-flict', vi.* To come into collision; be in mutual opposition; clash; contend. [*< L. con-, together, + flecto, strike.*]
con-flict, *con-flict, n.* A contest; strife.
con-flu-ent, *con-flu-ent, I. a.* Flowing together so as to form one; blended into one. **II. n.** A fork or branch of a river. [*< L. con-, together, + fluo, flow.*]
-con-flu-ence, *n.* A junction of streams; a gathering and mingling; uniting; union.
con-form', *con-fôr'm', v. I. t.* To make like in form; with *to*. **II. i.** To act in accord; correspond; comply. [*< L. con-, together, + forma, form.*]—**con-form'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Existing or occurring in conformity; correspondent; consistent; compliant; obedient.—**con-form-a-bly**, *adv.*—**con-fôr-ma'tion**, *n.* General structure, form, or outline; arrangement of parts.—**con-form'ist**, *n.* One who conforms, as to an established church.—**con-form'i-ty**, *n.* Correspondence in form, manner, or use; agreement; acquiescence.
con-found^d, *con-found', vt.* **1.** To strike with confusion or amazement; perplex; overwhelm; abash. **2.** To confuse with something else; mix. [*< L. confundo, < con-, together, + fundo, pour.*]
con'fra-ter'ni-ty, *con'fra-ter'ni-ti, n.* [*-TIES^z, pl.*] An association; brotherhood. [*< L. con-, together, + frater, brother.*]
con'frère, *con'frâr', n.* A colleague. [*F.*]
con-front^d, *con-frunt', vt.* **1.** To stand face to face with; face defiantly. **2.** To put face to face. [*< L. fr con-, together, + frons (front-), forehead.*]
con-fuse', *con-füz', v.* [*CON-FUSED'; CON-FUSING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To perplex; bewilder; abash; disconcert. **2.** To mix indiscriminately; disorder; derange. **II. i.** To become confused. [*< L. confusus, pp. of confundo, CONFOUND.*]—**con-fu'sed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-fu'sion**, *con-füz'hun, n.* The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; perplexity; distraction; embarrassment; shame.
con-fute', *con-füt', vt.* [*CON-FUTED'; CON-FUTING.*] **1.** To prove to be false or invalid; refute successfully. **2.** To prove (a person) to be in the wrong. **3.** To confound. [*< L. confuto, < con-, together, + futo, pour.*]—**con-fu-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of confuting; disproof.
con'gé', *con'zhé', n.* **1.** Leave-taking; parting. **2.** Dismissal. [*F.*] **con'gee'**.
con-geal', *con-jîl', vt. & vi.* To convert or be

converted from a fluid to a solid condition; coagulate; stiffen; harden; freeze. [*< L. con-, together, + gelo, freeze, < gelu, cold.*]—**con-geal'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **con-ge'la-ble**, *con-ge'la'tion, n.* A coagulating; clot; concretion.
con'ge-ner, *con'je-nér, n.* A member of the same genus or kind with another. [*< L. < con-, together, + genus, race.*]—**con'ge-ner'ic**, *a.*
con-ge'nial, *con-jî'nîal, a. I.* Having similar character or tastes; sympathetic. **2.** Suited to one's disposition; agreeable.—**con-ge'ni-al'i-ty**, *n.*—**con-ge'nial-ly**, *adv.*
con-gen'i-tal, *con-jen'i-tal, a.* Born with one; existing from birth. [*< L. con-, together, + gigno, bear.*]—**con-gen'i-tal-ly**, *adv.*
con-gest^d, *con-jest', vi.* To become congested. [*< L. congestus, pp., < con-, together, + gero, carry.*]—**con-ges'tion**, *con-jes'chun, n.* An excessive accumulation, as of blood in the blood-vessels, or of population; overcrowded condition.—**con-gest'ive**, *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or indicative of congestion.
con-glom'er-ate, *con-glem'er-ét. I. vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To gather into a cohering mass. **II. -et or -ét, a.** Massed or clustered; consisting of loosely cemented heterogeneous material. **III. n.** A heterogeneous collection; a rock composed of pebbles loosely cemented together. [*< L. con-, together, + glomus, ball.*]
-con-glom'er-a'tion, *n.* **1.** A conglomerated mass. **2.** The act of conglomerating.
con-grat'u-late, *con-grat'yu-lét, vt.* [*-LA'TED^d; -LA'TING.*] To express sympathetic pleasure in the joy or good fortune of (another). [*< L. con-, together, + gratulor, wish joy.*]—**con-grat'u-la'tion**, *n. I.* The act of congratulating. **2. pl.** A congratulatory speech or writing.—**con-grat'u-la'tor**, *n.*—**con-grat'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing congratulation.
con-gre-gate, *con'gre-gét, vt. & vi.* [*-GA'TED^d; -GA'TING.*] To bring or come together into a crowd; assemble. [*< L. con-, together, + grego, collect.*]
con-gre-ga'tion, *con'gre-gé'shun, n. 1.* The act of congregating. **2.** An assemblage, as for worship; a religious community or communion.
con'gre-ga'tion-al, *con'gre-gé'shun-al, a. 1.* Pertaining to a congregation. **2. [C.]** Pertaining to Congregationalism or to the Congregationalists.—**con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism**, *n.* The church polity that makes the authority of the local congregation supreme within its own domain, or [C.] the religious denomination founded on that polity.—**Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist**, *n.* A member of the Congregational denomination.
con-gress, *con'gres, n. 1.* An assembly or conference. **2. [C.]** The national legislative body of the United States. **3.** A coming together; intercourse. [*< L. con-, together, + gradior, walk.*]—**con-gres'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, especially [C.] the United States Congress.—**Con'gress-man**, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] A member of the United States Congress.
con-gru-ent, *con'gru-ent, a.* Having mutual agreement or conformity; correspondent; appropriate. [*< L. congruent(-e), ppr. of congruo, agree.*]—**con-gru-ence**, *n.* **con-gru-en-cy**, *con'gru-ent-ly, adv.*
con-gru-ous, *con'gru-us, a.* Harmoniously

fiütjäre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ink; thin.

related or combined; appropriate; consistent. [*< L. congruus, < congruo, agree.*] -ly, adv. -**con-gru-i-ty**, *con-gru-i-ti*, *n.* [-TIES^a, pl.] Agreement; harmoniousness; appropriateness. **con-gru-ous-ness**, *n.*

con'ic, *con'ic*, *a.* Cone-shaped. **con'ic-al**, *con-nif'er-ous*, *co-nif'er-us*, *a.* Cone-bearing. [*< L. conus, cone, + fero, bear.*]

con-jec-ture, *con-jec'tur* or *-tjūr*, *I. vt. & vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To judge from incomplete evidence; surmise; guess. **II. n. 1.** An indecisive opinion; a guess; surmise. **2.** The act of conjecturing. [*< L. con-, with, + jacio, throw.*] -**con-jec-tur-al**, *a.* Of the nature of or dependent on conjecture.

con-join', *con-join'*, *vt. & vi.* To join together; associate; connect; unite. [*< L. con-, together, + jungo, join.*]

con-joint', *a.* Associated; conjoined.

con-ju-gal, *con-ju-gal*, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial; matrimonial. [*< L. conjugalis, < con-, together, + jungo, join.*]

-**con-ju-gal-ly**, adv.

con-ju-gate, *con-ju-gēt*, *I. vt.* [-GA'TED^a; -GA'TING.] To give in order the inflections of: said of verbs. **II. con-ju-get** or *-gēt*, *a.* Joined in pairs; coupled; paired. [*< L. conjugo, yoke together, < con-, together, + jugum, yoke.*]

-**con-ju-ga-tion**, *n. 1.* Conjunction; union. **2. Gram.** The inflection of a verb.

con-junc-tion, *con-junc'shun*, *n. 1.* The state of being joined together; combination; league. **2.** A part of speech that connects words, clauses, and sentences. **3. Astron.** The nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other. [*< L. conjunctio, < con-, together, + jungo, join.*]

con-junc-tiv(e), *con-junc'tiv*, *a. 1.* Joining; connective. **2.** Joined together.

con-junc-ture, *con-junc'tur* or *-tjūr*, *n. 1.* A combination of circumstances; juncture; crisis. **2.** The act of joining; union.

con-ju-ra-tion, *con-ju-rē'shun*, *n. 1.* A solemn invocation; adjuration. **2.** An enchantment; incantation; spell.

con-jure', *con-jur*, *v.* [CON'JURED; CON'JURING.] **I. t. 1.** To effect by magic. **2.** To summon, drive away, or control by magic art. **II. i.** To practise magic.

-**con-jur-er**¹, *n.* A juggler.

con-jure'², *con-jūr'*, *v.* [CON-JURED'; CON-JURING.] **I. t.** To call on in the name of God or of something sacred; appeal to solemnly; adjure. **II. i.** To bind oneself by oath taken with others. [*< L. con-, together, + juro, swear.*] -**con-jur'er**², *n.*

con-nate', *con-nēt'*, *a.* Born in and with one; innate; congenital; congenitally or closely united. [*< L. con-, together, + nascor, be born.*]

con-nect'^a, *con-nect'*, *vt. & vi.* To join, unite, or combine; associate or be associated. [*< L. con-, together, +necto, bind.*]

-**con-nect-ed-ly**, adv. Jointly; coherently.

-**con-nect-ion**, *con-nect'shun*, *n. 1.* The act of connecting or the state of being connected; union; combination. **2.** Family relationship; a relative. **3.** A company; denomination. **4.** A direct transfer from one route to another, as in railway service. **con-nex-ion**, -**con-nect-ive**, *con-nect'iv*, *a.* Capable of connecting, or serving to connect; causing or involving connec-

tion. -ly, adv. -**con-nect'or**, *con-nect'or*, *n.* A person or thing that connects.

con-nex'ion, etc. Same as CONNECTION, etc.

con-nive', *con-niv'*, *vi.* [-NIVED'; -NIV-ING.] **1.** To encourage or assent to a wrong by silence or feigned ignorance; followed by *at*. **2.** To be in collusion; followed by *with*. [*< L. con-, together, + nicio, wink.*] -**con-niv'ance**, *n.*

con'nois-seur', *con'i-sūr'*, *n.* A competent critical judge of art. [F.]

con-nu'bi-al, *con-nū'bi-al*, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; relating to husband or wife; matrimonial; conjugal; nuptial. [*< L. con-, together, + nubo, marry.*]

co'noid, *co'noid*, *I. a.* Cone-shaped; conical. **II. n.** Something having the form of a cone.

con-quer, *con'ker*, *v. I. t. 1.* To overcome; subdue; vanquish. **2.** To obtain in war, or by any conflict or struggle. **II. i.** To be victorious. [*< L. con-, together, + quero, seek.*]

-**con-quer-a-ble**, *a.* -**con-quer-or**, *n.*

con'quest, *con'cwest*, *n. 1.* The act of conquering. **2.** The thing conquered. [*< L. OF conquirō; see CONQUER.*]

con'san-guin'e-ous, *con'san-gwin'e-us*, *a.* Descended from the same parent or ancestor. [*< L. con-, together, + sanguis, blood.*] -**con'san-guin'i-ty**, *n.* Blood-relationship.

con'science, *con'shens*, *n.* The power or faculty which distinguishes between right and wrong; moral sense. [F., *< L. conscientia, < con-, together, + scio, know.*] -**con'sci-en-ti-ous**, *con'shi-en'shus*, *a.* Governed or dictated by conscience. -ly, adv. -ness, *n.*

con'scious, *con'shus*, *a. 1.* Knowing one's own existence and mental operations. **2.** Embarrassed by undue self-consciousness. **3.** Cognizant. **4.** Present to the mind; recognized as belonging to oneself. [*< L. conscius, < con-, with, + scio, know.*] -**con'scious-ly**, adv. -**con'scious-ness**, *n. 1.* The state of being conscious; sensation; knowledge. **2.** The power of self-knowledge; internal perception.

con-script'^a, *con-script'*, *vt.* To force into military service; draft.

con'script, *con'script*, *I. a.* Registered; enrolled. **II. n.** One who is compulsorily enrolled for military service. [*< L. con-, together, + scribo, write.*] -**con'scription**, *con'scrip'shun*, *n.* A compulsory enrolment of men for military service; draft.

con'se-crate, *con'se-crēt*, *vt.* [-CRA'TED^a; -CRA'TING.] To appropriate to sacred uses; devote; dedicate; hallow. [*< L. con-, together, + sacer, sacred.*] -**con'se-cra-tion**, *n.* The act of consecrating, or the state of being consecrated. -**con'se-cra-tor**, *n.*

con'sec'u-tiv(e), *con'sec-yu-tiv*, *a. 1.* Following in uninterrupted succession; successive. **2.** Consequent; with *to*. [*< L. con-, with, + sequor, follow.*] -ly, adv. -ness, *n.*

con-sen'sus, *con-sen'sus*, *n.* A collective opinion; general agreement. [L., *< con-, together, + sentio, feel.*]

con-sent', *con-sent'*, *I. vi. 1.* To yield voluntarily; accede, as to a request; acquiesce. **2.** To agree together; accord. **II. n. 1.** A voluntary yielding; compliance. **2.** Agreement; concord. [*< L. OF consentio, agree.*]

con'sen-ta-ne-ous, *con'sen-tē'ng-us*, *a.* Mutually consenting or agreeing; acquiescent.

con/se-quence, *con'se-cwens*, *n.* 1. That which follows, as a result or conclusion. 2. Distinction; consideration; importance.

con/se-quent, *con'se-cwent*. *I. a.* Following as a natural result or as a logical conclusion; logical. *II. n.* The conclusion of an inference or syllogism; consequence. [*< L. OF con-, together, + sequor, follow.*]

con/se-quent-ly, *adv.* 1. As a consequence; therefore. 2. In a consequent manner.

con/se-quent-ial, *con'se-cwen'shal*, *a.* 1. Having or showing importance; self-important. 2. Following logically; consequent. **-ly**, *adv.*

con/serve (*e'*), *con-serv'*, *vt.* [*-SERV(E)D'; -SERV'ING.*] To keep from loss, decay, or injury; preserve. [*< L. F. conservo, < con-, with, + servo, keep.*]

con/serve-a-tism, *n.* The act of conserving. **con/serve-a-tive** (*e*), *con-serv'-a-tiv*, *a.* 1. Adhering to the existing order of things; opposed to change or progress. 2. Conserving; preservative. *II. n.* A conservative person.

con/serve-va'tor, *con-serv'-va'ter*, *n.* A protector; guardian. **con/serve-a-to-ry**, *con-serv'-a-to-ri*, *n.* Adapted to preserve. *II. n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] 1. A glazed apartment for tender plants. 2. A school of art or science.

con/serve, *con'serv*, *n.* 1. A sweetmeat. 2. *Pharm.* A confection.

con/sid'er, *con-sid'er*, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To reflect upon; ponder. 2. To think to be; estimate. 3. To think well of; treat well. 4. To make allowance for. 5. To observe closely. 6. To fee; remunerate. 7. To be of the opinion (that); followed by a clause as object. *II. i.* To think closely; cogitate. [*< L. considero, < con-, with, + sidus (sider-), star.*]

con/sid'er-a-ble (*e*), *con-sid'er-a-bly*, *adv.* Of noteworthy size, quantity, or importance. **con/sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

con/sid'er-ate, *con-sid'er-et* or *-et*, *a.* Exhibiting or given to consideration; thoughtful; kind; prudent. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

con/sid'er-a-tion, *con-sid'er-eshun*, *n.* 1. The act of considering. 2. Thoughtful and kindly feeling or treatment. 3. A circumstance to be taken into account. 4. Something given in return for a service; remuneration. 5. Importance; consequence; standing.

con/sid'er-ing, *con-sid'er-ing*, *prep.* In view of; taking into account the fact of; used also elliptically like a conjunction.

con/sign', *con-sain'*, *vt.* To deliver into the care and control of another; entrust; commit; transfer; relegate. [*< L. consigno, < con-, together, + signum, mark.*]

con/sign-ee', *con-sain'-i*, *n.* *Com.* A person to whom property has been consigned; a factor. **con/sign-ment**, *con-sain'-ment*, *n.* 1. The sending of property to a person for keeping, sale, or shipment. 2. The property consigned, or a contract consigning it. **con/sign-ment**, *con-sain'-ment*, *n.* One who consigns or makes a consignment. **con/sign-er**, *con-sain'-er*, *n.*

con/sist', *con-sist'*, *vi.* 1. To be composed; be made up; followed by *of*. 2. To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by *in*. 3. To be compatible; harmonize: followed by *with*. 4. To stand together; subsist. [*< L. con-, together, + sisto, stand.*]

con/sist-ent, *con-sist'-ent*, *a.* 1. Characterized by consistency; agreeing with itself; not self-contradictory. 2. Congruous; compatible. 3. Firmly united; solid. **-ly**, *adv.*

con/sist/ence, **con/sist/en-cy**, *n.* [*-CES* or *-CIES, pl.*] 1. Compatibility or harmony between things, acts, or statements. 2. Degree of firmness or density. 3. That which has coherence or firmness.

con/sis'to-ry, *con-sis'to-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] An ecclesiastical court; the place where it is held; a civil court. **con/sis'to-ri-al**, *a.*

con/sole', *con-sol'*, *vt.* [*-SOLED'; -SO'LING.*] To comfort (a person) in grief or sorrow; solace; cheer. [*< L. con-, together, + solor, comfort.*]

con/so-la-tion, *n.* 1. The act of consoling, or the state of being consoled. 2. A comforting thought or fact. **con/so-la-to-ry**, *con-sol'-a-to-ri*, *a.* Tending to console. *II. n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] A consoling speech or letter.

con/sole, *con'sol*, *n.* A bracket; a corbel. [*< L. con-, together, + solus, alone.*]

con/sol-i-date, *con-sol'-i-det*, *v.* [*-DA'TED'; -DA'TING.*] 1. To make solid, firm, or coherent; unite. *II. i.* To become united, solid, or firm. [*< L. con-, together, + solidus, solid.*]

con/sol-i-da-tion, *n.* A contraction for "consolidated annuities," a British governmental security. [*consp.* [*F.*]

con/som-mé, *con'so-mé*, *n.* Clear meat **con/so-nant**, *con'so-nant*. *I. a.* 1. Being in agreement or harmony; consistent. 2. Consonantal. *II. n.* An alphabetic sound not easily uttered without a vowel; a letter representing such a sound. [*< L. consonant (t-s), ppr., < con-, together, + sono, sound.*]

con/so-nance, *con'so-nans*, *n.* Agreement, as of sounds; accord; concord. **con/so-nan-cy**, *con'so-nan-si*, *n.* To keep company.

con/sort, *con'sort*, *v.* *I. t.* To join; associate. *II. i.* To keep company.

con/sort, *con'sort*, *n.* A companion or associate; a husband or wife; an accompanying vessel; also, companionship; company. [*< L. con-, together, + sors, lot.*]

con/spec'tus, *con-spec'tus*, *n.* A general view of a subject; also, a digest or summary. [*L., < con-, with, + specio, see.*]

con/spic'u-ous, *con-spic'y-u-us*, *a.* 1. Clearly visible; prominent; obvious; striking. 2. Eminent; notable. [*< L. con-, together, + specio, see.*]

con/spire, *con-spair*, *v.* [*CON-SPIRED'; -CON-SPIRING.*] *I. t.* To plot; scheme for. *II. i.* 1. To join in or form a conspiracy. 2. To concur in action or endeavor, as circumstances, agencies, or persons. [*< L. conspiro, < con-, together, + spiro, breathe.*]

con/spir'a-cy, *con-spir'-a-si*, *n.* [*-CIES, pl.*] A secret combination for an evil purpose; plot; also, any combination to surprise. **con/spir'a-tor**, *con-spir'-a-tor*, *n.* One who engages in a conspiracy. **con/spir'er**, *con-spir'-er*, *n.*

con/sta-ble, *con'sta-bl*, *n.* 1. An officer of the peace; a policeman. 2. A high military officer in medieval monarchies. [*< L. OF comes stabuli, lit. 'count of the stable.'*]

con/sta-ble-ship, *con'sta-bl-ship*, *n.* Pertaining to or consisting of constables. *II. n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] Constables collectively; a military police force.

con/stan-cy, *con'stan-si*, *n.* 1. Steadiness in purpose or action; faithfulness in service or affection. 2. Stability.

con/stant, *con'stant*. *I. a.* 1. Steady in purpose; resolute; persevering; faithful. 2. Steady in movement; long-continuing, or con-

tinually recurring; invariable. **II. n.** An unchanging property or quality. [*F.*, < *L. con-, together, + sto, stand.*] -*ly, adv.*

con"stel-la'tion, cən'stel-lē'shun, *n.* A group or cluster of stars. [*F.*, < *L. con-, together, + stella, star.*]

con"ster-na'tion, cən'stēr-nē'shun, *n.* Sudden overwhelming fear; terror with confusion; dismay. [*< L. con-, together, + sternō, strew.*]

con"sti-pate, cən'stī-pēt, *vt.* [-*PA***TED*^d; -*PA***TING*.] To fill and stop (the bowels). [*< L. con-, together, + stipō, press.*]

con"sti-pa'tion, *n.* A morbid inactivity of the bowels.

con"stit'u-ent, cən'stīt'yū-ent, *I. a. 1.* Being a necessary part; component. **2.** Entitled to vote for a public officer or representative. **II. n. 1.** One represented politically or in business; a voter; a client. **2.** A necessary part or element. [*< L. constituen(t)-s, ppr. of constituō; see CONSTITUTE.*]

—**con"stit'u-en-cy**, cən'stīt'yū-ən-sī, *n.* [*-CIES, pl.*] A body of constituents.

con"sti-tute, cən'stī-tūt, *vt.* [-*TU***TED*^d; -*TU***TING*.] **1.** To make (anything) what it is; make up; frame; compose. **2.** To establish as by authority; enact. **3.** To depute; appoint. [*< L. constitutus, pp. of constituō, < con-, together, + statuo, place.*]

con"sti-tu'tive, *a.* Helping or having power to constitute.

con"sti-tu'tion, cən'stī-tū'shun, *n. 1.* The act of constituting. **2.** A system of related parts; composition or make-up; bodily frame or temperament; the fundamental or organic law of a state or of an association. — **con"sti-tu'tion-al**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution of a person or of a state; consistent with the constitution of a state; lawful. **2. Acting under and controlled by a constitution. — **con"sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* Accordance with a constitution; lawfulness. — **con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In accordance with or in relation to physical constitution or organic law; naturally; legally.**

con-strain', cən'strēn', *vt. 1.* To compel by physical or moral means; urge; oblige. **2. To confine or compress. [*< OF. constraindre, < L. constringo; see CONSTRUCT.*] — **con-strain'(e)d'**, *pa.* Subjected to or resulting from constraint; compulsory; repressed. — **con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-straint'**, cən'strēnt', *n.* The act of constraining, or the state of being constrained; compulsion; repression or embarrassment.**

con-strict', cən'strīkt', *vt.* To compress or draw together at some point; bind; cramp. [*< L. constrictus, pp. of constringo, < con-, together, + stringo, draw tight.*] — **con-stric'tion**, *n.* A constricting, or a constricted part. — **con-strict'ive**, *a.* Tending to constrict. — **con-strict'or**, *n.* That which constricts; a serpent, as a boa, that crushes its prey.

con-struct', cən'strukt', *vt.* To put together and set up; build; arrange; devise. [*< L. con-, together, + struo, pile up.*] — **con-struct'er**, cən'strukt'ər, *n.* — **con-struc'tion**, *n. 1.* The act of constructing; a structure. **2. Style of building or composing; grammatical arrangement and relation of words. **3. The act of construing; interpretation; meaning. — **con-struct'ive**, *a.* Involving construction; having power or tendency to build up; tending to or reaching positive conclusions; affirmative.****

con'strue, cən'stru, *vt. & vi.* [*CON***STRUED*; *CON***STRUING*.] To state the syntax of; trans-

late; interpret; explain. [*< L. construo; see CONSTRUCT.*]

con'sul, cən'sul, *n. 1.* An officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city, chiefly as the representative of his country's commercial interests. **2. A chief magistrate of ancient Rome, or of the French republic (1799-1804). [*L., < consulo, consider.*] — **con'su-lar**, cən'si-lər, *a.* Pertaining to a consul. — **con'su-late**, *n. 1.* The office or term of office of a consul. **con'sul-shīp**, *n.* **2.** The official place of business of a consul.**

con-sult', cən'sult', *v. I. t. 1.* To ask the advice of. **2. To have regard to, as interest or duty; consider. **II. i. 1. To ask advice. **2. To compare views; take counsel: followed by *with*. [*< L. consulō, freq. of consulo, consult.*] — **con'sul-ta'tion**, *n. 1.* The act of consulting. **2. A meeting, as of doctors, for conference. — **con-sult'er**, cən'sult'ər, *n.*********

con-sum'e, cən'sūm', *v.* [*CON***SUMED*^d; *CON***SUMING*.] *I. t.* To destroy gradually, as by burning, eating, etc.; waste; spend. **II. i.** To be wasted or destroyed. [*< L. con-, together, + sumo, take.*] — **con-su'mer**, *n.*

con-sum'mate, cən'sum-ēt or cən'sum-ēt, *vt.* [-*MA***TED*^d; -*MA***TING*.] To bring to completion or perfection. [*< L. con-, together, + summa, sum.*] — **con-sum'mate**, cən'sum-et or -ēt, *a.* Of the highest degree; perfect; complete. — **ly, adv.** — **con'sum-ma'tion**, *n.* The utmost completion; perfect development.

con-sump'tion, cən'sump'shun, *n. 1.* The act or process of consuming. **2. Med.** A wasting disease; phthisis. [*< L. consumptio(n)-, < consumo; see CONSUME.*] — **con-sump'tive**, *a. 1.* Tending to, causing, or designed for consumption. **2. Med.** Connected with or affected by phthisis. **II. n.** A person affected with phthisis. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness**, *n.*

con tact, cən'takt, *n.* The coming together, meeting, or touching of two bodies. [*< L. contingo, < con-, together, + tango, touch.*]

con-ta'gion, cən-tē'jun, *n. 1.* The communication of disease by contact, direct or indirect; sympathetic mental influence. **2.** Pestilential influence; pestilence; plague. [*< L. contagio(n)-, < contingo; see CONTACT.*]

con-ta'gious, cən-tē'jus, *a. 1.* Transmissible by contact, as a disease, or by sympathy, as emotions; catching; spreading. **2.** Transmitting disease; pestilential. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness**, *n.*

con-tain', cən-tēn', *v. I. t. 1.* To hold or be capable of holding; have room for; enclose; include; comprise. **2.** To keep within bounds; restrain. **II. i.** To restrain one's desires. [*< L. contineo, < con-, together, + teneo, hold.*] — **con-tain'a-ble**, *a.* That may be contained. — **con-tain'er**, *n.*

con-tam'i-nate, cən-tam'ī-nēt, *vt.* [-*NA***TED*^d; -*NA***TING*.] To make impure by contact or admixture; taint; defile; pollute. [*< L. con-, with, + tango, touch.*] — **con-tam'i-na-ble**, *a.* That may be contaminated. — **con-tam'i-na'tion**, *n.* A contaminating; taint.

con-temn', cən-tem', *vt.* To despise; scorn. [*< L. contemno, < con- intens. + temno, despise.*] — **con-tem'ner**, *n.*

con-tem'plate, cən-tem'plēt or cən-tem'plēt, *v.* [-*PLA***TED*^d; -*PLA***TING*.] *I. t.* To look at attentively; consider thoughtfully;

papā, qsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ĭ, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

view as possible or probable. **II. i.** To meditate; muse. [con-, together, + *templum*, temple.] — **con-tem-pla-tion**, *n.* The act of contemplating; continued thought or abstraction. — **con-tem-pla-tive**, (*a.*, *a.*) Given to, characterized by, or pertaining to contemplation. — **con-tem-pla-tor**, *n.*

con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous, *con-tem-po-ré-ne-us*, *a.* Living or occurring at the same time. [con-, together, + *tempus*, time.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

con-tem-po-ra-ry, *con-tem-po-ré-ri*, *I. a.* Contemporaneous. **II. n.** [*-RIES*², *pl.*] A person or thing that is contemporary.

con-tempt¹, *con-tempt*¹, *n.* **1.** The act of despising; disdain; scorn; wilful disregard of authority, as of a court. **2.** The state of being despised; disgrace; shame. [OF *contemptus*, *c. contempto*; see *CONTEMN.*] — **con-tempt-i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* — **con-tempt-i-bil(e)-ness**¹, — **con-tempt-i-bil(e)**, *a.* Deserving of contempt; despicable; vile. — **con-tempt-i-bly**, *adv.* — **con-temptu-ous**, *con-tempt-chu-us* or *-tju-us*, *a.* Disdainful. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

con-tend¹, *con-tend*¹, *v. I. t.* To maintain in argument; followed by *that* with an objective clause. **II. i.** **1.** To struggle, as to obtain or defend some object; strive. **2.** To debate earnestly; dispute. [contendo, < *con-*, together, + *tendo*, stretch.]

con-tent¹, *con-tent*¹, *vt.* To fulfill the hopes or expectations of; satisfy. — **con-tent**¹*ed*, *pa. 1.* Satisfied with things as they are; content. **2. Resigned; willing. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **con-tent-ment**, *n.* The state of being contented.**

con-tent¹, *a.* Contented; satisfied. [contentus, < *contineo*, CONTAIN.]

con-tent¹, *n.* Rest of mind; satisfaction.

con-tent², *con-tent*², *n.* All that a thing contains; usually in the plural.

con-ten-tion, *con-ten-shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of contending; strife; conflict; struggle; dispute. **2.** An object or point in controversy.

con-ten-tious, *con-ten-shus*, *a.* Given to or involving contention; disputatious; quarrelsome. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

con-ter-mi-nous, *con-ter-mi-nus*, *a.* Having a common boundary-line; coextensive. [con-, with, + *terminus*, limit.] — **con-ter-mi-nal**.

con-test¹, *con-test*¹, *v. I. t.* To contend about; dispute; strive to win. **II. i.** To contend strenuously. [contestor, call to witness, < *con-*, with, + *testis*, witness.]

con-test, *con-test*, *n.* The act of contesting; a struggle; conflict. — **con-test-ant**, *n.* One who contests.

con-text, *con-text*, *n.* The portions of a discourse, treatise, etc., connected with a passage quoted or considered. [con-, together, + *texo*, weave.] — **con-text-u-al**, *a.* — **ly**, *adv.*

con-text-ure, *con-text-chur* or *-tjur*, *n.* Something interwoven; style or manner of interweaving; texture. — **con-text-u-al**, *a.*

con-tig-u-ous, *con-tig-yu-us*, *a.* Touching or joining at the edge or boundary; adjacent. [contiguus, < *contingo*; see *CONTACT.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **con-tig-u-i-ty**, *con-tig-i-ti*, *n.* **1.** Nearness; proximity. **2.** Uninterrupted connection; continuity.

con-ti-nent, *con-ti-nent*, *a.* Self-restrained;

abstinent; chaste. [continen(t)-s, *ppr. of contineo*; see *CONTAIN.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **con-ti-nence**, *-nen-ey*, *n.* Self-restraint; chastity.

con-ti-nent, *n.* **1.** One of the great bodies of land on the globe. **2.** [*C.*] Europe, as distinguished from the British islands. [LL *contiens*, continuous.] — **con-ti-nen-tal**, *a.*

con-tin-gent, *con-tin-jent*, *I. a.* Likely or liable, but not certain, to occur; fortuitous; probable. **II. n.** **1.** A contingency. **2.** A proportionate share; a quota of troops. [contingen(t)-s, *ppr. of contingo*; see *CONTACT.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin-gen-cy**, *con-tin-jen-si*, *n.* [*-CIES*², *pl.*] A contingent event. — **con-tin-gencet**.

con-tin-u-al, *con-tin-yu-al*, *a.* **1.** Renewed in regular succession; often repeated. **2.** Continuous. [*Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual* strictly denotes that which often intermits, but as often begins again.] — **ly**, *adv.*

con-tin-ue, *con-tin-yu*, *v. -UED; -U-ING.* **I. t.** To extend or prolong. **II. i.** **1.** To be durable; last; endure. **2.** To remain; abide. **3.** To keep on; persist. — **con-tin-u-ance**, *n.* **1.** The state of continuing; duration. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; survival. **3. Law.** Postponement. — **con-tin-u-a-tion**, *n.* The act of continuing, or something added by continuing.

con-tin-u-ous, *con-tin-yu-us*, *a.* Connected, extended, or prolonged without a break; unbroken; uninterrupted. [continuus, < *contineo*; see *CONTAIN.*] — **con-ti-nu-i-ty**, *con-ti-nu-i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being continuous. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

con-tort¹, *con-tort*¹, *vt.* To twist violently; wrench out of shape or place. [contortus, *pp.*, < *con-*, with, + *torqueo*, twist.] — **con-tor-tion**, *con-tort-shun*, *n.* The act of contorting; unnatural or spasmodic writhing or wryness, as of the limbs. — **con-tort-iv(e)**, (*a.*, *a.*)

con-tour¹, *con-tür* or *con-tur*, *n.* The line bounding a figure or body; outline. [*F.*]

contra-, *prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary. [contra, against, < *cum*, with.]

con-tra-band, *con-tra-band*, *I. a.* Prohibited or excluded, as by military law; forbidden. **II. n.** Contraband goods or trade. [contrabbando, lit. 'contrary to proclamation.')] — **ly**, *adv.*

con-tract¹, *con-tract*¹, *v. I. t.* **1.** To shorten by drawing together; narrow; limit; condense. **2. Gram.** To shorten, as a word, by omitting a medial part. **3.** To take or acquire; become affected with, as a disease or a habit. **4.** To arrange or settle by contract. **II. i.** **1.** To shrink. **2.** To make a contract. [contractus, *pp.*, < *con-*, with, + *traho*, draw.] — **con-tract**¹*ed*, *con-tract*¹*ed*, *pa.* Not broad, ample, or liberal; narrow; mean; scanty. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **con-tract-i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* — **con-tract-i-bil(e)-ness**¹; **con-tract-i-l-i-ty**¹; — **con-tract-i-bil(e)**, (*a.*, *a.*) **con-tract-i-l(e)**; **con-tract-i-ve**.

con-tract, *con-tract*, *n.* A formal agreement, or the writing containing it.

con-trac-tion, *con-trac-shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted. **2.** That which is contracted.

con-tract-or, *con-tract-er*, *n.* **1.** One of the parties to a contract. **2.** One whose business is to execute plans under contract. **3.** A muscle that serves to contract.

con"tra-dict'^d, **con"tra-dict'**, *v.* **I. i.** 1. To deny (a statement) directly or by implication. **2.** To deny a statement of (a person). **3.** To be inconsistent with (a statement, belief, or the like). **II. i.** To utter a contradiction; deny. [*< L. contra, against, + dico, speak.*]
—**con"tra-dict'er.** **con"tra-dict'or.** *n.* —**con"tra-dic'tion.** *n.* The act of contradicting; inconsistency; direct opposition; something self-contradictory. —**con"tra-dict'o-ry.** **I. a.** Characterized by opposition; inconsistent; diametrically opposed; mutually exclusive. **II. n.** [*-RIES'*, *pl.*] A proposition by means of which another proposition is absolutely denied. —**con"tra-dict'o-ri-ly.** *adv.* —**con"tra-dict'o-ri-ness.** *n.*
con-tral'to. **cen-tral'to** or **trgl'to**, *n.* 1. The part between soprano and tenor. **2.** A contralto singer. [*It.*] **al'to**.
con-tra-ry. **cen-trari** or **trê-ri.** **I. a.** Opposite in disposition, character, action, or direction; opposing; antagonistic; captious; perverse. **II. n.** [*-RIES'*, *pl.*] 1. One of two contrary things. **2.** The opposite. [*< L. F. contrarius, < contra, against.*] —**con"tra-ri-ety.** **cen-tra-ri-é-ti.** *n.* [*-RIES'*, *pl.*] 1. The quality or state of being contrary. **2.** A quality or a proposition contrary to another; an inconsistency; a contrary. —**con"tra-ri-ly.** *adv.* —**con"tra-ri-ness.** *n.* —**con"tra-ri-wise.** *adv.* 1. On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In the reverse order; conversely.
con-tract'^d, **cen-tract'**, *v.* **I. t.** To compare in order to show unlikeness. **II. i.** To stand in opposition; manifest unlikeness. [*< L. F. contra, against, + sto, stand.*]
con'trast. **cen'trast.** *n.* The opposition between things similar in some respects, but different in others; also, the things thus opposed.
con"tra-vene', **cen'tra-vîn'**, *vt.* [*-VENED'*; *-VE'NING.*] To prevent or obstruct. [*< L. LL. contra, against, + venio, come.*]
—**con"tra-ven'tion.** *n.*
con'tre-temps', **cen'tr-tân'**, *n.* An embarrassing occurrence; awkward incident. [*F.*]
con-trib'ute. **cen-trib'yût.** *v.* [*-U-TED'*; *-U-TING.*] **I. t.** To supply as part of a common stock; give in aid of some object. **II. i.** To share in effecting a result. [*< L. con-, with, + tribuo, grant, allot.*] —**con"tri-bu'tion.** *n.* The act of contributing, or that which is contributed; a gift; subscription. —**con-trib'u-tor.** *n.* One who contributes. —**con-trib'u-to-ry.** **I. a.** Contributing. **con-trib'u-tiv(et).** **II. n.** [*-RIES'*, *pl.*] One who or that which contributes.
con'trite. **cen'trait.** *a.* Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin; penitent. [*< L. contritus, pp. of contero, bruise.*] *-ly, adv.* —**con'tri'tion.** **cen-trish'un.** *n.* Sincere sorrow for sin; deep penitence. **con'trite-ness.**
con-trive', **cen-trai-v'**, *vt. & vi.* [*CON-TRIVED'*; *CON-TRIVING.*] To plan ingeniously; devise; invent; scheme; plot. [*< F. con-, with, + trouer, find.*] —**con-tri'va-bl(e).** *a.* —**con-tri'vance.** *n.* 1. The act of contriving. **2.** An artifice; stratagem; device. —**con-tri'ver.** *n.*
con-trol', **cen-trôl'**, *vt. & vi.* [*CON-TROLLED'*; *CON-TROLLING.*] To direct; govern; influence; regulate; manage. **II. n.** The act of controlling; restraining or directing influence; regulation; government. [*< F. contrôle, < LL. contrarotulum, counter-roll.*]

—**con-trol'la-bil'i-ty.** **con-trol'la-bl(e).** *a.* —**con-trol'ler.** *n.* 1. An officer to examine and verify accounts. **comp-trol'ler.** **2.** One who or that which controls.
con'tro-ver'sy. **cen'tro-ver'si.** *n.* [*-SIES'*, *pl.*] Debate or disputation; dispute. [*< L. controversia, < contra, against, + verus, turned.*] —**con'tro-ver'sial.** **cen'tro-ver'shal.** *a.* Pertaining to controversy; polemical; contentious. —**con'tro-ver'sial-ist.** *n.* A disputant. —**con'tro-ver'sial-ly.** *adv.*
con'tro-vert'^d, **cen'tro-vert'**, *vt.* To endeavor to disprove; oppose in debate. [*< L. contra, against, + verito, turn.*] —**con'tro-vert'er.** *n.* **con'tro-vert'ist.** —**con'tro-vert'i-bl(e).** *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable. —**con'tro-vert'i-bly.** *adv.*
con'tu-ma-cy. **cen'tiu-mé-si.** *n.* [*-CIES'*, *pl.*] Contemptuous disregard of authority; insolent and incorrigible obstinacy. [*< L. contumacia, < contumax, stubborn.*]
—**con'tu-ma'cious.** **cen'tiu-mé'shus.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by contumacy; rebellious; refractory. *-ly, adv. -ness.* *n.*
con'tu-me-ly. **cen'tiu-mé-li** or **-mî-li.** *n.* [*-LIES'*, *pl.*] Insulting rudeness in speech or manner; scornful insolence. [*< OF. contumelie, < L. contumelia, reproach.*] —**con'tu-me'li-ous.** **cen'tiu-mî'li-us.** *a.* Scornfully offensive, insulting, or insolent. *-ly, adv.*
con-tuse', **cen-tiûz'**, *vt.* [*CON-TUSED'*; *CON-TUSING.*] To bruise by a blow. [*< L. con-, with, + tundo, beat, bruise.*] —**con-tu'sion.** **cen-tiû'zhun.** *n.* The act of bruising; a bruise.
co-nun'drum. **co-nun'drum.** *n.* A riddle; perplexity.
con"va-lesce', **cen'va-les'**, *vi.* [*-LIESCED'*; *-LES'ING.*] To recover after a sickness. [*< L. con-, intens. + valesco, < valeo, be strong or well.*] —**con"va-les'cence.** *n.* Gradual recovery from illness. **con"va-les'cen-cy.** —**con"va-les'cent.** **I. a.** Recovering health after sickness. **II. n.** One who is convalescing.
con-vene', **cen-vîn'**, *v.* [*CON-VENED'*; *CON-VE'NING.*] **I. t.** To call together; convoke. **II. i.** To come together; assemble. [*< L. convenio, < con-, together, + venio, come.*]
con-ve'nient. **cen-vî'nient.** *a.* Conducive to comfort or ease; serviceable; suitable; commodious; favorable; timely. [*< L. conveniē(t)s, ppr. of convenio; see CONVE'NE.*]
—**con-ve'nience.** **cen-vî'nîens.** **n.** 1. The state, time, or quality of being convenient; suitability; fitness. **2.** That which is convenient. **con-ve'nien-cy.** —**con-ve'nient-ly.** *adv.*
con'vent. **cen'vent.** *n.* A body of monks or nuns, especially the latter, or the house occupied by them. [*< L. OF. conventus, < convenio; see CONVE'NE.*]
con-ven'ti-cle. **cen-ven'ti-cl.** *n.* A religious meeting, especially a secret one of Scottish Covenanters. —**con-ven'ti-cler.** *n.*
con-ven'tion. **cen-ven'shun.** **n.** **I.** A formal or stated meeting of delegates or representatives. **2.** The act of coming together. **3.** General consent, or something established by it; a conventionality. **4.** A compact, of less dignity than a treaty. [*< L. conventio(n)-, < convenio; see CONVE'NE.*] —**con-ven'tion-al.** **cen-ven'shun-al.** *a.* 1. Established by convention or custom; agreed; stipulated; customary; formal. **2.** Of or pertaining to a convention of

delegates. **3. Art.** Represented according to artistic convention or rule, rather than to nature or fact. **-ly, adv.** **-con-ven'tion-al-ism, n.** Regard for conventionality. **-con-ven'tion-al-ist, n.** **-con-ven'tion-al'i-ty, n.** [**-TI-ES, pl.**] The state of being conventional; something conventional; a formality. **-con-ven'tion-al-ize or -ise, vt.** [**-IZED; -IZ'ING.**] To make conventional; represent conventionally.

con-ven'tu-al, cən-ven'chū-əl or -tjū-əl, a. 1. Belonging to a convent. 2. Conventional.

con-verge, cən-vej'j, v. [**CON-VERGED'; CON-VER'GING.**] **I. t.** To cause to tend toward one point. **II. i.** To tend toward one point; come together by gradual approach. [**< L. *con-*, with, + *vergo*, VERGE.**] **-con-ver'gence, n.** The act or state of converging; tendency to converge. **-con-ver'gen-cy, -con-ver'gent, a.** Tending to one point.

con-ver-sant, cən-vej'sant, a. 1. Knowing fully; versed: followed by *with*, formerly by *in*. 2. Intimately acquainted. 3. Actively employed; concerned: followed by *with* or *about*.

con-ver-sa'tion, cən-vej'shūn, n. 1. The speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. 2. Intimate association or intercourse. 3. Deportment. [**F., < L. *conversatio(n)*, < *conversor*; see CON-VERSE, v.**] **-con-ver'sa'tion-al, a.** Pertaining to conversation. **-ly, adv.** **-con-ver'sa'tion-al-ist, n.** One who converses; an interesting talker. **-con-ver'sa'tion-ist, n.**

con-verse, cən-vej's, vt. [**-VERSED'; -VERS'ING.**] 1. To speak together informally and alternately. 2. To associate; have intercourse; commune. [**< L. *conversor*, live with, < *con-vert*; see CONVERT, v.**] **-con-vers-a-ble, a.** Disposed to converse; ready in conversation; sociable. **-con-vers'er, n.** One who converses. **con-verse, cən-vej's, a.** Turned about so that two parts are interchanged; transposed; reversed. [**< L. *conversus*, pp. of *convert*; see CONVERT, v.**] **-con-verse-ly, adv.**

con-verse¹, n. 1. Conversation. 2. Close intercourse; communion; fellowship.

con-verse², n. That which exists in a converse relation; an inverted proposition.

con-ver'sion, cən-vej'shūn, n. The act of converting, or the state of being converted.

con-vert^d, cən-vej't, v. **I. t.** 1. To change into another state, form, or substance; transform. 2. *Theol.* To turn from sin or error to truth and righteousness. **II. i.** To become changed in character. [**< L. *convert*, < *con-*, with, + *verto*, turn.**] **-con-vert, cən-vej't, n.** A person who has been converted. **-con-vert'er, n.** One who or that which converts; especially, a vessel in which iron is converted into steel. **-con-vert'or; -con-vert'i-bil'i-ty, con-vert'i-ble-ness, n.** **-con-vert'i-ble, a.** 1. Capable of conversion. 2. Equivalent in meaning; interchangeable. **-con-vert'i-bly, adv.**

con-vox¹, cən-vej'x. I. a. Curving outward like a segment of a globe or of a circle; bulging out. **II. n.** A convex surface or body; convexity. [**< L. *convexus*, < *con-*, together, + *veho*, carry.**] **-con-vox'i-ty, n.** 1. The state of being convex. 2. A convex surface. **-con-vox'ed-ness; con-vox-ness.**

con-vey, cən-vej', vt. 1. To transport from one place to another; carry; transmit. 2. To communicate. 3. *Law.* To transfer the title

to or of, as real estate. [**< F. *convoyer*, < L. *con-*, with, + *via*, way.**] **-con-vey'ance, cən-vej'ans, n.** 1. The act of conveying. 2. That by which anything is conveyed; a vehicle; a document transferring title. **-con-vey'an-cer, n.** One whose business is conveying. **-con-vey'an-cing, n.** The business of preparing conveyances, including the investigation of titles. **-con-vey'er, n.** One who or that which conveys.

con-vict^d, cən-vej't, vt. 1. To prove guilty; find guilty after a judicial trial. 2. To awaken to a sense of sin. [**< L. *convictus*, pp. of *convinco*; see CONVINC.**]

con-vict, cən-vej't, n. One found guilty of or undergoing punishment for crime; a criminal.

con-vic'tion, cən-vej'shūn, n. 1. The state of being convinced or convicted; also, in law, the act of convicting. 2. A doctrine or proposition which one firmly believes.

con-vince, cən-vej'ns, vt. [**CON-VINCED'; CON-VIN'cing.**] 1. To satisfy by evidence; persuade by argument. 2. To convict. [**< L. *convinco*, < *con-*, with, + *vinco*, conquer.**]

con-viv'i-al, cən-vej'vī-əl, a. Pertaining to a feast, especially a drinking-feast; festive; jovial. [**< L. *con-*, together, + *vivo*, live.**] **-con-viv'i-al'i-ty, n.** [**-TI-ES, pl.**] Festive merriment or joviality. **-con-viv'i-al-ly, adv.**

con-voke, cən-voj'k, vt. [**CON-VOKED'; CON-VOK'ing.**] To call together; summon. [**< L. *con-*, together, + *voco*, call.**] **-con'vo-ca'tion, n.** 1. The act of convoking. 2. [**C.**] An ecclesiastical congress or council.

con-volve, cən-voj'v, v. [**CON-VOLVED'; CON-VOLV'ing.**] **I. t.** To roll together; wind around something; twist; turn. **II. i.** To turn or wind upon itself. [**< L. *con-*, together, + *volvo*, roll.**] **-con-vo-lute, cən-voj'lit or -lūt, a.** Rolled one part on another or inward from one side. **-con-vo-lu'ted, -con'vo-lu'tion, cən-voj'lu'shūn, n.** 1. The act of convolving. 2. The state of being convolved; a turn; fold; especially one of the folds of the brain.

con-vo-lu-lus, cən-voj'vīu-lus, n. A twining herb with large showy trumpet-shaped flowers. [**L., bindweed.**]

con-voy, cən-vej', vt. To act as convoy to; escort and protect. [**< F. *convoyer*, CONVEY.**]

con'voy, cən-vej', n. The act of conveying; that which conveys or is conveyed.

con-vulse, cən-vej's, vt. [**-VULSED'; -VULS'ing.**] To throw into convulsions, as of disease, rage, or laughter; agitate violently. [**< L. *con-*, with, + *vello*, pull.**] **-con-vul'sion, cən-vej'shūn, n.** 1. A violent and abnormal muscular contraction of the body; spasm; fit. 2. Any violent commotion. **-con-vuls'iv(e), a.** Producing, resulting from, or characterized by convulsions. **-ly, adv.**

co'ny, cō'nī, n. [**CO'NI-ES, pl.**] A rabbit. [**< L. *cuniculus*, rabbit.**]

co'ny, cō'nī, n.

coo, cū. I. vt. & vi. To utter in a cooing manner; utter the note of a dove; make love in low, murmuring tones. **II. n.** A murmuring note, as of a dove. [**Imitative.**]

cook, kuk. I. vt. & vi. To prepare for food by heat; do the work of a cook. **II. n.** One who prepares food for eating. [**< L. *coquo*, cook.**] **-cook'er, n.** A mechanical device for cooking food. **-cook'er-y, n.** [**-IES, pl.**] The art or practise of cooking; also, a place for cooking.

flū'tjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oīl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

cook'y, kŭk'i, *n.* [-IES¹, *pl.*] A small, sweet cake. **cook'ey**†; **cook'iet**.

cool, cŭl. *I. vt. & vi.* To make or become less hot, excited, ardent, angry, or affectionate. **II. a. 1.** Moderate in temperature; somewhat cold. **2.** Serving to produce coolness. **3.** Self-controlled; self-possessed; apathetic; chilling; slighting. **III. n.** A moderate temperature approaching cold. [*< AS. cōliān, become cool.*]

—**cool'er**, *n.* That which cools, as a vessel to cool liquids.—**cool'ly**, *adv.*—**cool'ness**, *n.*
cool'ie, cŭ'li, *n.* An Oriental laborer or menial. [*< Tamil kŭli.*] **cool'y**†.

coon, cŭn, *n.* The raccoon.

coop, cŭp. *I. vt.* To put into a coop; confine. **II. n.** An enclosure for small animals, as fowls or rabbits. [*< L. cupa, tub.*]

cooper, cŭp'gr, *n.* One whose business it is to make casks, barrels, etc.—**cooper'age**, *n.* The work of a cooper, or the cost of it.

co-op'er-ate, co-op'gr-ēt, *vi.* [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] To operate together for a common object; followed by *with*.—**co-op'er-a'tion**, *n.* Joint action; profit-sharing.—**co-op'er-a-tive**, *a.* Operating together, especially by industrial cooperation.—**co-op'er-a'tor**, *n.*

co-or'di-nate, co-ōr'di-nēt. *I. vt. & vi.* [-NA'TED^d; -NA'TING.] To put or be in the same rank, class, or order, or in harmonious or reciprocal relation. **II.** co-ōr'di-net or -nēt, *a.* Of the same order or rank; existing together in similar relation. **III.** co-ōr'di-nēt, *n.* 1. One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. **2. Math.** A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which position is determined. [*< L. co-, with; and see ORDINATE, a.*] -**ly**, *adv.*—**co-or'di-na'tion**, *n.* The act of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate.

coot, cŭt, *n.* 1. A rail-like aquatic bird. **2.** A stupid fellow.

cop'al, cŏp'al, *n.* A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. [*< Mex. copalli, resin.*]

co-part'ner, co-pärt-ngr, *n.* A sharer; a partner in business.—**co-part'ner-ship**, *n.*



American Coot. 1/18

cope, cŏp, *vt.* [COPE^d; CO'PING.] To contend on equal terms; oppose or resist. [*< F. couper, cut, < coup, a blow.*]

cope, *n.* 1. Anything that arches overhead; a coping. **2. Eccl.** A long mantle, especially one worn by priests. [*< LL. capa, cape.*]

Co-per'ni-can, co-per'ni-can, *a.* Pertaining to the astronomer Copernicus (1473-1543), or to his theory that makes the sun the center of the solar system.

cop'i-er, cŏp'i-gr, *n.* A copyist; imitator.

cop'ing, cŏ'ping, *n.* The top course of a wall.
cop'i-ous, cŏpi-us, *a.* Abundant; ample. [*< L. copiosus, < copia, abundance.*]

—**cop'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**cop'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

cop'per, cŏp'gr. *I. vt.* To cover with copper.

II. n. 1. A reddish ductile metallic element. **2.** An article made of this metal. [Ult. *< Gr. Kypros, Cyprus.*]—**cop'per-plate**, *n.* An engraved plate of copper or an engraving or impression printed from it: often used adjectivally.—**cop'per-y**, *a.* Like copper.

cop'per-as, cŏp'gr-as, *n.* *Chem.* A green crystalline astringent sulfate of iron. [*< F. couperose.*] **green vit'ri-ol**†.

cop'per-head, cŏp'gr-hed, *n.* A venomous North-American snake.

cop'pice, cŏp'is, *n.* A low-growing thicket. [*< OF. copeiz, < copet, cut.*] **copse**†.

cop'u-la, cŏp'yu-la, *n.* [-LAS or -LÆ, -li or -læ, *pl.*] The word that unites the subject and the predicate of a sentence; strictly, the present indicative of the verb *to be*. [L., link.]

cop'u-late, cŏp'yu-lēt, *1/12*

v. [-LA'TED^d; -LA'TING.] **I. t.** To couple.

II. i. To unite in sexual intercourse.—**cop'u-la'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of coupling. **2.** Sexual union; coition.—**cop'u-la-tive**, *a.*

cop'y, cŏp'i. *I. vt. & vi.* [COPIED, -id; COPI'Y-ING.] To make a copy of; reproduce; imitate; also, to admit of being copied. **II. n.** [COPIES², *pl.*] **1.** A reproduction or imitation; duplicate. **2.** A single printed pamphlet, book, or the like, of an edition or issue.

3. A pattern given for imitation, especially manuscript or other matter to be reproduced in type. [*< L. copia, abundance.*]—**cop'y-book**, *n.* A book containing copies to be imitated in penmanship; a writing-book.—**cop'y-er**, *n.* Same as COPIER.—**cop'y-ist**, *n.* One whose business it is to copy; also, an imitator.—**cop'y-right**, *1/4*, *vt.* To secure copyright for (a book or work of art). **II. n.** The exclusive legal right of authors and artists to publish and dispose of their works for a limited time.

co-quet, co-ke't, *v.* [CO-QUETTED; CO-QUETTING.] **I. t.** To treat with pretended affection; deceive with affected fondness. **II. i.** To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness. [*< F. coqueter, strut, < coq, cock.*]

—**co-quet-ry**, cŏ'ket-ri, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] Trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish.—**co-quette**, co-ke't, *n.* A woman who endeavors to attract admiration merely for the gratification of vanity; flirt. [F.]—**co-quet'tish**, *a.* Pertaining to a coquette; disposed to coquet. -**ly**, *adv.* -**ness**, *n.*

cor-, pref. *With; together.* [Form of com- before *r.*]

cor'al, cŏr'al. *I. a.* Consisting of or like coral. **II. n.** 1. A calcareous secretion of various marine zoophytes, often forming reefs or islands.

[F., *< Gr. koralion, cor-al*].—**cor'al-line**, cŏr'al-lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or like coral.—**cor'al-loid**, *a.*

cor'bel, cŏr'bel, *n.* *Arch.* 1. A bracket projecting from the face of a wall.

2. The basket-shaped cushion of a Corinthian capital. [OF., *< L. corbis, basket.*] **cor'bili**†.

cord, cŏrd. *I. v.* 1. To bind or secure with cord; furnish with cords. **2.** To pile fire-wood by the cord. **II. n. 1.** A string of several



Copperhead Snake.



American Coot. 1/18



Red Coral.

strands. **2.** A measure for wood, equal to 128 cubic feet. **3.** Corduroy; often in the plural. [*< Gr.^F χορδή, string.*] — **cord'age**, cōrd'ej, *n.* Ropes and cords collectively.

cord'ate, cōrd'at or -dēt, *a. Bot.* Heart-shaped, as a leaf. [*< L. cor, heart.*] — **-ly**, *adv.*

cord'al, cōrd'al or cōrd'al, *a.* Proceeding from the heart; exhibiting or expressing kindness; hearty; encouraging; cheering. **II. n. 1.** That which invigorates or exhilarates. **2.** A sweet and aromatic alcoholic liquor. [*< L. cor (cord-), heart.*] — **cord'al-i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] The quality of being cordial. **cord'al-ness**, — **cord'al-ly**, *adv.*

cord'on, cōrd'en, *n. 1.* Cordate Leaves. An extended line, as of men, ships, forts, etc. **2.** An ornamental lace, cord, ribbon, molding, or coping. [*F.*]

cord'u-roy', cōrd'iu-rei', *n. 1.* A thick and durable cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. **2. A corduroy road. [*< F. corde du roi, lit., cord of the king.*] — **corduroy road**, a road made of transverse logs laid side by side.**

core, cōr. **I. vt.** [*CORED; COR'ING.*] To remove the core of. **II. n. 1.** The central or innermost part of a thing; heart, as of an apple or pear, containing the seeds. **2.** The pith of a subject. [*< L.^{OP} cor, heart.*]

cor're-spond'ent, cōr're-spond'ent, *n.* A joint respondent, as in a suit for divorce.

cor'ri-an'der, cōr'ri-an'dgr, *n.* A plant of the parsley family, bearing aromatic seeds. [*< Gr.^L koriannon, < koris, bedbug.*]

Cor-in'thi-an, cōr-in'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, in ancient Greece, or to an order of architecture marked by slender fluted columns with ornate capitals.

cork, cōrk. **I. vt.** To stop with a cork, as a bottle. **II. n. 1.** The light, porous outer bark of a tree (the



Greek Corinthian Capital and Base.

cork-oak or *cork-tree*); used for stoppers for bottles, for floats, etc. **2.** Anything made of cork or serving as a cork. [*< L.^{SP} cortex (cortic-), bark.*] — **cork'screw'**, *n.* A spirally shaped instrument for drawing corks from bottles. — **cork'y**, *a.* Like cork.

corm, cōrm, *n. Bot.* A bulb-like, solid, fleshy stem. [*< Gr. kormos, tree-trunk.*]

cor'mo-rant, cōr'mo-rant, **I. a.** Like a cormorant; greedy; rapacious. **II. n. 1.** A large voracious aquatic bird. **2.** Hence, a glutton or avaricious person. [*< L.L.^F corvus marinus, sea-crow.*]

corn, cōrn, *vt.* To preserve in salt or in brine.

corn¹, *n. 1.* The edible seeds of cereal plants; in England, wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively; in America, maize, or Indian corn. **2§.** A granule, as of salt or gunpowder. [*< AS. corn.*] — **corn'scob'**, *n.* The cob of maize.

corn², *n.* A horny thickening of the cuticle, common on the feet. [*< L.^F cornu, horn.*]

cor'ne-a, cōr'ne-a, *n. Anat.* The anterior part of the outer coat of the eyeball. [*< L. corneus, horny, < cornu, horn.*]

corned, cōrnd, *a.* Preserved by laying down in coarse salt or in brine; as, *corned beef*.

cor'nel, cōr'nel, *n.* A tree with hard, compact wood, as the dogwood.

cor-ne'lian, *n.* Same as CARNELIAN.

cor'ner, cōr'ner, **I. vt. 1.** To drive into a corner, or a position of difficulty or embarrassment. **2.** [U. S.] To forestall the market so as to secure a monopoly. **II. n. 1.** An angle; an angular projection or recess. **2.** A retired spot; a nook. **3.** A position of embarrassment or difficulty. [*< L.^F cornu, horn.*] — **cor'ner-stone'**, *n. 1.* A stone uniting two walls at the corner of a building. **2.** Something fundamental or of primary importance. — **cor'ner-wise**, *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

cor'net¹, cōr'net, *n.* A small wind-instrument of the trumpet class. [*F.*, *< L.^{LL} cornu, horn.*]

cor'net², *n. Mil.* [Eng.] Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer, or a pennant carried by him; a flag or standard. [*< F. cornette, standard.*] — **cor'net-cy**, *n.* The rank or commission of a cornet.

cor'nice, cōr'nis, *n.* A horizontal molded projection at the top of a building, or round the walls of a room close to the ceiling. [*< It.^{OF} cornice, < Gr. korōnis, wreath.*]

cor'nu-co'pia, cōr'nu-[or -niu]-cō'pi-a, *n.* [*-AS or -Æ, -i or -ē, pl.*] The horn of plenty, symbolizing peace and prosperity. [*LL. < L. cornu, horn, + copia, gen. of copia, abundance, plenty.*] — **cor'nu-co'pi-æ**.

co-rol'la, co-rei'a, *n. Bot.* The inner circle or set of leaves of a flower, composed of petals. [*L. dim. of corona, crown.*] — **cor'olt**.

cor'ol-la-ry, cōr'e-le-ri, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] A consequence; obvious deduction.

co-ro'na, co-rō'na, *n.* [*-NAS or -NÆ, -ni or -nē, pl.*] A crown or garland; a crownlike part; upper part of the head; a luminous circle; halo. [*L. crown.*] — **cor'o-nal**, cōr'o-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a corona or halo, or to the crown of the head. **II. n.** A crown or garland. **cor'o-na-ry**, — **cor'o-na'tion**, cōr'o-nē'shun, *n.* The act or ceremony of crowning a monarch. [*< L. corono, wreath, crown, < corona, crown.*]

cor'o-ner, cōr'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent death. [*F.*]

cor'o-net, cōr'o-net, *n.* An inferior crown, denoting noble rank less than sovereign; any chaplet or wreath for the head.

cor'po-ral, cōr'po-ral, *a.* Belonging or relating to the body as opposed to the mind; as, *corporal punishment*. [*< L. corporalis, < corpus (corpor-), body.*]

— **cor'po-ral-ly**, *adv.* **Coronet.** **cor'po-ral**, cōr'po-ral, *n.* The lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of soldiers. **cor'po-rate**, cōr'po-ret or -rēt, *a.* Incorporated or belonging to a corporation. [*< L. corpus, body.*] — **cor'po-ra-tiv(e)**, — **cor'**



Coronet.

po-rate-ly, *adv.* **1.** As a corporate body. **2.** In the body; bodily. — **cor-po-ra-tion**, *côr-pô-râ-shun*, *n.* A body of persons legally associated for the transaction of business. — **cor-po-ra-tor**, *n.* A member of a corporation.

cor-po-re-al, *côr-pô-rê-âl*, *a.* Having a body; of a material nature; physical: opposed to *im-material* or *spiritual*. [*< L. corporeus, < corpus (corpore), body.*] — **cor-po-rê-i-ty**, *côr-pô-rî-ti*, *n.* Existence in the body; material existence; materiality. — **cor-po-rê-âl-i-ty**; **cor-po-rê-âl-ness**, — **cor-po-rê-âl-ly**, *adv.* In or relating to the body; bodily.

corps, *côr*, *n.* A number of persons acting together; a section of an army; a special military department. [*F., < L.^{OF} corpus, body.*]

corpse, *côrps*, *n.* A dead body, as of a human being. [*< F. corps; see CORPS.*]

cor-pu-lent, *côr-pu-lent*, *a.* Having a great excess of fat; very fleshy. [*F., < L. corpulentus, fleshy, < corpus, body.*] — **cor-pu-lence**, *n.* **cor-pu-len-cy**. — **cor-pu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

cor-pus-cle, *côr-pus-l*, *n.* A minute particle or body; a cell; atom. [*< L. corpusculum, dim. of corpus, body.*] — **cor-pus-cule**.

— **cor-pus-cu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made up of corpuscles; molecular.

cor-ral, *côr-râl*. **I.** *vt.* [*COR-RALLED*; *COR-RAL'LING.*] [*Western U. S.*] To drive into and enclose in a corral; pen up. **II.** *n.* An enclosed space or pen for live stock. [*Sp.*]

cor-rect, *côr-rect*. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To set straight; remove faults or errors from; make right; rectify. **2.** To remove, as an error; remedy. **3.** To chastise; punish. **4.** To point out the mistakes of; set right. **II.** *a.* Free from fault or mistake; true, right, or proper; accurate. [*< L. correctus, pp. of corrigo, < cor-, together, + rego, rule.*] — **cor-rect-a-ble**, *côr-rect'-i-bl(e)*, *a.* — **cor-rec-tion**, *côr-rec-shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of correcting or setting right; rectification; emendation. **2.** That which is offered as an improvement. **3.** The act or process of disciplining or chastening. — **cor-rec-tion-ist**. — **cor-rec-tion-al**. **I.** *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. **II.** *n.* A house of correction. — **cor-rect-iv(e)**. **I.** *a.* Adapted to correct. **II.** *n.* That which has power or tendency to counteract anything wrong or injurious. — **cor-rect-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-rect-ness**, *n.* — **cor-rect-or**, *n.*

cor-re-spond, *côr-'gê-spend*, *vi.* **1.** To be adequate or proportioned; be equal or like. **2.** To hold communication by means of letters. [*< L.^F cor-, together, + respondeo, RESPOND.*]

cor-re-spond-ence, *côr-'gê-spend-'gns*, *n.* **1.** Mutual adaptation; congruity; agreement. **2.** Communication by letters; also, the letters themselves. — **cor-re-spond-en-cy**. — **cor-re-spond-ent**. **I.** *a.* Having correspondence; adapted: with *to*. **II.** *n.* One who communicates with another by mail or telegraph.

cor-re-spond-ing, *côr-'gê-spend-ing*, *pa.* **1.** Correspondent; being similar and similarly placed: with *to*. **2.** Carrying on a correspondence: followed by *with*. — **-ly**, *adv.*

cor-ri-dor, *côr-'î-dôr*, *n.* A wide gallery or passage in a building. [*F.*]

cor-ri-gi-ble, *côr-'î-jî-bl*, *a.* Capable of being corrected. [*< L. corrigo; see CORRECT.*]

cor-rob-o-rate, *côr-rob'-ô-rê*, *vt.* [*-RA'TED*; *-RA'TING.*] To strengthen, as conviction; confirm. [*< L. cor-, together, + robur (robor-),*

strength.] — **cor-rob'-o-ra-tion**, *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates. — **cor-rob'-o-ra-tiv(e)**, *a.* Tending to confirm; verifying. — **cor-rob'-o-ra-to-ry**.

cor-rode, *côr-rôd*, *v.* [*-RO'DED*; *-RO'DING.*] **I.** *t.* To eat away gradually; rust. **II.** *i.* To become corroded. [*< L. cor-, together, + rodo, gnaw.*] — **cor-ro-sion**, *côr-rô-zhun*, *n.* An eating or wearing away; gradual decay. — **cor-ro-siv(e)**, *côr-rô-siv*. **I.** *a.* Having the power of corroding. **II.** *n.* That which corrodes; a corroding agent. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

cor-ru-gate, *côr'u-gê*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*-GA'TED*; *-GA'TING.*] To contract into alternate ridges and furrows; wrinkle. **II.** *côr'u-get or -gê*, *a.* Contracted into ridges or folds; wrinkled. — **cor-ru-ga'ted. [*< L. cor-, together, + ruga, wrinkle.*] — **cor-ru-ga-tion**, *n.* The act of corrugating; a wrinkle.**

cor-rupt, *côr-rup't*, *v.* **I.** *t.* To subject to decay; spoil; also, to vitiate; deprave; pollute; pervert, as by bribery. **II.** *i.* To become rotten; putrefy. — **cor-rupt'er**, *côr-rup't-or*, *n.* — **cor-rupt'-i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being corruptible. — **cor-rupt'-i-ble**, *a.* That may be corrupted; subject to decay. — **cor-rupt'-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'-i-bly**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt-iv(e)**, *a.* Of a corrupting character.

cor-rupt, *a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition; tainted; putrid. **2.** of a perverted character; given to bribery; dishonest; depraved. [*< L. cor-, together, + rumpo, break.*] — **cor-rupt-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt-ness**, *n.*

cor-rupt-ion, *côr-rup'-shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupted. **2.** A corrupting influence, as bribery.

cor-sage, *côr-sêj*, *n.* The bodice or waist of a woman's dress. [*F.*]

cor-sair, *côr-sâr*, *n.* A pirate; also, his vessel. [*< Pr.^F corsari, < L. cursus, course.*]

corse, *côrs*, *n.* **1.** A ribbon used for vestments. **2.** A corpse. [*< OF. cors, body.*]

corse-let, *côrs'-let*, *n.* *Antiq.* The complete armor of a soldier; also, a breastplate. [*F.*]

cor-set, *côr-set*, *n.* A close-fitting laced bodice, worn as an undergarment by women. [*OF.*]

cor'tège, *côr-têzh*, *n.* A train of attendants. [*F., < It. corte, COURT.*]

cor-ti-cal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, consisting of, or like bark; external.

cor-us-cate, *côr-us-kê*, *vi.* [*-CA'TED*; *-CA'TING.*] To give out sparkles of light. [*< L. coruscatus, pp. of corusco, flash.*] — **cor-us-ca-tion**, *n.* A burst of sparks or flashes.

cor-vette, *côr-vet*, *n.* A wooden war vessel, ranking next below a frigate. [*F.*] — **cor-vett**.

cor-vin(e), *côr-vîn*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a crow; crow-like. [*< L. corvus, raven.*]

coz-ey, *a. & n.* Same as *COZY*.

cos-met-ic, *coz-met'ic*. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the beautifying of the complexion. — **cos-met-ic-âl**. **II.** *n.* A compound applied to the skin to improve its appearance. [*< Gr. kosmos, ornament.*]

cos-mo-pol-i-tan, *coz'-mo-pel'-i-tan*. **I.** *a.* Common to all the world; not local or limited; at home in all parts of the world; widely distributed, as a genus. **II.** *n.* A citizen of the world. — **cos-mop'o-lite**.

cos-mos, *coz'-mes*, *n.* The world or universe as a system; any harmonious and complete system. [*< Gr. kosmos, order.*]

pupâ, gsk; at, âir; element, thêy, usêge; it, î, î (ee); o, ôh; orator, ôr; full, rûle; but, ûr;

cos'set, *ces'et*. **I. v. t.** To fondle; pet. **II. n.** A pet lamb; any pet.

cost, *cest*. **I. vt.** [*cost*; *cost'ing*.] To require as a price; cause the expenditure or loss of life. **II. n.** The price paid for anything; outlay; expense; charge. [*L. ^{LI}+F. ^Fcosto*, < *con-*, together, + *sto*, stand.]

cost'al, *ces'tal*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, on, or near a rib. [*L. ^{LI}costa*, rib.]

cos'tiv(e), *cos'tiv*, *a.* Constipated. [*L. ^{OF}constipō*; see *CONSTITUTE*.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

cost'ly, *cost'li*, *a. & adv.* Of great cost; expensive. **-cost'li-ness**, *n.*

cos'tume, *cos'tiūm*, *n.* The garments, collectively, worn at one time; dress, especially of a country, period, class, etc. [*F.*, < *L. ^{LI}consuetudo*, CUSTOM.]

cos'y, *a. & n.* Same as *cozy*.

cot, *cet*, *n.* **1.** A cottage. **2.** A light, portable bedstead. **3.** A finger-stall. [*AS. ^{LI}cote*, *cot*.]

cote, *n.* A sheepfold, or place of shelter; used chiefly in compounds. [*AS. ^{LI}cote*, *cot*, *den*.]

co-tem'po-ra-ne-ous, **co-tem'po-ra-ry**, *etc.* See *CONTEMPORANEOUS*, *etc.*

co'te-rie', *cō'te-rī'*, *n.* A set of persons who meet habitually; a clique. [*F.*]

co-ter'mi-nous, *a.* Same as *CONTERMINOUS*.

co-til'lon, *co-til'yen*, *n.* **1.** A square dance; quadrille. **2.** The music for such a dance. **3.** A series of round dances; the german. [*F. ^{LI}cotillon, < *OF. ^{LI}cote; see *COAT*, *n.*] **co-till'lon**, *n.***

cot'tage, *cot'tij*, *n.* **1.** A humble dwelling; small house. **2.** [*U. S.*] An out-of-town residence, often large and sumptuous. [*cot-*]

-cot'ta-ger, *n.* The occupant of a cottage. **-cot'ter**¹, *n.* A cottager; farm tenant. **-cot'tar**; **-cot'ti-er**², *n.* A key or wedge, as to fasten a wheel on its shaft.

cot'ton, *n.* **1.** The soft, fibrous material appendant to the seeds of a plant (the *cotton-plant*); also, the plant itself, or cotton-plants collectively. **2.** Cotton cloth or thread. [*Ar. ^{SP}+F. ^Fqū-tūn*, cotton.] **-cot'ton-gin'**, *n.* A machine used to separate the seeds from the fiber of cotton.

cot'y-le'don, *cet'i-lī'*, *den*, *n.* A seed-leaf, or first leaf of an embryo. See *illus.* in next column. [*Gr. ^{LI}kōtylēdōn*, socket.] **-cot'y-le'd-on-ous**, *cet'i-led'on-us*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cotyledons. **cot'y-le'd-on-ali**, *n.*

couch', *couch*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To cause to lie or recline; lower, as a spear, for attack. **2.** To express, imply, or conceal in a form of words. **3. Surg.** To remove (as a cataract). **II. i.** To lie down; rest; crouch. [*F. ^{LI}coucher*.]

couch, *n.* **1.** A bed or other support for sleeping or reclining. Any place for repose. **couch'ant**, *couch'ant*, *a.* **1.** Lying down. **2. Her.** Reclining with head uplifted. [*F.*]

cou'gar, *cū'gar*, *n.* The puma or panther. [*S. Am. ^{LI}ciguacuarā*.]

cough', *cōf*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To expel by a cough:

with *up*. **2.** To produce (some result) by coughing. **II. i.** To expel air from the lungs in a spasmodic or noisy manner. [*Imitative*.]

cough, *n.* A sudden, harsh expulsion of breath; a disease productive of coughing.

could, *cu'd*, *imp.* of *CAN*, *v.* [*AS. ^{LI}cūðhe*, pret. of *canan*, = *CAN*, *v.*]

cou-lomb', *cū-lom'*, *n.* The practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity; the amount conveyed by one ampere in one second. [*Coulomb*, a French physicist.]

coul'ter, *cōl'ter*, *n.* A colter.

coun'cil, *caun'sil*, *n.* An assembly for consultation or deliberation. [*L. ^Fconcilium*, < *con-*, together, + *calo*, call.] **-coun'cil-man**, **coun'cil-or**, *n.* A member of a council.

coun'sel, *caun'sel*, *v.* [*-SELED* or *-SELLED*; *-SELING* or *-SELING*.] **I. t.** To give advice to; admonish; advise. **II. i.** To take counsel; deliberate.

coun'sel, *n.* **1.** Mutual consultation or deliberation. **2.** Opinion; advice; deliberate purpose. **3.** Good judgment; prudence. **4.** A lawyer or lawyers engaged in a cause in court; an advocate. [*L. ^Fconsilium*, < *consulo*, consult.] **-coun'sel-or**, *caun'sel-er*, *n.* **1.** One who gives counsel; an attorney at law; advocate. **2.** A councillor. **coun'sel-lor**, *n.*

count', *caunt*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To number; enumerate; compute. **2.** To consider to be; judge. **3.** To ascribe; with *to*. **II. i. 1.** To call off numbers in order; number. **2.** To carry weight; add value. **3.** To rely; with *on* or *upon*. [*L. ^Fcomputo*; see *COMPUTE*.]

count', *n.* **1.** The act of counting; number. **2.** Attention; heed; estimation. **3. Law.** A separate charge, as in an indictment.

count', *n.* In France, Spain, Italy, etc., a nobleman originally corresponding to an earl in England. [*L. ^{OF}comes*, associate.]

coun'te-nance, *caun'te-nans*, *n.* **I. vt.** [*-NANCED*; *-NAN-CING*.] To approve; encourage; abet. **II. n. 1.** One's face or features.

2. Expression; appearance; an encouraging aspect; hence, approval; support. [*F. ^{LI}contenance*, *continentia*; see *CONTINENT*, *n.*]

coun'ter, *caun'ter*, *vt. & vi.* To return, as one blow by another; give a return blow.

coun'ter, *a.* Contrary; opposing.

coun'ter¹, *caunt'gr*, *n.* **1.** One who or that which counts, especially a machine for counting. **2.** A piece of wood, ivory, etc., used in counting. [*L. ^{OF}computo*; see *COMPUTE*.]

coun'ter², *caun'ter*, *n.* A table on which to count money or expose goods for sale. [*OF. ^{LI}contoir*, < *L. ^{LI}computo*; see *COMPUTE*.]

coun'ter³, *n.* **1.** An opposite, or that which is opposite; a parry; counter blow. **2.** The portion of a shoe that surrounds the heel of the wearer. [*COUNTER*.]

coun'ter, *adv.* Contrary; reversely.

counter-, *prefix.* Contrary; opposite. [*F. ^{LI}contre*, < *L. ^{LI}contra*; see *CONTRA-*.] [Besides the words defined, *counter-* is used as the first element of a large number of words, which may be readily defined by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the second element.]

coun'ter-act'⁴, *caun'ter-act'*, *vt.* To act in



Cotyledon, *c*, of an Almond seed, separated to show the Germ (*a*); *r*, Radicle.



Cotton-Plant.
a, the boll ready for picking.

opposition to; check; frustrate; hinder.—
coun'ter-ac'tion, *n.*
coun'ter-balance, *coun'ter-bal'ans*. **I.** *vt.* [-ANCED'; -AN-CING.] To oppose with an equal force; offset. **II.** *n.* Any power equally opposing another; a counterpoise.
coun'ter-feit, *coun'ter-fit*. **I**^d. *vt.* To make fraudulently or unlawfully, as money; imitate, with intent to deceive; feign; pretend. **II.** *a.* Resembling or made to resemble some genuine thing, with intent to defraud; imitated; spurious. **III.** *n.* Something, as a coin, made fraudulently to resemble the genuine; also, any imitation, as a portrait or copy. [F *contra*, + *facio*, make.]—**coun'ter-feit'er**, *n.* One who counterfeits money; any pretender.
coun'ter-mand', *coun'ter-mand'*. **I**^d. *vt.* **1.** To recall or revoke, as an order. **2.** To contradict; oppose. **II.** *n.* An order contrary to or revoking one previously issued. [F *contra*, against, + *mando*, order.]
coun'ter-march'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To march back. **II.** *n.* **1.** A return march; change of front. **2.** Any reversal of conduct or method.
coun'ter-pane', *coun'ter-pén'*. *n.* A coverlet or quilt. [OF *culcita*, quilt, + *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, POINT.]
coun'ter-part', *n.* **1.** A person or thing precisely like another; a facsimile. **2.** Something corresponding reversely, as the impression to the seal, or the right hand to the left; a complement; supplement; opposite.
coun'ter-poise', *coun'ter-peíz'*. **I.** *vt.* [-POISED'; -POIS'ING.] **1.** To bring to a poise by opposing with an equal weight; counterbalance. **2.** To offset or frustrate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A counterbalancing weight, effort, influence, power, etc. **2.** A state of equilibrium. [OF *contra*, against, + *pensum*, weight.]
coun'ter-sign', *coun'ter-sáin'*. **I.** *vt.* To authenticate by an additional signature. **II.** *n.* A secret word or phrase to be given, as to a sentry; a watchword.
coun'ter-sink', *coun'ter-sink'*. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cut or shape (a depression), as for the head of a screw. **2.** To sink, as a bolt or screw, into a corresponding depression. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tool for countersinking. **2.** A depression for a screw-head, bolt, etc.
coun'tess, *coun'tes*, *n.* The wife of a count, or, in Great Britain, of an earl. [comtesse, < L. *comes*; see **COUNT**², *n.*]
counting-house', *n.* An office for transacting the business of a mercantile or other establishment. **counting-room'**, *n.*
countless, *a.* That can not be counted.
coun'tri-fy, *cun'tri-fál*, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make rural or rustic.
coun'try, *cun'tri*. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the country; rustic; simple; unpolished. **II.** *n.* [COUN'TRIES², *pl.*] **1.** A region or nation; district; tract of land; native land. **2.** With the definite article, a rural region. **3.** A community; the public. [F. *contrée*, < LL. *contra*, < L. *contra*, against.]—**coun'try-dance'**, *n.* A dance in which the partners are ranged in opposite lines.—**coun'try-man'**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One living in the country; a rustic. **2.** An inhabitant of a particular country; one of the same country with another.—**coun't-**

try-seat', *n.* A dwelling or mansion in the country.—**coun'try-side'**, *n.* A section of country, or its inhabitants.—**coun'try-wom'an**, *n.*
coun'ty, *coun'tl*, *n.* [COUN'TIES², *pl.*] A civil division of a state; also, its inhabitants. [F *comitatus*, < L. *comes*; see **COUNT**², *n.*]
coup, *cú*, *n.* A sudden telling blow; a master-stroke; stratagem. [F.]—**coup de grâce**, *cú de grás* [F.], the finishing or mortal stroke; literally, a stroke of mercy.—**c. d'é'tat'**, *cú d'é'tá'* [F.], a sudden stroke of policy or statesmanship, often accompanied by violence.
cou'pé', *cú'pé'*, *n.* **1.** A low four-wheeled two-seated close carriage. **2.** The forward compartment of a French diligence, or a half-compartment of a Continental railway-carriage. [F., < *couper*, cut.]
couple, *cup'l*. **I.** *vt. & vl.* [CUP'LED; CUP'LING.] To join; place together in a pair; join in wedlock; connect; unite. **II.** *n.* Two of a kind; a pair. [F *copulo*, < *copula*; see **COPULA.]—**coupler**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which couples. **2.** A mechanical device by which objects are connected. **coupling**, *n.*
couplet, *cup'let*, *n.* Two similar things taken or considered together; two lines of verse in immediate sequence, rhiming together. [F.]
coup'on', *cú'pén'*, *n.* A detachable portion of a bond, ticket, or the like, certifying something, as interest to be due. [F., < *couper*, cut.]
cour'age, *cú'ej*, *n.* Intrepidity, calmness, and firmness in face of danger or opposition; bravery. [F., < L. *cor*, heart.]—**cou-ra'-geous**, *cú-ré'jus*, *a.* Possessed of or characterized by courage; brave; intrepid. **-ly**, *adv.*
cou'ri-er, *cú'ri-gr*, *n.* A messenger; also, a traveling attendant. [OF., < L. *curro*, run.]
course, *córs*. **I.** *vt. & vl.* [COURSE^d; COURS'ING.] To run or cause to run; run through or over; hunt (hares) with greyhounds. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of moving onward; career. **2.** The way passed over, or the direction taken. **3.** A series of connected motions, acts, or events; sequence. **4.** Line of conduct. **5.** The portion of a meal served at one time. **6.** A row or layer. **7.** *pl.* The menses. [F., fem. of *cours*, < L. *cursus*, course, < *curro*, run.]—**cours'er**, *córs'gr*, *n.* **1.** A fleet and spirited horse. **2. One given to the chase.
court, *córt*. **I**^d. *vt.* **1.** To make love to; woo. **2.** To seek the favor of; seek as a favor; solicit; used also intransitively. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a court. **III.** *n.* **1.** A judicial tribunal, or the presiding judge or judges. **2.** The residence, or the council and retinue, of a sovereign. **3.** A courtyard or a blind alley. **4.** Obsequious or flattering attention. [+OF *cors* (cort'), short for *cohors* (cohort-)]—**court'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a court; elegant in manners.—**court'li-ness**, *n.*—**court martial** [COURTS MARTIAL, *pl.*], a court convened to try offenses against military or naval law.—**court-plas'ter**, *n.* A thin, fine adhesive plaster.—**court'ship**, *n.* The act or period of courting or wooing.—**court'yard'**, *n.* An enclosed yard adjoining a building, or surrounded by buildings, to which it gives access.
cour'te-ous, *cú'te-us*, *a.* Showing courtesy; polite; affable. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
cour'te-san, *n.* Same as **COURTEZAN**.
courte'sy, *cúrt'sl*, *vl.* [-SIED; -SY'ING.] To****

papā, gsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, î, î (ee); o, ôh; orator, ôr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

make the gesture of respect called a curtsy.
cour'te-sy, *n.* [*-sies*², *pl.*] A gesture of civility or respect; a curtsy. See **CURTSEY**.

cour'te-sy², *cūr'te-sī*, *n.* [*-sies*², *pl.*] 1. Genuine and habitual politeness; courtliness. 2. A courteous favor or act. 3. Common consent. [*< F. courtoisie.*] **cur'te-sy**².

cour'te-zan, *cūr'te-zan*, *n.* A prostitute. [*< It. cortigiano, < corte, COURT.*]

court'ier, *cōrt'yēr*, *n.* 1. A member of the court circle. 2. One who seeks favor by flattery and complaisance. [*OF.*]

cous'in, *cūz'n*, *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt, or a descendant of one so related. [*F.*] —**cousin german**, a first or full cousin.

cove, *cōv*, *n.* 1. A small bay or bay-like recess. 2. A narrow valley among mountains. 3. A concavity. [*< AS. cōfa, chamber, cave.*]

cov'e-nant, *cōv'e-nant*. *I. vt. & vi.* To promise by covenant; bind oneself by covenant. *II. n.* An agreement entered into by two or more persons or parties; a compact. [*< L. OF. convenien(t)-s, < con, together, + venio, come.*] —**cov'e-nant-er**, *n.* One who enters into a covenant. **cov'e-nant-er**².

Cov'en-try, *cūv'en-trī*, *n.* A town of Warwickshire, England.—**to send to C.**, to banish from society or social intercourse; ostracize.

cov'er, *cūv'ēr*, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To overspread or overlay with something; envelop; put upon; sit or brood over, as eggs. 2. To hide; screen. 3. To suffice or compensate for. 4. To bring and keep within range, as of guns or troops. 5. To accomplish; pass over, as a space or distance. *II. t.* 1. To spread or extend over something. 2. To put one's hat on. [*< L. OF. cooperio, < co-intens. + operio, hide.*] —**cov'-er-ing**, *n.* 1. Anything that covers. 2. The act of putting on a cover. —**cov'er-let**, *n.* The outer covering of a bed; a quilt. **cov'er-let**².

cov'er, *n.* 1. That which is spread or fitted over or encloses anything. 2. A veil or disguise; pretext. 3. A shelter or defense; protection. 4. A thicket or underbrush, etc., sheltering game. 5. Table furniture for one person.

cov'ert, *cūv'ert*. *I. a.* Concealed; secret; sheltered. *II. n.* Something that shelters, defends, or conceals; a shady place or thicket. [*OF., < covir, COVER.*] —**cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

cov'er-ture, *cūv'ēr-chūr* or *-tjūr*, *n.* Law. Marriage; the legal state of a married woman.

cov'et¹, *cūv'et*, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To have an inordinate or unlawful desire for. 2. To have an eager and worthy desire for; crave. *II. t.* To indulge extreme or unlawful desire. [*< L. OF. cupiditāt(-s); see CUPIDITY.*] —**cov'et-ous**, *a.* Inordinately eager to acquire and possess. —**cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

cov'ey, *cūv'ē*, *n.* A flock, as of quails or partridges. [*< F. couvée, < couvrir, brood.*]

cow, *cāu*, *vt.* To overawe; intimidate; daunt. [*< Ice. kǫga, tyrannize over.*]

cow, *n.* The female of domestic cattle and of some other animals. [*< AS. cū.*] —**cow'boy**², *n.* A boy, or, in the Western United States, a mounted man, employed to tend cattle. —**cow'-catch'er**², *n.* An iron frame on the front of a locomotive, to throw obstructions from the track; pilot. —**cow'herd**², *n.* A herdsman. —**cow'hide**². *I. vt.* [*cōw'hit*² *DIED*; *cōw'hit*² *DING.*] To whip with or as with a cowhide. *II.*

n. 1. The skin of a cow, either before or after tanning. 2. A whip made of twisted leather. —**cow'lick**², *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead as if licked by a cow. —**cow'pox**², *n.* An acute contagious disease of cows, the source of vaccine.

cow'ard, *cāu'ard*, *n.* One lacking in courage; a craven; poltroon. [*< F. couard, < OF. coue (< L. cauda), tail.*] —**cow'ard**, *a.* —**cow'ard-ice**, *cāu'ard-is*, *n.* Unworthy timidity; poltroonery. —**cow'ard-ly**. *I. a.* Like or befitting a coward; pusillanimous. *II. adv.* In a cowardly manner. —**cow'ard-li-ness**, *n.*

cow'er, *cāu'ēr*, *vi.* To crouch tremblingly; quail. [*< Ice. kǫra, doze.*]

cowl, *cāul*, *n.* 1. A monks' hood; a hooded garment. 2. A monk. 3. A hood-shaped top, as for a chimney. [*< L. AS. cucullus, hood.*]

co'work'er, *cō'wŭrk'ēr*, *n.* A fellow worker.

cow'slip², *cāu'slip*, *n.* An English wild flower of the primrose family; an allied or similar American wild flower. [*< AS. cāslippe, < cū, cow, + slippe, cow-drop-pings.*]



Cowslip.

cox'comb², *cōx'cōm*, *n.*

1. A pretentious and conceited fool. 2. Same as COCKSCOMB.

cox'swain, *cēc'swēn* (*cōx'n*, *Naut.*), *n.* One who steers or has charge of a rowboat.

coy, *cōi*, *a.* 1. Shrinking from notice or familiar advances; diffident; shy. 2. Coquet-tish. [*OF., < L. quietus, QUIET.*]

—**coy'ly**, *adv.* —**coy'ness**, *n.*

co-yō'te, *cō-yō'te* or *cāi'ōt*, *n.* A burrowing dog-like mammal, the prairie-wolf of the western United States. [*Sp., < Mex. coyotl.*]

coz, *cūz*, *n.* A cousin.

coz'en, *cūz'n*, *vt. & vi.* To cheat in a petty way. [*< F. cousinier, < cousin, cousin.*]

co'zy, *cō'zī*, *a.* [*cō'zī-ER*; *cō'zī-EST.*] Snuggly and easily comfortable; contented; sociable. [*< Gael. cosach, full of hollows, snug, < cos, crevice.*] —**co'zī-ly**, *cō'sī-ly*, *adv.*

craal, *n.* Same as KRAAL.

crab¹, *crab*, *n.* 1. A 10-footed crustacean having the abdomen or tail folded under the body. 2. [*C.*] A constellation, Cancer. 3. A form of windlass. [*< AS. crabba.*]

crab², *n.* 1. A kind of small, sour apple. **crab'ap'ple**². 2. A tree bearing this fruit. [*< Sw. krabb in krabbäple, crab-apple.*]

crab'bed, *crab'ed*, *a.* 1. Sour-tempered; peevish. 2. Harsh; sour; abstruse; cramped and irregular. [*< CRAB*², *n.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

crack¹, *crac*, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To make cracks in; burst; split; break open. 2. To cause to give forth a short, sharp sound; snap. 3. To derange mentally. 4. To tell with spirit. *II. i.* 1. To split or break. 2. To make a sharp, snapping sound. [*< AS. cracian (imitative).*]

—**crack'er**, *crak'ēr*, *n.* A person or thing that cracks; a firecracker; a thin, brittle biscuit.

crack, *n.* 1. A partial breakage; a fissure. 2. A sudden and sharp sound; a sounding blow.

crack'l(e), *crac'l*. *I. vt. & vi.* [*CRACK'L(ED)*; *CRACK'LING.*] To crack slightly and repeatedly; cover with cracks. *II. n.* 1. A succession of light, cracking sounds; crepitation. 2. A

fū'tjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **in**k; **thin**.

small crack; a network of fine cracks, as on china. [Freq. of CRACK.]—**crack/ling**, *crac/ling*, *n.* **1.** A crackling sound. **2.** The crisp browned skin of roasted pork.

cradle, *crêdl*, *vt. & vi.* [CRA'DLED; CRA'DLING.] **1.** To put into, rest, or rock in or as in a cradle; soothe; nurse; nurture. **2.** To reap with a cradle, as wheat. **3.** To wash, as gold-bearing gravel, in a mining-cradle.

cradle, *n.* **1.** A rocking or swinging bed for an infant. **2.** A place of birth; origin. **3.** Agric. A scythe with fingers that catch the grain when cut. **4.** A frame for sustaining a vessel. **5.** A box on rockers for washing ore. [*< AS. cradel, < Ir. craidhal.*]

craft, *crft*, *n.* **1.** Cunning or skill; guile. **2.** A trade, or those employed in it. **3.** Naut. A vessel; also, collectively, vessels. [*< AS. craft, skill, art, strength, courage.*]

—**craftsman**, *n.* [MEN, *pl.*] A member of a craft; a skilled mechanic.—**craft'y**, *crft'i*, *adv.* Skilful in deceiving; cunning.—**craft'i-ly**, *adv.*—**craft'i-ness**, *n.*

crag, *crag*, *n.* A rough, steep rock jutting out prominently. [*< W. Craig, rock.*]—**cragged**, *a.* Having numerous crags. **craggy**—**cragged-ness**, *n.* **craggy-ness**.

cramp, *cramp*, *v.* [CRAMMED; CRAMMING.] **I. t.** **1.** To press together; pack tightly; crowd. **2.** To feed to satiety. **3.** To force into the mind. **II. i.** **1.** To eat greedily. **2.** To force knowledge into the mind by hurried study. [*< AS. crammian, stuff.*]

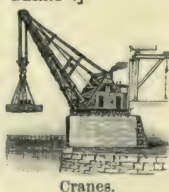
cramp, *cramp*, *v.* **I. vt.** To fasten with or as with a cramp. **II. n.** A device, as an iron with bent ends, for binding two pieces firmly together. [Of AS. origin.]

cramp, *cramp*, *v.* **I. vt.** To affect with cramps. **II. n. Med.** **1.** An involuntary, sudden, painful, muscular contraction. **2.** A form of local paralysis. [*< F. crampe, < D. krampe.*]

cran/ber'ry, *cran/ber'i*, *n.* [RIES, *pl.*] The bright-scarlet acid berry of a plant growing in marshy land, or the plant itself. [*< AS. cran, for CRANE, n., + BERRY, i.*]

crane, *crên*, *n.* A large long-necked, long-legged, heron-like bird. [*< AS. cran.*]

crane, *n. Mech.* **1.** A hoisting-machine with a swinging arm. **2.** A support for kettles in a fireplace. **3.** A siphon. [*< CRANE, n. (its arm resembling the neck of a crane).*]



Cranes.

cran/ni-um, *crêni-um* or *crq'ni-um*, *n.* [CRA'NI-A, *pl.*] The skull. [LL., *< Gr. kranion, skull.*]—**cran/ni-al**, *crêni-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium.—**cran'ni-o-log/ic-al**, *a.* The study of skulls.—**cran'ni-o-log/ic-al**, *a.*

crank, *crank*, *a.* **1.** Naut. Delicately or ill balanced; easily capsized. **2.** Hence, shaky. **3.** Spirited; lively. [Ult. *< AS. crincan, yield.*]

crank, *n.* **1.** A bent arm attached to an axis, or a bent portion of an axle, for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, or vice versa. See illus. in next column. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] An unbalanced person; a monomaniac. [*<*

CRANK, a.]—**crank'y**, *crank'i*, *a.* **1.** Full of whims; mentally unbalanced. **2.** Crooked. **3.** Rickety; liable to upset.

cran'ny, *cran'i*, *n.* [CRAN'NIES, *pl.*] A narrow opening; fissure. [*< LF. crêna, notch.*]

crape, *crêp*, *n.* A thin gauze-like material. [*< F. crêpe.*]

crash, *crash*, *v.* **I. t.** To dash in pieces noisily. **II. i.** To make a noise, as of sudden violent breaking. [*< Sw. krasa (imitative).*]

crash, *n.* **1.** A loud, crashing noise. **2.** Destruction; bankruptcy. Crank.

crash, *n.* A coarse linen fabric, as for towel-ing. [*< L. crassus, coarse.*]

crass, *cras*, *a.* **1.** Coarse or thick in structure; dense. **2.** Dull; obtuse. [*< L. crassus, thick.*]—**crass'ly**, *adv.*—**crass-ness**, *n.*

crate, *crêt*, *vt.* To put in a crate. **II. n.** A large wickerwork hamper or framework of slats, for transporting various articles. [*< L. cratis, wickerwork.*]

crater, *crê'tgr*, *n.* The bowl-shaped depression forming the outlet of a volcano or of a hot spring. [*< Gr. kratêr, mixing-vessel.*]

cravat, *crav-at*, *n.* A neckcloth. [*< F. cravate.*]

crave, *crêv*, *v.* [CRAVED; CRA'VING.] **I. t.** **1.** To beg for humbly and earnestly. **2.** To long for. **II. i.** To desire or entreat humbly or seriously; with *for*. [*< AS. crafian.*]

craven, *crêvn*, *a.* Lacking in courage; cowardly. **II. n.** A base coward. [*< L. OF crepo, break.*]—**craven-ly**, *adv.*

craw, *crê*, *n.* The first stomach or crop of a bird. [*< Dn. kro.*]

craw/fish, *crê'fish*, *n.* A small fresh-water lobster-like crustacean. [*< OHG. OF chrebiz, crab.*]

crawl, *crêl*, *vi.* To move as a worm; move slowly or cautiously; creep. [*< Ice. krawla, paw, crawl.*]—**craw/ling-ly**, *adv.*

craw/fish, *crê'fish*, *n.* A crawfish.

cray/on, *crêvn*, *n.* **1.** A slender cylinder, as of charcoal or prepared chalk, for drawing on paper. **2.** An oily pencil, used in lithography. **3.** A carbon-point in an arc-light. **4.** A drawing made with crayons. [F.]

craze, *crêz*, *i. vt. & vi.* [CRAZED; CRA'ZING.] **1.** To make or become insane. **2.** To make or become full of minute cracks or flaws, as pottery. **II. n.** **1.** Mental disorder; an insane freak of fashion; a caprice, prejudice, or crotchet. **2.** A flaw in the glaze of pottery. [*< Sw. krasa, crash.*]—**crazed**, *a.* **1.** Insane. **2.** Cracked, as glaze.—**cra'zy**, *a.* [CRA'ZI-ER; CRA'ZI-EST.] **1.** Insane; originating in or characterized by insanity. **2.** Dilapidated; rickety.—**cra'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**cra'zi-ness**, *n.*

creak, *crik*, *i. vt. & vi.* To make, or cause to make, a creak. **II. n.** A sharp, squeaking sound, as from friction. [Var. of *CRACK, n.*]—**creak'y**, *a.* Apt to creak; creaking.

cream, *crim*, *i. vt. & vi.* To skim cream from, or supply cream to; be covered with cream, or with scum, etc. **II. n.** **1.** A gathering of fatty globules on the surface of milk; hence, any substance similar in formation or appearance. **2.** The part of something regarded as the choicest or best. [*< F. crème.*]

—**cream**'er-ry, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] **1.** A place for collecting, keeping, or selling cream. **2.** A butter-making establishment. — **cream**'y, *a.* Resembling or containing cream.

crease, *cris*, *vt.* [*CREASED*; *CREASES*'ING.] To make a crease, fold, or wrinkle in.

crease¹, *n.* The mark of a wrinkle, fold, or the like. [*Perhaps Celt.*]

crease², *n.* Same as *CREASE*.

cre-a-sote, *n.* Same as *CREOSOTE*.

cre-ate'r, *crē-ēt*, *v.* [*CRE-A*'TED¹; *CRE-A*'TING.] **1.** To bring into existence; make out of nothing; originate; produce; occasion. **2.** To invest with a new rank, etc.; appoint. [*< L. creo, make.*] — **cre-a-tion**, *crē-ē'shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of creating. **2.** That which is created; the universe. **3.** Investiture. — **cre-a-tive** (*a.* Having the power to create; productive. — **cre-a-tor**, *n.* **1.** One who creates; [*C.*], God as the maker of the universe. **2.** That which produces or causes. — **crea-ture**, *crī'chur* or *-tūr*, *n.* **1.** That which has been created; a living being. **2.** A dependent; tool.

crèche, *crēsh*, *n.* **1.** A public day-nursery. **2.** A foundling asylum. [*F.*]

cre-dence, *crī'dens*, *n.* Confidence based upon external evidence; belief. [*< L. OF credent* (*t-s*, *ppr.* of *credo*, believe.)

cre-den-tial, *crē-den'shul*, *n.* That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence.

cred-i-ble, *crēd'i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being believed; worthy of credit, confidence, or acceptance. [*< L. credibilis, < credo, believe.*]

cred-i-ble-ness¹, — **cred-i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being credible; trustworthiness. — **cred-i-bly**, *adv.*

cred-it, *crēd'it*, *Ac. vt.* To give credit to or for; believe; accept as true. **II. n.** **1.** Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person; trust. **2.** Reputation for trustworthiness; character; repute. **3.** Title to praise or esteem; honor. **4.** In bookkeeping, amount in one's favor, or the entry or record of it. [*< L. F. creditum, orig. < credo, believe.*] — **cred-it-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **cred-it-a-ble-ness**. — **cred-it-a-ble**, *a.* Deserving or reflecting credit; praiseworthy; meritorious. — **cred-it-a-bly**, *adv.* — **cred-it-or**, *n.* One to whom another is peculiarly indebted.

cre-do, *crī'dō* or *crē'dō*, *n.* A creed, especially the Apostles' Creed. [*< L. credo, I believe.*]

cre-d'u-lous, *crēd'yū-lus*, *a.* Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence. [*< L. credulus, < credo, believe.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **cre-du-li-ty**, *crē-dū'li-tē*, *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; a proneness to accept the improbable or the marvelous. **cred'u-lous-ness**.

creed, *crīd*, *n.* A formal summary of religious belief; doctrine. [*< L. AS credo, believe.*]

creek, *crīk*, *n.* A small inlet or stream. [*< AS. crecca, orig. bend or turn.*]

creel, *crīl*, *n.* A fishing-basket. [*Sc.*]

creep, *crīp*, *vi.* [*CREPT*, *crept*; *CREEP*'ING.] **1.** To move as a serpent; crawl. **2.** To move slowly, imperceptibly, secretly, or stealthily. **3.** To exhibit servility; cringe. [*< AS. creoþan.*] — **creep'er**, *crīp'er*, *n.* One who or that which creeps; a creeping or climbing plant. — **creep'ing-ly**, *adv.* By creeping movements.

crease, *crīs*, *n.* A Malayan dagger with a waved blade. [*< Malay kris, dagger.*]

cre-mate, *crī'mēt*, *vt.* [*-MA*'TED¹; *-MA*'TING.] To burn up; reduce to ashes. [*< L. cremo* (*pp.*

crematus), burn.] — **cre-ma'tion**, *n.* The act or practise of burning, especially of burning the dead. — **cre-ma'tor**, *n.* — **cre-ma-to-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A place for cremating dead bodies. **cre-ma-to-ri-um**.

cre-ole, *crī'ōl*, *n.* A native of Spanish America, or of the West Indies, of European parentage. [*< Sp. F. criollo, negro.*] — **cre-ole**, *a.*

cre-o-sote, *crī'o-sōt*, *n.* An oily liquid compound distilled from wood and having a smoky odor and burning taste. [*< Gr. kreas, flesh, + sōtēr, preserver, < sōzō, preserve.*]

crept, *crept*, *imp.* of *CREEP*, *v.*

cre-s-cen'do, *crēs-shen'dō* or *crēs-sen'dō*. **I. a.** Slowly increasing in loudness or power. **II. n. Mus.** A gradual increase in the force of sound. [*L. It. cresco, grow.*]

cre-s-cent, *crēs'ent*. **I. a.** **1.** Increasing; said of the moon in its first quarter. **2.** Crescent-shaped. **II. n.** **1.** The visible part of the moon in its first or last quarter; the new or old moon. **2.** Something crescent-shaped, as the device on the Turkish standard; hence, the Turkish or Mohammedan power. [*< L. crescent* (*t-s*, *ppr.* of *cresco, increase.*)]

cre-ss, *crēs*, *n.* A plant of the mustard family, having a pungent taste. [*< AS. cresse, cressa.*]

cre-s'et, *crēs'et*, *n.* A frame or vessel mounted to hold a torch or beacon; a burning light.

crest¹, *crēs't*, *v.* **I. t.** To serve as a crest for; crown. **II. i.** To take the form of a crest.

crest, *n.* **1.** A comb or tuft on the head of a fowl; projection on the top of a helmet; a plume; tuft; the ridge of a wave or of a mountain; the top of anything. **2.** A heraldic device; coat of arms. **3.** Loftiness; pride; courage. [*< OF. creste, < L. crista, tuft.*] — **crest'ed**, *a.* Bearing a crest. — **crest'-ful**'len, *a.* Having the crest or head lowered; dispirited; dejected.

cre-ta'ceous, *crē-tē-shi-us*, *a.* Consisting of or related to chalk; chalky. [*< L. creta, chalk.*]

cre-tonne, *crē-ton'*, *n.* An unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side in colored patterns. [*F.*, < name of first maker.]

crev-asse¹, *crēv-gs'*, *n.* **1.** A deep fissure in a glacier. **2.** [*U. S.*] A breach in a levee. [*F.*]

crev'ice, *crēv'is*, *n.* A small fissure or crack. [*< F. crevasse, < crever, break.*]

crew¹, *crū*, *imp.* of *CROW*, *v.*

crew, *n.* **1.** The company of seamen belonging to a vessel. **2.** Any company of men working together; a crowd; gang. [*Cp. ACCRUE.*]

crew'el, *crū'el*, *n.* A slackly twisted worsted yarn, used in fancy-work.

crib, *crīb*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*CRIBBED*; *CRIB*'ING.] To enclose in a crib; confine closely; use a crib; steal; plagiarize; bite the crib, as a horse. **II. n.** **1.** A rack, manger, or stall for cattle. **2.** A



Crest (a Dragon) upon a 16th-century Helmet.

child's bedstead, with side railings. **3.** A box or bin for grain. **4.** A small raft. **5.** A frame of wood or timber, as to retain a bank of earth. **6.** A petty theft, or the thing taken; plagiarism; also, a translation or other unauthorized aid in study. **7.** A house, cottage, lodging, etc. [*< AS. crib.*] — **crib/ber**, *n.* — **crib/bing**, *n.* **1.** The act of cribbing. **2.** Same as **CRIB**, *n.*, **5.**
crib/bage, *crib/ĕj*, *n.* A game of cards.
crick, *crĭc*, *n.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the neck; a cramp. [*Cp. CROOK.*]
crick/et', *crĭk/et*, *n.* A leaping insect with long antennae, the male of which makes a chirping sound. [*< D. F. kriecken, creak, chirp.*]
crick/et', *n.* An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets. [*Perh. < OF. criquet, stick.*]
crick/et', *n.* A footstool. [*Cp. AS. crice.*]
crick/et-er, *crĭk/et-ĕr*, *n.* A cricket-player.
cried, *crĭd*, *imp.* of *CRY*, *v.* [losses, etc.]
cri'er, *crĭ-ĕr*, *n.* One who publicly cries sales.
crime, *crĭm*, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An act that subjects the doer to legal punishment. **2.** Any grave offense. [*F.*, *< L. crimen, crime.*] — **crim/i-nal**, *crĭm/i-nal*. **I. a.** Relating to, implying, or guilty of crime. **II. n.** One who has committed an offense punishable by law. — **crim/i-nal/i-ty**, *n.* — **crim/i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **crim/i-nate**, *crĭm/i-nĕt*, *vt.* [*NA'TED; NA'TING.*] To accuse of or implicate in crime. — **crim/i-na-tion**, *n.* The act of criminating. — **crim/i-nol/o-gy**, *crĭm/i-nol/o-jĭ*, *n.* The scientific study and investigation of crime and criminals.
crimp, *crĭmp*. **I. vt.** To bend or press into ridges or folds; corrugate; flute. **II. a. 1.** Brittle and crisp; friable. **2.** Inconsistent or contradictory. **3.** Stiff, as if starched. **III. n. 1.** Anything crimped, as a lock of hair. **2.** A crimper. **3.** A decoy or extortor. — **crimp/y**, *a.* Wavy; frizzled. — **crim/plĕ**, *crĭm/plĕ*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*CRIM'PLED; CRIM'PLING.*] To wrinkle. **II. n.** A wrinkle.
crim/son, *crĭm/zŋ*. **I. vt. & vi.** To make or become crimson; redden; blush. **II. a.** Of the color called crimson; deep-dyed. **III. n.** A red color having a tinge of blue; deep-red. [*Ult. < Ar. qirmāzī, crimson.*]
cringe, *crĭnj*. **I. vt.** [*CRINGED; CRIN'GING.*] To crouch in servility or cowardice; fawn. **II. n.** A servile crouching. [*< AS. cringan, yield.*]
crin/klĕ, *crĭp/klĕ*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*CRIN'KLĕD; CRIN'KLING.*] To form or move with folds or wrinkles. **II. n.** A wrinkle; ripple; twist.
crin/cklet, — **crin'kly**, *a.*
crip/ple, *crĭp/plĕ*. **I. vt.** [*CRIP'PLED; CRIP'PLING.*] To lame; impair or disable. **II. n.** A person or animal lacking the natural use of a limb or limbs. [*< AS. crypel, < cřeopan, CREEP.*]
cris/sis, *crĭs/sis*, *n.* [*CRĭ'ses, crĭs/ĭz, pl.*] A turning-point; a critical moment. [*L.*, *< Gr. krisis, < krinō, decide.*]
crisp, *crĭsp*. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To ripple; crinkle; curl. **2.** To make or become crisp. **II. a. 1.** Somewhat firm and brittle; crumbling readily. **2.** Terse or pithy; curt. **3.** Fresh; bracing. **4.** Crinkled; crisped. [*< L. AS. crispo, curl.*]
cri-te'ri-on, *crĭ-tĕ'rĭ-on*, *n.* [*-rĭ-a, pl.*] A standard; test. [*< Gr. kritērion, < krinō, judge.*]
crit/ic, *crĭt'ic*, *n.* **1.** One who judges anything by some standard. **2.** One who judges severe-

ly; a cavalier. **3.** The science or art of criticism. **4.** A critique or review. [*< F. critique, < L. criticus, < Gr. kritikos, < krinō, judge.*]
— **crit/ic-al**, *crĭt'ic-al*, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a critic or criticism. **2.** Disposed or competent to judge; judicious; fastidious. **3.** Captious; faultfinding. **4.** Analytical; thorough; exact. **5.** Of the nature of or preliminary to a crisis; perilous. — **ly, adv.** — **crit/i-cism**, *crĭt'ic-i-sizm*, *n.* **1.** The act or art of criticizing. **2.** A discriminating judgment; severe or unfavorable judgment. **3.** The principles or rules for judging anything, especially works of literature or art. — **crit/i-cize** or **-cise**, *crĭt'ic-sĭz, v.* [*-IZED, -ISED; -Cĭ'ZING, -Cĭ'SING.*] **I. t. 1.** To examine critically (a work of literature or art). **2.** To judge severely; censure. **II. i.** To express critical judgment. — **cri-tique'**, *crĭt'ic'*, *n.* **1.** A criticism; critical review. **2.** The art of criticism. [*F.*]
croak, *crōk*. **I. vt. 1.** To make a harsh guttural sound, as a frog or raven. **2.** To talk dolefully; forebode evil; grumble. **II. n. A** hoarse vocal sound, as of a frog or raven; also, a doleful or foreboding speech. [*< AS. crā-cettan (imitative).*] — **croak'er**, *n.*
cro-chet', *crō-shĕ'*; in England, *crō'shi-ŕ* or *crō'she*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*CRŌ-CHETED', crō-shĕd'; CRŌ-CHET'ING, crō-shĕ'ing.*] To form or knit, as crochet. **II. n.** A kind of fancy-work produced by looping or entwining thread into a fabric with a hooked needle. [*F.*]
crock', *crēc*, *n.* An earthen pot or jar; a potsherd. [*< AS. crocca, crock.*]
crock, *crĭ*. **I. vt.** To impart crock or dye to other articles. **II. n. 1.** The coloring-matter that rubs off from a dyed stuff, as cloth. **2.** Soot.
crock'er-y, *crēk'er-i*, *n.* Earthenware.
croc'o-dile, *crēc'o-dĭl*, *n.* A large lizard-like carnivorous amphibious reptile with long jaws, an armored skin, and webbed feet. [*F.*, *< Gr. L. krokodēilos, lizard, crocodile.*] — **croc'o-dil'i-an**, *a. & n.* **croc'o-dil'e-an**, *a.*
cro'cus, *crō'cus*, *n.* **1.** A plant of the iris family, with long grass-like leaves and large flowers. **2.** A red or yellow polishing powder. [*L.*, *< Gr. krokos, saffron.*]
croft, *crōft*, *n.* **1.** A small field near a house. **2.** [*Scot.*] A very small farm. [*< AS. croft.*] — **croft'er**, *n.* A tenant cultivating a croft.
crone, *crōn*, *n.* A withered old woman.
cro'ny, *crō'nĭ*, *n.* [*CRŌ'NIES, pl.*] A familiar friend. [*Var. of CRONE.*]
crook, *crūk*. **I. vt. & vi.** To bend; make or grow crooked. **II. n. 1.** A bend or curve; something bent or crooked. **2.** An implement with a crooked or hooked end. **3.** [*Colloq.*] A professional criminal; a sharper. — **crook'ed**, *crūk'ed*, *a.* **1.** Not straight; having angles or curves. **2.** Not straightforward; dishonest. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness**, *n.*
croon, *crŭn*, *vt. & vi.* To sing or hum in a low, monotonous manner. [*Imitative.*] — **croon**, *n.*
crop, *crēp*, *v.* [*CROPPED' or CROPT'; CROP'ING.*] **I. t.** To cut or eat off closely; mow; reap. **II. i.** To appear above the surface; sprout; usually with *up* or *out*.
crop, *n.* **1.** Cultivated plants or grains collectively; also, the product of a particular kind, place, or season; harvest. **2.** The act of cutting. **3.** The first stomach of a bird; a craw. [*< AS. cropp; lit. bunch.*]

cro-quet', *cro-ké'*, in England *crô'ki* or *crô'-ke*, *n.* A lawn-game played with balls and mallets. [*< F. croquet*; see CROCHET.]

cro-quette', *cro-ket'*, *n.* A ball or cake of minced food, fried brown. [*F.*, *< croquer*, crunch.]

cro'sier, *crôs'let*, *n.* See CROZIER, CROSSLET.

cross', *crôs* or *crës*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To mark, fold, lay, or move across; traverse; intersect.

2. To cancel, as by crossed lines: with *off* or *out*.

3. To obstruct; hinder; contradict; irritate.

4. To make the sign of the cross upon.

5. To mix with a different variety or strain.

II. i. **1.** To cross each other; move across something. **2.** To interbreed.

cross, *a.* Ill-tempered; peevish. [Partly *< across*, partly *< cross*, *n.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

cross, *n.* **1.** An ancient instrument of torture consisting of two crossed timbers, on which the condemned were fastened and exposed until they died. **2.** [*C.*] Christianity, or the Atonement. **3.** Something endured for Christ's sake; trial; tribulation. **4.** A mark or symbol resembling a cross. **5.** A mixing of breeds; an animal of mixed breed; hence, anything intermediate between two other things. **6.** An old English coin. [*< L. crux* (*crucis*), cross.] **-cross'bar''**, *n.* A transverse bar.—**c.-barred'**, *a.* Secured by or marked with transverse bars.—**cross'bill''**, *n.* A finch-like bird, the points of whose mandibles cross each other.

cross'break'', *n. pl.* A representation of two bones crossing, sum-

mounted by a skull, as a symbol of death.—**cross'bow''**, *n.* A bow fixed transversely upon a stock.—**c.-bred'**, *a.* Hybrid; mongrel.—**c.-breed'**, *n.* A hybrid.—**c.-breed- ing'**, *n.*—**c.-cut'**, *n.* A cut across, or a short cut.—**c.-examine**, *vt.* *Lavo.* To cross-question.—**c.-examination**, *n.*—**c.-examiner**, *n.*—**c.-eyed**, *a.* Having a squint; squinting.—**c.-grained'**, *a.* Having the grain garbled and hard to cut; stubborn; perverse.—**c.-purpose**, *n.* A conflicting aim.—**c.-question**, *vt.* To question minutely, as in order to elicit facts from a reluctant witness.

cross'ing, *crôs'ing*, *n.* **1.** The place where something, as a roadway or waterway, may be crossed. **2.** Intersection, as of threads or roads. **3.** The act of crossing in any sense.

cross'road'', *crôs'rôd*, *n.* A road that crosses another, or that crosses from one main road to another. **cross'way''**, *n.*—**cross'roads''**, *n.* A place where roads cross: often marked by a rural settlement.

cross'wise, *crôs'waiz*, *adv.* **1.** Across: sometimes with *to*. **2.** In the form of a cross.

croth, *crech*, *n.* A point of division or divergence; fork. [Var. of crook.]

croth'et, *crech'et*, *n.* **1.** A whimsical notion; a conceit; an eccentricity. **2.** *Mus.* A quarter note. **3.** A small hook. [*< F. crochet*, small hook, quaver.] **-croth'et-i-ness**, *n.*—**croth'et-y**, *a.* Whimsical; eccentric.

crouch', *cranch*, *vt.* To stoop low, as a person in fear or an animal making ready to spring; cringe. [Var. of crook; cp. CRUTCH, *n.*]



Red Crossbill. 1/7

croup', *crûp*, *n.* A disease of the throat, with the formation of a false membrane; loosely, inflammation of the larynx. [*Sc.*]—**croup'ous**, *a.* Of, like, or affected by croup. **croup'y't**.

croup', *n.* The rump; portion of a horse's back behind the saddle. [*< F. croupe*, crupper.] **croupe't**.

crow, *crô*, *crî*. [*CROWED*, *crôd*; *CROW'ING*.]

1. To utter the cry of a cock. **2.** Hence, to exult; boast. **3.** To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant. [*< AS. crûwan*.]

crow, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous bird, about 20 inches long, with glossy black plumage. **2.** The rook, or other crow-like bird. **3.** A crowbar. **4.** The cry of a cock, or any like sound. [*< AS. crûwe*, *< crûwan*, crow.]—**crow'bar''**, *n.* A straight iron or steel bar, flattened or squared at one end: used as a lever.—**crow'-foot''**, *crô'fut'*, *n.* [*crow'FOOTS'*, *pl.*] The buttercup: so called from the shape of the leaves; also, one of various implements.—**crow's'-foot''**, *crôz'-fut'*, *n.* **1.** One of the wrinkles diverging from the outer corner of the eye. **2.** A catfoot. **3.** A three-pointed embroidery stitch.

crowd', *crâud*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To fill to overflowing; pack; press together. **2.** To shove along; push; urge. **II. i.** **1.** To throng together; assemble in multitudes. **2.** To push forward or together.—**crowd'er**, *n.*

crowd, *n.* **1.** A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; throng. **2.** The populace; mob. [*< AS. crôda*, *ge-crôd*, *< crêddan*, crowd.]

crown, *crâun*, *i. vt.* **1.** To put a crown, wreath, or garland upon the head of; hence, to invest with royal, imperial, or other high dignity; honor; reward. **2.** To form the topmost part of; cap; finish; complete. **II. n.** **1.** A decorative circlet or covering for the head, especially as a mark of sovereign power. **2.** A sovereign ruler: with *Crown*, the definite article. **3.** Sovereignty. **4.** A wreath or garland for the head. **5.** A reward; prize. **6.** The top or summit; crest; perfect state or type; acme. **7.** The top of the head or of a hat. **8.** The part of a tooth beyond the gum. **9. *Eng.* A coin worth 5 shillings or about \$1.25. [*< L. corona*, crown.]**

crown'less, *crâun'les*, *a.* Having no crown.

cro'zier, *crô'zher*, *n.* A bishop's official staff

cro'sier, *crô'sier*, *n.* surmounted by a crook or a cross. [*< Ice. krôkr*, hook.]

cruc'ial, *crû'shial*, *a.* **1.** Determining absolutely the truth or falsity of a view or theory; decisive; searching. **2.** Having the form of a cross. **3.** Severe; excruciating. [*F.*, *< L. crux* (*cruc*), cross.]

cruc'ic-bl(e), *crû'si-bl*, *n.* A vessel made of incombustible material, as clay, for melting metals or minerals; a trying and purifying test or agency. [*< D. OF LL. kroes*, pot.]

cruc'ic-fix, *crû'si-fix*, *n.* A cross bearing an effigy of Christ crucified. See *illus.* on next page. [*F.*; see CRUCIFY.]

cruc'ic-fix'ion, *crû'si-fic'shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of crucifying. **2.** The death upon the Cross, especially that of Christ on Calvary.

cruc'ic-form, *crû'si-fôrm*, *a.* Cross-shaped.



Crown.

fîutjûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

cru/ci-fy, *crū/si-fai*, *vt.* [**FIED**; -**FY**'ING.]

1. To put to death by fastening to a cross. **2.** To subdue, as bodily desires; mortify. [**< L.** *crux*, cross, + *figo*, fix.]

crude, *crūd*, *a.* **1.** Not having reached its complete or mature form; not refined; raw; unripe; immature. **2.** Lacking knowledge or skill; superficial; unfinished. [**< L.** *crūdus*, immature.]—**crude/-ly**, *adv.*—**crū/di-ty**, *crū'di-ti*, *n.* [**-TI**-ES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being crude. **crude/-ness**. **2.** That which is crude.

cru/el, *crū'el*, *a.* Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to others' suffering; pitiless; unreasonably severe; harsh; distressing. [**F.**, **< L.** *crude-lis*, severe.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**crū-el-ty**, *crū-el-ti*, *n.* [**-TI**-ES, *pl.*] A cruel disposition or act; inhumanity.

cru/et, *crū'et*, *n.* A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, or the like; a caster. [**Dim.** of *OF. cruye*, pitcher, **< D.** *krutk*, cup.]

crui/se, *crūz*, *I. vt. & vi.* [**CRUISED**; **CRUIS**'ING.] To sail over or through; sail about on the ocean or along a coast. **II. n.** **1.** A voyage at sea; a sailing to and fro. [**< D.** *kruisen*, **< kruit**, cross, **< L.** *crux* (*cruc*-), cross.]—**crui/er**, *n.* A person or ship that cruises; a vessel of war inferior to a battle-ship.

crul/ler, *crul'er*, *n.* A ring-shaped cake of dough, fried brown in boiling lard. [**< D.** *krullen*, curl.]

crum, *crum*, *I. vt.* [**CRUMMED**; **CRUMBED**; **crumb**, **CRUM**'ING, **CRUM**'ING.] To break into small pieces; crumble. **II. n.** **1.** A small bit, as of crumbled bread; a morsel. **2.** The soft inner part of a loaf. [**< AS.** *cruma*.]

crum/bl(e), *crum'bl*, *vt. & vi.* [**CRUM**'BL(E)**D**; **CRUM**'BLING.] To cause to fall to pieces; disintegrate; decay. [**Dim.** of *CRUM*, *v.*, **< CRUM**, *n.*]—**crum/bly**, *a.* Apt to crumble; friable.

crum/pet, *crum'pet*, *n.* A sort of muffin.

crum/pl(e), *crum'pl*, *vt. & vi.* [**CRUM**'PL(E)**D**; **CRUM**'PLING.] To press into wrinkles; become wrinkled; rumple. [**Of AS.** origin.]

crunch, *crunch*, *I. vt. & vi.* To crush with the teeth; chew audibly; crush or grind noisily; press with crushing force through a brittle substance. **II. n.** The act of crunching.

crup/per, *crup'per*, *n.* **1.** The looped strap that goes under a horse's tail. **2.** The rump of a horse. [**< F.** *croupière*, **< croupe**; see *CRUP*'2.]

crū/ral, *crū'ral*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the leg or the thigh. [**< L.** *cruralis*, **< crus**, leg.]

cru-sade', *crū-séd'*, *I. vt.* To go on or engage in a crusade. **II. n.** **1.** *Hist.* A medieval warlike enterprise of the Christians of Europe, for the conquest of the Holy Sepulcher. **2.** Any vigorous concerted movement. [**< L.** *crux*, cross.]—**cru-sa/der**, *n.*

cruse, *crūs*, *n.* A small bottle, flask, or jug; cruet. [**< Ice.** *krūs*, pot.] **cruise**.



Crucifix.

crush', *crush*, *v. I. t.* To press out of shape; mash; break into bits by pressure; break down; conquer. **II. i.** To become broken or misshapen by pressure. [**< Sw.** *krysta*, squeeze.]—**crush'er**, *n.*

crush, *n.* **1.** A violent colliding; breaking, bruising, or deforming by violent pressure. **2.** A pressing or crowding together; a crowd; jam.

crust, *crust*, *I. vt. & vi.* To cover with or acquire a crust. **II. n.** A hard, thin coating; the outer part of bread; a bit of bread, especially if stale and hard. [**< L.** *crusta*, crust.]

crus-tal/ce-an, *crus-tē/she-an* or *-tē/se-an*. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*. **II. n.** One of the *Crustacea*, a division of arthropods having crust-like shells, including lobsters, crabs, barnacles, sow-bugs, etc. [**< L.** *crusta*, crust.]—**crus-ta/ceous**, *a.* **1.** Having a crust-like shell. **2.** Crustacean.

crust'y, *crust'i*, *a.* **1.** Crust-like. **2.** Morosely curt in manner or speech; surly.—**crust'i-ly**, *adv.*—**crust'i-ness**, *n.*

crutch, *cruch*, *I. vt.* To prop up, as on crutches. **II. n.** **1.** A staff with a cross-piece fitting under the armpit, used as a support in walking. **2.** Any one of various similar mechanical devices. [**Of AS.** origin.]

cry, *crui*, *v.* [**CRIED**; **CRY**'ING.] **I. t.** To utter loudly and publicly; shout out; proclaim. **II. i.** **1.** To speak, call, or appeal loudly; shout; yell; yelp; bay. **2.** To shed tears; weep. [**< L.** *quiritō*, freq. of *queror*, lament.]

cry, *n.* [**CRIES**'t, *pl.*] **1.** A loud or passionate utterance, whether articulate or not; a call; shout; yell. **2.** The act of weeping. **3.** Advertisement by outcry; proclamation. **4.** Rumor; public opinion or demand. **5.** A pack of hounds; a company of persons; a party.—**cry'ing**, *pa.* Calling for immediate action or redress; self-proclaiming; notorious.

crypt, *cript*, *n.* A recess or vault, as under some churches.

crypto-. A combining form. [**< Gr.** *kryptos*, hidden.]—**crypt/to-gam**, *n.*

Bot. A plant that has no true flowers, but propagates by spores. [**+ Gr.** *ganos*, marriage.]—**crypt/to-gam/ic**, *a.*—**crypt/tog-nomous**, *crip-tē'g-nus*, *a.*—**crypt/to-gram**, *n.*

A writing in cipher. [**+ Gr.** *gramma*, writing. **< graphō**, write.]—**crypt/to-graph/ic**, *a.*

1. Written in cipher. **2.** Used for cipher-writing.—**crypt/tog-ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The art of cipher-writing. **2.** A system of cipher-writing.

cryst'al, *cris'tal*, *I. a.* Composed of or like crystal; extremely clear; limpid. **II. n.** **1.** The solid mathematical form assumed by many minerals. **2.** Transparent quartz. **3.** Flint glass. **4.** A watch-glass. [**< Gr.** *krystallos*, **< kryos**, frost.]—**cryst'al-lin(e)**, *cris'tal-in* or *-in*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like crystals or crystal; transparent; pure; pellucid.—**cryst'al-log-ra-phy**, *n.* The science of crystals. [**< Gr.** *krystallos*, crystal, + *-GRAPHY*.]

cryst'al-lize or **-lize**, *cris'tal-aiz*, *v.* [**-LIZE**; **-LIZ**'ING.] **I. t.** To cause to form crystals or become crystalline; bring to definite and permanent form. **II. i.** To assume the form of crystals; take on a definite aspect.—**cryst'al-li/za-ble** or **-sa-ble**, *a.*—



Crypt.

cryst'al-li-za'tion or **-sa'tion**, *n.* The act of crystallizing.

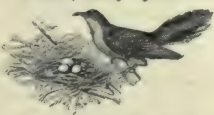
cub, *cub*, *n.* The young of the bear, fox, wolf, and certain other carnivores; a whelp. [Perhaps < *Ir. cuib*, < *cu*, dog.]

cube, *kiûb*, *n.* **1.** A solid bounded by six equal squares and having all its angles right angles. **2.** The third power of a quantity; the product of three equal factors. [*F.*, < *L. cubus*, < *Gr. kybos*, cube.] — **cu'bic**, *kiû'bic*, *a.* **1.** Formed like a cube. **2.** Being, or equal to, a cube whose edge is a given unit; as, a *cubic* foot. **3.** *Alg.* Of the third degree. **cu'bic-alt-**, — **cu'bic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **cu'bic-al-ness**, *n.*

cu'bit, *kiû'bit*, *n.* An ancient measure of length, originally represented by the length of the forearm; about 20 inches. [*< L. cubitum*, elbow, < *cubo*, bend.]

cuck'old, *cuc'old*, *n.* The husband of an adulteress. [*< L. of cuculus*, cuckoo.]

cuck'oo, *cuc'û*, *n.* A bird, many species of which deposit their eggs to be hatched in the nests of other birds. [*< L. cuculus*, cuckoo (imitative of its note).]



American Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Nest. 1/4

cu'cum-ber, *kiû'cum-bgr*, *n.* The oblong hard-rinded berry of a creeping plant of the gourd family. [*< L. cucumis*, cucumber.]

cud, *cud*, *n.* Food forced up into the mouth from the first stomach of a ruminant and chewed over again. [*< AS. cudu*, *cwidu*, *cud*.]

cud'dle(e), *cud'î*, *v.* [*CUD'DLE*(E); *CUD'DLING*.] **I. t.** To protect and caress within a close embrace; hug. **II. i.** To lie close; hug one another. [Prob. corr. of *ME. culthen*, cuddle.]

cud'dy, *cud'î*, *n.* [*CUD'DIES*, *pl.*] *Naut.* A small cabin; a cook's galley.

cudg'el, *cuj'el*, *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel. **II. n.** A short thick stick used as a club.

cue, *kiû*, *n.* **1.** A tail, or tail-like appendage; a long braid of hair. **queue**. **2.** The closing words of an actor's speech, serving as a signal for his successor; a catchword; hint; suggestion. **3.** A straight tapering rod, used in billiards, pool, etc. [*< F. queue*, tail.]

cuff, *cuf*, *v. t.* To strike, as with the open hand; buffet. **II. i.** To scuffle or fight; box. [*< Sw. kuffa*, cuff.]

cuff, *n.* A blow, especially with the unclosed hand.

cuff, *n.* A band about the wrist; the lower part of a sleeve. [*< LL. cuffa*, *cuffa*, cap.]

cui-rass', *cui'rgs'*, *n.* A breastplate. [*< F. cuirasse*.] — **cui'ras-sier'**, *cui'ra-sir'*, *n.* A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

cui-sine', *cwe-zin'*, *n.* The kitchen; cooking department; style or quality of cooking. [*F.*]

cul'de-sac', *cû'de-sac'* or *cûl's*, *n.* [*CUL'S-DE-SAC'*, *cûl's*, *pl.*] A passage open only at one end; blind alley; trap.

cu'li-na-ry, *kiû'li-ng-ri*, *a.* Of or pertaining to cooking or the kitchen. [*< L. culina*, kitchen.]

cull, *cul*, *v. t.* [*CULLED*; *CULL'ING*.] To pick or sort out; collect apart. **II. n.** Something

picked or sorted out; hence, something rejected. [*< OF. cullir*, < *L. colligo*, COLLECT.] — **cul'er**, *n.*

cul'len-der, *n.* Same as COLANDER.

culm, *culm*, *n. Bot.* The jointed, usually hollow, stem of a grass. [*< L. culmus*, stalk.]

culm, *n. 1.* [*U. S.*] Anthracite coal-refuse. **2.** An inferior coal. [*ME. culme*, soot.]

cul'mi-nate, *cul'mi-nê't*, *vi.* [*-NA'TED*; *-NA'TING*.] To attain the highest point or degree. [*< LL. culminatus*, pp., < *L. culmen*, top.] — **cul'mi-nal**, *a.* — **cul'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

1. The highest point, condition, or degree. **2.** The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian.

cul'pa-bl(e), *cul'pa-bl*, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure. [*OF.*, < *L. culpabilis*, < *culpa*, fault.] — **cul'pa-bl'i-ty**, *cul'pa-bl(e)-ness*, *n.* — **cul'pa-ble**, *adv.*

cul'prit, *cul'prit*, *n.* A guilty person; criminal. [*< L. culpatus*, pp., < *culpa*, fault.]

cult, *cult*, *n. 1.* A system of religious observances. **2.** Extravagant devotion to a person or thing; also, the object of such devotion. [*< L. cultus*, < *colo*, worship.]

cul'ti-vate, *cul'ti-vêt*, *vt.* [*-VA'TED*; *-VA'TING*.] **1.** To till (land); raise, as a plant or crop, by tillage. **2.** To improve or develop by study or training. **3.** To pay assiduous attention to. [*< LL. cultivatus*, pp., < *L. cultus*; see CULTURE, *n.*] — **cul'ti-va'tion**, *n.* The act of cultivating; improvement; development; culture. — **cul'ti-va'tor**, *n.* One who cultivates; a machine for cultivating.

culture, *cul'chur* or *-tjûr*, *I. vt.* [*CUL'TURED*; *CUL'TURING*.] To educate or refine; cultivate. **II. n. 1.** Cultivation of plants or animals, especially with a view to improvement. **2.** The training, improvement, and refinement of mind, morals, or taste; enlightenment. **3.** The development of micro-organisms, or the organisms so developed. [*F.*, < *L. cultura*, < *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, cultivate.]

— **cul'tur-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.

cul'tus, *cul'tus*, *a.* A cult. [*L.*]

cul'ver-in, *cul'ver-in*, *n.* A long cannon used in the 16th century. [*< L. colubra*, serpent.]

cul'vert, *cul'vert*, *n.* An artificial covered channel for water, as under a road.

cum'ber, *cum'ber*, *vt.* To hinder by or as by a burden; hamper; weigh down; oppress. [*< L. cum'ber*, in, in, + *cumulus*, heap.] — **cum'ber-some**, *cum'ber-sum*, *a.* Moving or working heavily or with difficulty; unwieldy; troublesome; burdensome. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

cum'brous, *cum'brus*, *a.* Cumbersome.

— **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

cum'in, *cum'in*, *n.* An annual of the parsley family, with fennel-like leaves; also, its seeds. [*Uit.* < *Heb. kammôn*, cumin.]

cum'min', *kiû'miu-lêt*, *vt.* [*-LA'TED*; *-LA'TING*.] To collect into a heap; accumulate.

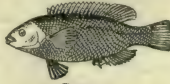
[*< L. cumulo*, < *cumulus*, heap.] — **cu'mu-la'tion**, *n.* The process of massing or heaping together; a heap. — **cu'mu-la-tiv(e)**, *a.* Gathering volume or strength by addition or repetition; steadily increasing.

cu'ne-i-form, *kiû'ng-i-fôr'm*, *a.* Wedge-shaped, as the characters in ancient Assyrian inscriptions. [*< L. cuneus*, wedge, + *-FORM*.]

cun'ner, *cun'er*, *n.* A small brownish-blue fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *illus.* on next page.

fiû'tjûr (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

cun'ning, cun'ing. **I. a.** 1. Crafty or shrewd; artful; guileful. **2.** [U. S.] Innocently artful; bright; amusing. **3.** Ingenious. **4.** Learned; knowing. **II. n.** 1. A crafty disposition; craft; guile; artifice. **2.** Knowledge combined with skill; dexterity. [ME. *cunning*, vb. n. of *cunnen*, know.]



Cunner.

cup, cup. **I. vt. & vi.** [CUPPED'; CUP'PING.] **1.** To bleed, as by scarification and drawing the blood to the surface under an exhausted cup. **2.** To shape like or place in a cup. **II. n.** 1. A small drinking-vessel. **2.** A cupful. **3.** Any unusual affliction or blessing; lot. **4.** Intoxicating drink. [*AS. cuppe*, *LL. cupa*, cup, *L. cupa*, tub.] — **cup'bear'er**, n. One who serves the wine-cup, as to guests at a feast. — **cup'ful'**, n. As much as a cup will hold.

cup'board, cub'ord or -grd. n. A closet or cabinet with shelves, as for tableware.

Cu'pid, kiŭ'pid, n. *Myth.* The Roman god of love. [*L. Cupido*, *< cupido*, passion.]

cu-pid'i-ty, kiŭ-pid'i-ti, n. An inordinate wish for possession, especially of wealth; avarice. [*L. cupiditas* (t)-s, *< cupio*, desire.]

cu'po-la, kiŭ'po-la, n. A dome; hemispherical roof; colloquially, any small structure above the roof of a building; a turret on an armored ship. [It.]

cur, cŭr, n. **1.** A mongrel, worthless dog. **2.** A mean or malicious person. [*Ice. kúrra*, murmur, grumble.] — **cur'rish**, a.

cur'a-ble, kiŭ'r'a-bl, a. Susceptible of being cured. — **cur'a-bil'i-ty**, n. **cur'a-bl(e)-ness**, — **cur'a-bly**, adv.

cur'a-cy, kiŭ'ra-si, n. [*-CIEST*, pl.] The position, duties, or term of office of a curate.

cu'rate, kiŭ'ret or -rēt, n. **1.** [Brit.] A rector or a vicar's assistant. **2.** A pastor. [*L. LL. cura*, care.] — **cu'rate-ship**, n. A curacy.

cur'a-tiv(e), kiŭ'r'a-tiv, **I. a.** **1.** Possessing power or tendency to cure. **2.** Relating to the cure of diseases. **II. n.** A remedy. — **-ly**, adv.

cu-ra'tor, kiŭ-rē'ter, n. A superintendent; guardian. [*L. < curo*, care for, *< cura*, care.]

curb, cŭrb. **I. vt.** To hold in subjection; control, as with reins and curb. **II. n.** **1.** A chain or strap to brace a bit against a horse's lower jaw; also, a bit so arranged; anything that restrains or controls. **2.** A curbstone. **3.** The framework at the top of a well. [*L. OF. curvo*, bend, *< curvus*, crooked.]

curb'ing, cŭrb'ing, n. Curbstones collectively. **curb'stone'**, cŭrb'stōn', n. A stone, or a row of stones, on the outer edge of a sidewalk.

curd, cŭrd, n. The coagulated portion of milk of which cheese is made. [*Ir. cruth*, curds.] — **cur'dle**, vt. & vi. [CUR'DLED; CUR'DLING.] To change or turn to curd; coagulate.

cure, kiŭr, v. [CURED; CUR'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To restore to a healthy or sound condition. **2.** To eradicate, as disease or evil; heal. **3.** To preserve, as by salting, drying, or smoking. **II. i.** **1.** To bring about recovery, as from disease. **2.** To be preserved, as meat, by salting and smoking. [*L. F. curo*, care for, *< cura*, care.]

cure, n. **1.** A restoration to a sound or healthy condition. **2.** That which restores health or abolishes an evil. **3.** Spiritual care; a curacy; as, the *cure* of souls. [F., *< L. cura*, care.]

cu'r'é, cŭ'r'é, n. A French parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church. [F., CURATE.]

cur'few, cŭr'fŭ, n. An ancient police regulation requiring fires and lights to be put out at the tolling of a bell; also, the bell itself, or the hour of ringing. [*< OF. courfeū*, contr. of *couverfeū*, *< couvrir*, cover, + *feū*, fire.]

cu'ri-o, kiŭ'ri-ŭ, n. A curiosity; a rare or curious article of virtue. [Abbr. of CURIOSITY.]

cu'ri-os'i-ty, kiŭ'ri-os'i-ti, n. [*-TIEST*, pl.] **1.** Habitual anxiety for knowledge of something, as the private affairs of others. **2.** Any object adapted to excite interest or inquiry. **3.** Curiousness; ingenuity. [*< L. F. curiositas* (t)-s, *< curiosus*; see CURIUS.]

cu'ri-ous, kiŭ'ri-ŭs, a. **1.** Eager for information; inquisitive; prying. **2.** Adapted to attract attention or excite interest; novel; odd; strange; mysterious. **3.** Involving ingenuity or skill. **4.** Fastidious; delicate. [OF., *< L. curiosus*, *< cura*, care.] — **-ly**, adv. — **-ness**, n.

curl, cŭrl, v. **I. t.** **1.** To coil into ringlets, curves, or spirals. **2.** To adorn with curls. **II. i.** To become curved; take spiral shape.

curl, n. Anything coiled or spiral, as a ringlet. [ME. *crul*, *< MD. krul* (MHG. *krol*), curl.]

— **curl'y**, a. Having curls, coils, or eddying ripples; wavy. — **curl'i-ness**, n.

cur'lew, cŭr'lŭ, n. A shore-bird with long bill and legs. [*< OF. corlieu*, curlew.]

cur-mud'geon, cŭr-mŭj'on, n. A miserly or churlish person.

cur'rant, cur'ant, n. **1.** A small, round, acid berry; also, the bush producing it. **2.** A small seedless raisin. [*< Gr. LL. F. Korinthos*, Corinth.]



Curlew. 1/25

cur'rent, cur'ent. **I. a.** **1.** Circulating freely; generally accepted. **2.** In actual progress, or belonging to the immediate present. **II. n.**

1. A continuous onward movement, as of a stream; a fluid thus flowing. **2.** Any connected onward movement; course. [*< L. OF. current* (t)-s, ppr. of *curro*, run.] — **-ly**, adv.

— **-ness**, n. — **cur'ren-cy**, cur'en-si, n. [*-CIEST*, pl.] **1.** The current medium of exchange; coin or bank-notes. **2.** The state of being current.

cur-ric'u-lum, cur-ric'yū-lum, n. A prescribed course of study, as in a college. [*L.*, a race, *< curro*, run.]

cur'ri-er, cur'i-er, n. One who carries leather.

cur'ry, cur'i, vt. [CUR'RIED; -RID; CUR'RY-ING.] **1.** To clean with a currycomb; groom, as a horse. **2.** To dress for use, as tanned hides. [*< OF. courroyer*, prepare.] — **cur'ry-comb**, n. A comb consisting of a series of upright serrated ridges, for grooming horses.

cur'ry, n. [CUR'RIEST, pl.] A pungent sauce used as a relish; also, a dish served with this sauce. [*< Tamil kari*, curry.]

curse, cŭrs, v. [CURSED; CURST; CURS'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To invoke evil upon; anathematize; excommunicate; execrate; swear at. **2.** To

canse great evils to. **II. i.** To utter imprecations; swear; blaspheme. [*< AS. cursian, prob. < L. crux, cross.*] —**curs'ed**, *curs'ed*, *a.* Under a curse, or deserving a curse; execrable; detestable. —**curs'ed-ly**, *adv.*

course, *cürs*, *n.* **1.** An imprecation of evil; any profane oath. **2.** Calamity invoked; also, a source of calamity or evil. [*< AS. curs, curse.*]

curs'iv(e), *cür'siv*. **I. a.** Running; flowing; said of writing in which the letters are joined. **II. n.** A letter or character used in cursive writing. [*< L. cursus, < curro, run.*]

cur'so-ry, *cür'so-ri*, *a.* Rapid and superficial; hasty. [*< LL. cursorius, relating to running.*] —**cur'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* —**cur'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

curt, *cürt*, *a.* Concise and abrupt; short and sharp in manner; brusque. [*< L. curtus, shortened.*] —**curt'ly**, *adv.* —**curt'ness**, *n.*

cur-tail', *cür-têl'*, *vt.* To cut off, or cut short; abbreviate; lessen, reduce. [*< OF. courtault, < court, short.*] —**cur-tail'ment**, *n.*

curtain, *cür'tên*. **I. vt.** To supply with curtains; separate as by a curtain. **II. n. 1.** An adjustable draping or covering, hanging loosely. **2.** Something that conceals or separates. **3. Fort.** Part of a rampart that connects the flanks of two bastions or towers. [*< OF. curtine, < LL. cortina, < L. cohors, an enclosure.*]

curt'sy, *cürt'si*, *v. & n.* Preferred form of COURTESY. **curt'sey'**.

curve(e), *cürv*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*CURV(E)D; CURV'ING.*] To assume or cause to assume the form of a curve; move in a curve; bend. **II. a.** Having a different direction at every point. **III. n. 1.** A line continuously bent so that no portion of it is straight, as the arc of a circle. **2.** A bending, or something bent. [*< L. curvo, < curvus, bent.*] —**curv'ate**, *cürv'et* or *-ët*, *a.* Evenly bent; curved. —**curv'a-ture**, *cürv'-a-chur* or *-tjur*, *n.* The act of bending, or the state of being curved; amount or rate of bending.

curvet, *cür'vet*. **I. vt. & vi.** To prance or cause to prance. **II. n.** A light, low leap of a horse. [*< L. curvo, < curvus, bent.*]

cur'vi-lin'e-ar, *cür'vi-lin'g-ar*, *a.* Formed by curved lines. [*< L. curvus, curved, + linea, thread, line.*] —**cur'vi-lin'e-al**.

cush'ion, *cush'un*. **I. vt.** To place on a cushion; provide with a cushion. **II. n.** A flexible casing filled with soft or elastic material, as feathers or air; any device to deaden jar. [*< L. LL+OF culcita, pillow.*]

culp, *cusp*, *n.* One of the points of the crescent moon, or something resembling it; a prominence or point, as on the crown of a tooth. [*< L. cuspis, point.*] —**cusp'i-date**, *cus'pi-det* or *-dêt*, *a.* Having a cusp or cusps. —**cusp'i-dal**; **cusp'i-da'ted**.

cusp'i-dor, *cus'pi-dör* or *-dör*, *n.* A spittoon. [*< L. PE conspuo, spit.*] —**cusp'i-dore**.

cus'tard, *cus'tard*, *n.* A mixture of milk, eggs, sugar, etc., boiled or baked. [*< F. croutade, pie, < L. crusta, crust.*]

cus'to-dy, *cüs'to-di*, *n.* **1.** A keeping; guardianship. **2.** Restraint of liberty; imprisonment. [*< L. custodia, guard, < custo(d)-s, guardian.*] —**cus-to'di-al**, *cüs-tö'di-al*, *a.* Pertaining to custody or to a custodian. —**cus-to'di-an**, *cüs-tö'di-an*, *n.* A guardian.

cus'tom, *cüs'tum*, *n.* **1.** Habitual practise;

common or recognized usage. **2.** Business support; patronage. **3.** A tariff or duty assessed by law. [*< L. LL+OF consuetudo, custom.*] —**cus'tom-a-ry**, *cüs'tum-g-ri*, *a.* Conforming to or established by custom. —**cus'tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* In the customary manner; ordinarily. —**cus'tom-a-bly**; —**cus'tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.* **cus'tom-a-bl(e)-ness**; —**cus'tom-er**, *n.* One who gives his custom or trade; a purchaser. —**cus'tom-house'**, *n.* The place where entries of imports are made and duties collected; the department of customs.

cut, *cut*, *v.* [*CUT; CUT'TING.*] **I. t. 1.** To make an incision in; divide, trim, or shape, as with a sharp tool; sever; prune; clip; hew; wound. **2.** To affect deeply; hurt; pain; grieve. **3.** To reduce the length or extent of. **4.** To refuse recognition to. **II. i. 1.** To make a cut. **2.** To be adapted for dividing. [*Celt.*]

—**cut'off**, *n.* **1.** [*U. S.*] A short cut. **2.** A mechanism that cuts off flow, as of steam. —**cut-out**, *n.* *Elec.* A switch-like arrangement, as for cutting a light out from a circuit. —**cut'purse**, *n.* A pickpocket. —**cut'ter**, *cut't-er*, *n.* **1.** One who cuts, shapes, or fits anything by cutting. **2.** That which cuts, as a tool or machine. **3. Naut.** A small, swift vessel, as in the revenue marine service; a medium-sized man-of-war's boat. **4.** [*U. S.*] A small sleigh. —**cut-throat**, *n.* A bloodthirsty ruffian. —**cut'ting**, *pa.* **1.** Adapted to cut; edged. **2.** Disagreeably penetrating; sharp; chilling. **3.** Sarcastic. **II. n. 1.** The act of severing. **2.** Something obtained or made by cutting; a piece cut off or out; a young shoot cut off for rooting; an open excavation, as for a railroad track. —**cut'wa'ter**, *n.* **1. Naut.** The forward part of the prow of a vessel. **2.** The edge on the upstream side of a bridge-pier. —**cut'worm**, *n.* A larval moth that cuts off young plants.

cut, *pa.* Formed or affected by cutting; wounded; severed; dressed or finished by a tool, as stone or glass.

cut, *n.* **1.** The opening, cleft, or wound made by an edged instrument; a gash; slit. **2.** A cutting motion or stroke. **3.** The part cut off. **4.** That which cuts or hurts the feelings. **5.** A cutting. **6.** A direct way, as across an angle. **7.** Fashion; form; style. **8. Print.** An engraved block, or an impression from it. **9.** A reduction, as in rates. **10.** A refusal to recognize an acquaintance.

cu-ta'ne-ous, *kin-tê'ng-us*, *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or like skin. [*< L. cutis, skin.*]

cu'ti-cl(e), *kiüt'i-cl*, *n.* The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis; any superficial covering. [*< L. cuticula, dim. of cutis, skin.*] —**cu'ti-clu-lar**, *a.*

cut'las, *cut'las*, *n.* A short, heavy, sword-like weapon. [*< L. F. cultellus, dim. of culter, knife.*]



cut'lasi.

cut'ler, *cut'ler*. British Cutlars of the 10th Century. **1.** One who makes or deals in cutlery. —**cut'ler-y**, *n.* **1.** Cutting-instruments collectively. **2.** The occupation of a cutler.

cut'let, *cut'let*, *n.* A thin piece of veal or mutton for broiling or frying. [*< F. côtelette, dim. of côte, rib.*]

cut'tle, *cut'l*, *n.* **1.** A cuttlefish. **2.** Cuttlebone. [*< AS. cudele.*] —**cut'tle-bone**, *n.* The

fiütjüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

internal calcareous plate of a cuttlefish.—**cuttle-fish**², *n.* A marine, rapacious, carnivorous mollusk, with lateral fins and 8 or 10 sucker-bearing arms and an internal calcareous shell or bone, having the power of ejecting an inky fluid to conceal itself.

cy'cle, sai'el, *vi.* [CY'CLEP; CY'CLING.] **1.** To pass through cycles. **2.** To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or the like.

cy'cle, *n.* **1.** A period of time, at the end of which certain aspects or motions of the heavenly bodies repeat themselves; a round of years or of ages; a vast period; *eon*. **2.** *Biol.* An entire turn or circle, as of a spiral leaf-structure. **3.** A body of legends. **4.** *Math.* A closed path in a diagram: loop. **5.** A bicycle, tricycle, etc. [L *kyklos*, circle.]

—**cy'lic**, sic'lic, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles.—**cy'cling**, *n.* The sport of riding the bicycle, tricycle, etc.; the art of a cyclist.—**cy'clist**, *n.* **1.** One who rides a bicycle or tricycle, or the like. **cy'cler**, *n.* **2.** One who maintains the cyclic recurrence of events.

cy'clo-. A combining form. [kyklos, circle.]—**cy'cloid**, sai'cleid. **1.** *a.* Like a circle; somewhat circular. **II.** *n.* *Geom.* The curve described by a point in the plane of a circle that rolls along a straight line.—**cy'cloi'dal**, *a.*—**cy'clom'e-ter**, sai'clom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for recording the rotations of a wheel, as of a bicycle.

cy'clone, sai'clon, *n.* A violent and destructive wind-storm; tornado. [kyklon, ppr. of *kyklo*, whirl round.]—**cy'clon'ic**, *a.* Like a cyclone; situated where cyclones occur.—**cy'clon'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

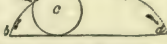
Cy'clo-pe'an, sai'clo-pi'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes, a race of mythical giants, or their work; gigantic; colossal.

cy'clo-pe'di-a, [sai'clo-pi'di-a, *n.* **1.** A **cy'clo-pe'di-a**, { work giving a summary of some branch of knowledge. **2.** An encyclopedia. [Short for ENCYCLOPEDIA, -PEDIA.]

—**cy'clo-pe'** [or -**pa'**]dic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia. **2.** Like a cyclopedia;



Cuttlefish. 1/21
a, the cuttlebone.



Common Cycloid.
c, circle; *b*, *d*, line upon which circle rolls; *a*, point on circumference; *b*, *a*, *d*, cycloid.

embracing a wide range of knowledge. **cy'clo-pe'** [or -**pa'**]dic, *alt.*

cyg'net, sig'net, *n.* A young swan. [F *cycnus* (< Gr. *kyknos*), swan.]

cyl'in-der, sil'in-dgr, *n.* A circular body of uniform diameter, the extremities of which are equal parallel circles. [L+F *kylindros*, < *kyllindō*, roll.]—**cy-lin'dric**, *a.* Shaped like a cylinder or a section of a cylinder. **cy-lin'dric-alt.**—**cy-lin'dric-al-ly**, *adv.*

cym'bal, sim'bal, *n.* One of a pair of plate-like metallic musical instruments played by being clashed together. [L+F *kymbalon*, < *kymbos*, hollow of a vessel.]



cyme, saim, *n.* *Bot.* A flat-topped flower-cluster. [kyma, sprout, wave.]

cyn'ic, sin'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** [C.] Belonging to or like the Cynics. **cyn'ic-ait.** **2.** *Astron.* Turkish Cymbals.

Pertaining to Sirius, the dog-star. **3.** Of or like a dog. **II.** *n.* **1.** [C.] One of a sect of Greek philosophers who taught contempt for pleasure, intellectual or sensual. **2.** A sneering, captious person; a misanthrope; pessimist. [L *kynikos*, dog-like.]—**cyn'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**cyn'ic-ism**, *n.* The state or quality of being cynical; contempt for the virtuous or generous sentiments of others.

cy'no-sure, sai'no-shūr, *n.* An object of general interest or attention. [L *Kynosoura*, the Little Bear.]

cy'press, sai'pres, *n.* An evergreen tree of southern Europe and western Asia, remarkable for the durability of its timber; also, a kindred plant, as the funeral cypress, with pendulous branches like a weeping willow. [kyparissos, cypress-tree.]



cyst, sist, *n.* A membranous sac or vesicle in living organisms. [kystis, bladder.]



czar, zār, *n.* An emperor or absolute monarch; especially [C.], the emperor of Russia. [tsare, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.] **tsar**; **tzar**;

Cypress and its Fruit.

—**Czar'e-vitch**, zār'e-vich, *n.* The eldest son of the Czar of Russia. **tsar'e-vitch**.—**Cza-ri'na**, zā-ri'na, *n.* The empress of Russia. **tsa-ri'nat**.

D

Ḍ, dā, dī, *n.* [DEES, D's, or Ds, dīz, *pl.*] The fourth letter in the English alphabet; as a Roman numeral, 500.

dab, dab, *vt. & vi.* [DABBED; DAB'BING.] To strike softly or quickly; pat.—**dab'ber**, *n.*

dab¹, *n.* **1.** A gentle blow; a pat. **2.** A small lump of soft substance, as butter.

dab², *n.* A skilful person; adept. **dab'ster**, dab'ble, dab'l, *n.* [DAB'BLE'D; DAB'BLING.]

I. *t.* To dip lightly and often; splash; sprinkle. **II.** *t.* To play, as with the hands, in a fluid;

splash gently; engage slightly or superficially. [Freq. of DAB, *v.*]—**dab'bler**, *n.*

dace, dēs, *n.* A small fresh-water fish. See illus. on next page.

dachs'hund, dōcs'hünt, *n.* A small, short-legged, long-bodied dog. [G., badger-hound.]

dac'tyl, dac'til, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short ones (— — —). **2.** A finger or toe; digit. [daktylos, finger, dactyl.]—**dac'tyl'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to dactyls. **II.** *n.* A dactylic

papā, gsk; at, āir; eīement, thēy, usēge; it, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; ɔrater, ɔr; fuil, rūle; but, ūr;

verse.—**dac**/'tyl-ol/'o-gy, *n.* The use of the finger-alphabet.
da/do, dā/dō or dē/dō, *n.* A plain flat, often



European Dace. 1/4

decorated surface at the base of a wall, as of a room; one of the faces of a pedestal. [It.]

daemon, etc. Same as **DEMON**, etc.

da/fo-dil, dā/'fo-dil, *n.* A plant with solitary yellow flowers. [*< Gr. ME asphodelos, asphodel.*] **da/fa-dil/'ly**; **da/fo-dil/'ly**.

daft, dāft, *a.* Silly; imbecile; insane.

dag'ger, dag/'gr, *n.* 1. A short, edged, and pointed weapon, for stabbing, etc. 2. *Print.* A reference-mark (†). [*< W. dagr, dagger.*]

da-guer-re-an, da-ger'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to the daguerreotype. **da-guer-ri-an**.

da-guerre'o-type, da-ger'o-taip, *I. vt.* To take a daguerreotype of. *II. n.* A former photographic process, using silver-coated metallic plates; a picture so made. [*< Daguerre, the inventor.* + *Gr. typos, type.*]

dah'lia, dā/'lia, *n.* A flowering plant of the aster family. [*< Dahl, Sw. botanist.*]

dai'ly, dē/'li. 1. *a.* Occurring, appearing, or pertaining to every day; diurnal. *II. n.* [*DAT'LIES², pl.*] A daily publication. *III. adv.* Day after day; on every day.

dain'ty, dēn/'ti. 1. *a.* Refined or particular in taste; fastidious. 2. Delicate and agreeable to the taste; delicious. 3. Graceful; refined; decorous. *II. n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] Something choice, delicate, or delicious; a delicacy. [*< OF. daintie, < L. dignitas, < dignus, worthy.*]—**dain'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**dain'ti-ness**, *n.*

dai'ry, dē/'ri, *n.* [*DAT'RIES², pl.*] 1. A place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese. 2. A place for the sale of milk-products; a dairy-farm; also, the business of dealing in such products. [*< Ice, deigja, orig. dough-kneader.*]—**dai'ry-farm**", *n.* A farm for dairy products.—**dai'ry-maid**", *n.* A maid who works in a dairy.

da/is, dē/'is or dēs, *n.* A raised platform, as at the upper end of a room. [F.]

dai'sy, dē/'zi, *n.* [*DAT'SIES², pl.*] A low European herb having a yellow disk with white or rose-colored rays; also, a similar American plant. [*< AS. dæges eage, day's eye.*]

dale, dēl, *n.* A small valley. [*< AS. dæl.*]

dai'ly, dai/'li, *vt.* [*DAL'LIED, dal'id; DAL'LY-ING.*] 1. To trifle; loiter; delay. 2. To toy, play, or wanton amorously. [*ME. dalien, play, trifle.*]—**dal'li-ance**, dal'i-'ans, *n.* The act of dallying; loitering; fondling; social chat.

dam, dam, *vt.* [*DAMMED; DAMMING.*] To stop or obstruct by a dam; restrain.

dam¹, *n.* A barrier to check the flow of a stream. [*Of AS. origin.*]

dam², *n.* A female parent of one of the lower animals. [*A form of DAME.*]

dam'age, dam'ej. *I. vt. & vi.* [*DAM'AGED; DAM'A-GING.*] To harm; injure; impair; become impaired. *II. n.* 1. Injury; harm. 2. *pl. Law.* Money recoverable for a wrong or an injury. [*OF., < L. damnum, loss.*]

dam'ask, dam'ask. *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or like damask. *II. n.* 1. A fine silk or linen fabric woven in elaborate patterns. 2. The fine steel made at Damascus. 3. Pink- or rose-color. [*< Damascus, city in Syria.*]

dame, dēm, *n.* 1. A woman of high social position; a lady. 2. A married or mature woman; matron. [*F., < L. domina, mistress, lady, fem. of dominus, master.*]

damm, dam, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To condemn to future or everlasting punishment. 2. To curse profanely. 3. To condemn; ruin by adverse criticism. *II. i.* To swear. [*< L. damno, condemn, < dampnum, loss.*]—**dam'na-bl(e)**, dam'na-bl, *a.* Meriting or causing damnation; detestable; outrageous.—**dam'na-bly**, *adv.*—**dam-na'tion**, *n.* 1. Condemnation to future punishment or perdition; the state of the damned. 2. Condemnation.—**dam'na-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to convict or condemn; consigning to damnation.—**damned**, damd or dam'ned, *pa.* Judicially reprobated and condemned; sentenced to eternal punishment.—**dam'ning**, dam'ning, *pa.* Condemning; inculpating.

damp, damp. *I. vt. & vi.* To make moist; dampen; discourage; check; also, to bank, as a fire. *II. a.* 1. Somewhat wet; moist. 2. Clammy; cold.—**damp'ness**, *n.*

damp, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of moisture; dampness; fog; mist. 2. Foul air; poisonous gas. 3. Depression of spirits, or that which produces it. [*ME. *damp (in dampen, choke, = MHG. dimpfen, smoke).*]—**damp'en**, damp'n, *vt. & vi.* To make damp; moisten; put a damper on; check; chill or depress.—**damp'en-er**, *n.*—**damp'er**, *n.* One who or that which damps or checks; a device to check the draft, as of a stove.—**damp'ly**, *adv.*

dam'sel, dam'zel, *n.* A young unmarried woman; maiden. [*< LL. OF. domicella, < L. domina, DAME.*]

dam'o-sel, dam'zon, *n.* A small purple plum; also, the tree producing it.

dance, dāns, *v.* [*DANCED; DAN'CING.*] *I. t.* 1. To perform the steps or figures of (a dance). 2. To dandle. *II. i.* 1. To perform the figures of, or participate in, a dance. 2. To leap, quiver, flit, or skip lightly. [*< OHG. OF. dansōn, drag along.*]—**dan'cer**, *n.*

dance, *n.* 1. A series of rhythmic concerted movements and steps timed to music. 2. A dancing-party; ball. 3. A tune to dance by.

dan'de-li'ou, dan'de-lai-'un, *n.* A milky herb with a large yellow flowered head. [*< F. dent de lion, lit. 'lion's tooth.'*]

dan'dl(e), dan'dl, *vt.* [*DAN'DL(E)D; DAN'DLING.*] To dance, as on the lap; treat like an infant; fondle; caress. [*Of LG. origin.*]

dan'druff, dan'druf, *n.* A fine scurf on the head. [*Etym. uncertain.*] **dan'driff**.

dan'dy, dan'di, *I. a.* Like a dandy. *II. n.* [*DAN'DIES², pl.*] A man fastidious in dress and affected in manner; a fop; exquisite. [*Of LG. orig.*]—**dan'dy-ish**, *a.*—**dan'dy-ism**, *n.*

dan'ger, dēn/'jer, *n.* Exposure to chance of evil, injury, or loss; peril; risk. [F.]

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

dan'ger-ous, dên'jer-us, *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous; perilous; unsafe.

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dan'gle, dan'gl, *vt. & vi.* [DAN'GL(E)D; DAN'GLING.] To hang or swing loosely; be an attendant or suitor: with *before, about, or after*. [Dn.] — **dan'gler**, *n.*

dank, dank, *a.* Damp and cold; moist; wet. [*< Sw. dial. dank, marshy ground.*]

dap'per, dap'pər, *a.* Trim and pretty; neat; natty; also, little and active. [D., brave.]

dap'ple(e), dap'l. *I. vt.* [DAP'PLED; DAP'PLING.] To make spotted. *II. a.* Spotted; variegated. **dap'ple**(d), *III. n.* A spot or dot, as on the skin of a horse; an animal marked with spots. [*< Ice. depill, spot.*]

dare, dār, *v.* [DURST, dūrst, or DARED; DAR'ING.] *I. t. 1.* To be bold enough (to do or attempt); venture. *2.* To challenge; defy. *II. i. 1.* To have courage enough; venture. [*< AS. deor, 1st per. pres. ind. of durran, dare.*]

— **dar'ing**, dar'ing, *I. pa.* Possessing courage; bold; brave; venturesome; also, audacious; presuming. *II. n.* Heroic courage; bravery.

dark, dārk, *I. a. 1.* Lacking light. *2.* Of a deep shade. *3.* Obscure; mysterious. *4.* Gloomy; disheartening. *5.* Unenlightened. *6.* Atrocious; dastardly. *7.* Of brunette complexion. *8.* Blind; unknowing. *II. n.* Lack of light; a place, position, or state where there is little or no light; a shadow. [*< AS. deorc.*]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* — **dark'en**, dārk'n, *vt. & vi. 1.* To make or grow dark or darker. *2.* To deprive of vision, literally or figuratively. *3.* To obscure. *4.* To fill with gloom. — **dark'ling**, *I. a.* Dim; obscure or obscuring; blind; gloomy. *II. adv.* In the dark; blindly; uncertainly. — **dark'some**, *a.* [Poet.] Dark.

dar'ling, dār'ling, *I. a.* Tenderly beloved; very dear. *II. n.* One tenderly beloved; a pet. [*< AS. deorling, < deore, dear.*]

darn, dārn, *I. vt.* To repair a hole in by filling in yarn or thread with a needle. *II. n.* A place mended by darning. [Of W. origin.]

dar'nel, dār'nel, *n.* A grass; rye-grass; a noxious weed. [*< F. dial. darnelle.*]

dart, dārt, *v. I. t. 1.* To emit swiftly or suddenly; shoot out, as a dart. *II. i. 1.* To shoot darts; move swiftly; fly like a dart.

dart, *n.* A pointed missile weapon, as a javelin; a sudden and rapid motion. [OF., of Teutonic orig.]

dash, dash, *v. I. t. 1.* To throw suddenly and violently; hurl; shatter; splash. *2.* To sketch or write hastily: with *off*. *3.* To check; discourage; abash. *II. i. 1.* To rush or move impetuously. [*< Dn. daske, slap.*]

dash, *n. 1.* A sudden advance or onset; short, spirited rush or race. *2.* Impetuousness; spirit; vigor. *3.* Display. *4.* A check or discomfiture. *5.* A slight admixture. *6.* A collision or concussion. *7.* A horizontal line (—), as a mark of punctuation, etc.

dash'ing, dash'ing, *pa.* Spirited; bold; impetuous; ostentatiously showy or gay.

das'tard, das'tard, *I. a.* Base and cowardly. **das'tard-ly**, *II. n.* A base coward; poltroon. [*< Ice. dæstr, exhausted.*]

da'ta, dē'ta or dā'ta, *n.* Plural of DATUM.

date, dēt, *v.* [DĀ'TED; DĀ'TING.] *I. t. 1.* To mark with a date; assign a date to. *II. i.*

To have or take a certain date as a beginning; bear date: with *from*.

date¹, *n. 1.* That part of a writing which tells when, or when and where, it was done. *2.* The time of some event; a point of time; duration; age. [F., *< L. datus*, pp. of *do*, give.]

— **date'less**, *a.* Without date; not assignable to any date; of indefinite duration.

date², *n. 1.* An oblong, sweet, fleshy fruit, enclosing a single hard seed. *2.* A lofty tree bearing this fruit. [OF., *< L. dactylus*, finger (from its shape).]

daub, dōb, *v. I. t. 1.* To smear or coat with something sticky; plaster; besmear; paint badly; disguise. *II. i. 1.* To paint rude or cheap pictures. *2.* To flatter. [*< OF. dauber, < L. de, thoroughly, + albus, white.*]

daub, *n.* A sticky application; a smear or spot; a poor, coarse painting.

— **daub'er**, *n.*

daugh'ter, dō'tər, *n.* A female child or descendant. [*< AS. dohtor, < y drough, milk.*] — **daugh'ter-in-law**, *n.* The wife of one's son. — **daugh'ter-ly**, *a.* Like a daughter.

daunt, dānt, *vt. 1.* To dishearten or intimidate; cow; tame; conquer. [*< L. OF domito*, freq. of *domo*, tame.] — **daunt'less**, *a.* Fearless; intrepid. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dau'phin, dō'fin, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France. [F.] — **dau'phin-ess**, *n.* The wife of a dauphin.

dav'it, dav'it, *n.* A small crane on a ship's side for hoisting boats or anchors.

daw, dō, *n.* A jackdaw.

daw'dle(e), dō'dl, *vt. & vi.* [DAW'DL(E)D; DAW'DLING.] To waste time in slow trifling; act lazily; loiter; trifle. — **daw'dler**, *n.*

dawn, dēn, *I. vi.* To begin to grow light; begin to be manifest, expand, or give promise.

II. n. 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak. *2.* An awakening; beginning. [*< AS. dagian, < dæg, day.*]

day, dē, *n. 1.* The period from dawn to dark; hence, daylight or sunlight. *2.* The twenty-four hours during one revolution of the earth upon its axis; also, the hours appointed for labor, or the distance journeyed within such period. *3.* A time or period; an age. *4.* A contest or battle, or its result. [*< AS. dæg, (pl. dagas).*] — **day'book**, *n.* Bookkeeping. The book in which transactions are recorded in the order of their taking place. — **day'break**, *n.* Same as DAWN, *n.* — **day-dream**, *n.* A reverie. — **day'light**, *n. 1.* The light received from the sun; the light of day. *2.* Same as DAY, *n.* — **day'spring**, *n.* [Poet.] The early dawn. — **day-star**, *n.* The star of morning or dawn; an emblem of hope. — **day'time**, *n.* The time between sunrise and sunset.



Date.
a, a date tree, bearing fruit; *b*, growth of ripening fruit (dates); *c*, a single date.

days'man, dēz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An arbitrator or umpire; mediator.

daze, dēz, *I. vt.* [DAZED; DA'ZING.] To stupefy or bewilder, as by a glare of light or a shock. **II. n.** The state of being dazed.

daz'zle, daz'z'l, *v.* [DAZ'ZLE(D); DAZ'ZLING.] **I. t.** **1.** To blind momentarily by excess of light. **2.** To bewilder or charm, as with brilliant prospects. **II. t.** To be blindingly bright; be blinded by light; excite admiration by display. [Freq. of DAZE.]

de, dē, *prep.* Of; in phrases or proper names. [F.]—**de**, dē, *prep.* From; of; used in Latin phrases. [L.]—**de-**, *prefix.* From; down; out; used with privative, intensive, or completive force. In some words it is equivalent to DIS- [

dea'con, dī'cn, *n.* *Ecll.* A church officer or subordinate minister. [diakonos, servant.]—**dea'con-ry**, **dea'con-ship**, *n.* The office, rank, duty, or term of service of a deacon or deaconess.—**dea'con-ess**, *n.* A woman appointed to assist in the work of the church.

dead, ded, *I. a.* **1.** Having ceased to live; lifeless; insensible; numb; motionless; inanimate; inorganic. **2.** Complete; utter; absolute; perfect. **3.** Unproductive; inactive; useless. **4.** Without break, brightness, resonance, elasticity, interest, or spirit. **5.** Deadly. **II. n.** **1.** The most lifeless period; as, the dead of night. **2.** Dead persons collectively: with the definite article. **III. adv.** **1.** [Colloq.] To the last degree; wholly; absolutely; as, dead ripe. **2.** *Naut.* Exactly; as, the wreck was dead ahead. [AS. deað, = Goth. *dauths*, dead.]—**dead'en**, ded'n, *vt.* To diminish the force, speed, or intensity of; blunt; dull; retard.—**dead'ly**, ded'lī, *a.* **1.** Liable or certain to cause death; fatal. **2.** Aiming or tending to kill; mortal; implacable. **3.** Resembling death; deathly.—**dead'li-ness**, *n.*—**dead'ly**, *adv.*—**dead'ness**, *n.*

deaf, def, *a.* **1.** Lacking or deficient in the sense of hearing. **2.** Determined not to hear or be persuaded. [AS. deāf, orig. dull; cp. DUMB.]—**deaf'en**, def'n, *vt.* To make deaf; confuse or stun, as with noise.—**deaf'mute**, *n.* A congenitally deaf-and-dumb person; especially, one dumb because of deafness.—**deaf'ness**, *n.*

deal, dīl, *v.* [DEALT, delt; DEAL'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To distribute; apportion. **2.** To deliver; inflict. **II. t.** **1.** To have dealings; do business; trade. **2.** To conduct oneself; behave. [AS. dælan, < *dæl*, share.]—**deal'er**, *n.* One who deals in any sense; a trader.—**deal'ing**, *n.* The act of one who deals; any transaction with others.

deal, *n.* **1.** A quantity, degree, or extent. **2.** A distribution of cards; a single round. **3.** [U.S.] A secret bargain. [AS. dæl, part.] **deal**, *n.* A board or plank, or the wood, as fir or pine, of which it is made. [D. deæl.] **dean**, dīn, *n.* The chief officer of a cathedral; an executive officer of a college. [LL. decanus, one set over ten, < *L. decem*, ten.]

—**dean'er-y**, *n.* [ixs, *pl.*] The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.—**dean'ship**, *n.* The office, rank, or title of a dean.

dear, dīr, *I. a.* Beloved; precious; highly esteemed; costly. **II. n.** One who is much beloved; a darling. **III. adv.** Dearly. **IV. interj.** An exclamation of regret, surprise,

etc. [In a good sense, < *AS. deore*, in a bad sense, < *AS. deār*, wild, cruel; see DEER.]

—**dear'ly**, *adv.*—**dear'ness**, *n.*

dearth, derth, *n.* Scarcity; lack; famine.

death, deth, *n.* **1.** Cessation of physical life. **2.** Extinction of anything; decay; destruction. [AS. death, = Goth. *dauths*.]—**death-less**, *a.* Not liable to die; undying; unending; perpetual.—**death'ly**, *a.* **1.** Having the semblance or suggestion of death. **death'like**, *2. Deadly.—**death'li-ness**, *n.*—**death'ly**, *adv.**

de-bar, de-bār, *vt.* To bar or shut out; prohibit; preclude; hinder; commonly with *from*.

de-bark, de-bār'k, *v.* **I. t.** To set upon the shore from a vessel; land. **II. i.** To go ashore.

—**de'bark-na'tion**, *n.*

de-base, de-bēs, *vt.* [DE-BASED'; DE-BA'SING.] To lower in character, purity, or value; depreciate; degrade. [BASE, *a.*]—**de-base'ment**, *n.*—**de-ba'ser**, *n.*

de-bate, de-bēt, *I. vt. & vi.* [DE-BA'TED'; DE-BA'TING.] To discuss argumentatively; argue; consider; reflect. **II. n.** The discussing of any question; argumentation; dispute; controversy. [de, down, + *batuo*, strike.]

—**de-ba'ta-ble**, *a.*—**de-ba'ter**, *n.*

de-bauch, de-bēch, *I. vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become corrupt in morals; lead astray; seduce. **2.** To vitiate; pervert. **II. n.** **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery; a carouse. **2.** Excess; intemperance; lewdness. [débaucher, < *dé* (see DE-) + *OF. baucher*, hew.]—**deb'an-chee**, deb'o-shī' or dé'bō-shē', *n.* One habitually profligate, drunken, or lewd; a libertine.—**de-bauch'er**, *n.* One who debauches; a seducer.—**de-bauch'er-y**, *n.* [ies, *pl.*] Licentiousness; drunkenness.

de-bil'i-tate, de-bil'ī-tēt, *vt.* [TA'TED; -TA'TING.] To make feeble or languid; weaken. [L. debilis, weak.]—**de-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Abnormal weakness; languor; feebleness.

deb'it, deb'it, *I. vt.* **1.** To enter on the debtor side of an account. **2.** To charge, as with debt. **II. n.** The debit side of an account; a debt or debts recorded; something owed. [L. debitum, < *debeo*, owe; see DEBT.]

deb'o-nair', deb'o-nār, *a.* Gentle or courteous; affable; complaisant. [débonnaire, < *dé*, of, + *bon*, good, + *air*, mien.]—**-ly**, *adv.*

deb-ouch, deb-ūsh, *vi.* To emerge or issue; pass out. [dé, of, from, + *bouche*, mouth.]—**de'bon'chure**, dé'bō'shūr, *n.* The opening out of a valley, stream, or the like.

déb'bris, dé'bri', deb'ri', *n.* Accumulated debris; fragments; ruins; rubbish. [F.]

debt, det, *n.* **1.** That which one owes; an obligation; the state of being indebted. **2.** A sin; trespass. [dette, < *L. debitum*, pp. of *debeo*, owe.]—**debt'or**, *n.* One who is in debt.

deb'ut, dé'bū', *n.* A first appearance, as in society or on the stage; first attempt. [F.]—**dé'bu-tant**, dé'bū-tān', *n.* One who makes a début.—**dé'bu-tante**, dé'bū-tānt', *n. fem.*

dec'ade, dek'ēd, *n.* **1.** A period of ten years. **2.** A group or set of ten. [dekad (-s), < *deka*, ten.] **dec'ad**.

de-ca'dence, de-kē'dens, *n.* Deterioration; decline; decay. [décadence, < *L. de*, down, + *cado*, fall.]—**de-ca'den-cy**,—**de-ca'dent**, *a.* Falling into ruin or decay.

deca- A combining form. [deka, ten.]—**dec'a-gon**, dec'a-gen, *n.* A figure with ten

sides and ten angles.—**de-cag'o-nal**, *a.*—**dec'a-gram** or **-gramme**, *dec'a-gram*, **dec'a-li'ter** or **-tre**, **dec'a-me'ter** or **-tre**, **dec'a-ster**, see **METRIC SYSTEM**, under **METRIC**.—**dec'a-he'dron**, *dec'a-hi'dron*, *n.* A solid bounded by ten plane faces.—**dec'a-he'dral**, *a.*—**dec'a-pod**, *I. a.* Ten-footed, or ten-armed; of or pertaining to the *Decapoda*, a division of crustaceans with five pairs of legs, including crabs, lobsters, etc. *II. n.* A ten-footed crustacean.—**dec-ap'o-dal**, **dec-ap'o-dous**, *a.*

dec'a-log(ue), **dec'a-leg**, *n.* The ten commandments; the moral law. [*< Gr. dekalogos, < deka, ten, + logos, word.*]

de-camp', **de-camp'**, *vt.* **1.** To break camp; march away. **2.** To leave suddenly or secretly; run away.—**de-camp'ment**, *n.*

dec'a-nal, **dec'a-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery, [*< LL. decanus; see DEAN.*]

de-cant', **de-cant'**, *vt.* To pour off gently. [*< F. decanter, < de-, from, + OF. cant, edge.*]

de'can-ta'tion, *n.*—**de-can'ter**, *n.* An ornamental bottle for wine, water, etc.

de-cap'i-tate, **de-cap'i-tet**, *vt.* [*-TA'TED; -TA'TING.*] To behead. [*< L. de, off, + caput, head.*]

de-cap'i-ta'tion, *n.*

dec'a-ster, **dec'a-stir**, *n.* Ten cubic meters. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, under **METRIC**. **dec'a-ster**; **dek'n-ster**.

de-cay', **de-ké'**, *v.* **I. t.** To affect by decay; impair; rot. **II. i.** To suffer decay; deteriorate; decline; become rotten. [*< L. de, off, + cado, down, + cado, fail.*]

de-cay', *n.* A gradual decline; deterioration; decomposition; corruption; rottenness.

de-cease', **de-sis'**, *v.* [*DE-CEASED'; DE-CEAS'ING.*] To depart from this life; die. **II. n.** Departure from this life; death. [*< L. decessus, < de- (see DE-) + cedo, go.*]

de-ceased', *pa.* Dead.

de-ceit', **de-sit'**, *v.* The act of deceiving; deception; fraud; deceptiveness; trick. [*< L. OF deceptus, pp. of decipio, deceive.*]

de-ceit'-ful, **de-sit'-ful**, *a.* Characterized by deception; false; tricky; fraudulent. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

de-ceive', **de-siv'**, *vt.* [*DE-CEIVED'; DE-CEIV'ING.*] To mislead by or as by falsehood; impose upon; delude. [*< F. deceiver, < L. decipio; see DECEIT.*]

de-ceiv'a-bl(e), *a.* Capable of being deceived; liable to imposition.—**de-ceiv'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**de-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*—**de-ceiv'er**, *n.* One who deceives.

De-cem'ber, **di-sem'ber**, *n.* The twelfth month of the year, having 31 days. [*L.*]

de-cen-cy, **di'sen-si**, *n.* [*-CI-ES', pl.*] Propriety in conduct, speech, or dress; modesty; that which is decent.

de-cen'ni-al, **de-sen'i-al**, *a.* Continuing for ten years; occurring every ten years. [*< L. decem, ten, + annus, year.*]

de-cen'na-ry, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to ten; pertaining to ten years or to a titling.

de-cent, **di'sent**, *a.* **1.** Proper; decorous; respectable. **2.** Modest; chaste. **3.** Sufficient; passable; moderate. [*< L. decen(t)-s, ppr. of decet, it becomes.*]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

de-cep'tion, **de-sep'shun**, *n.* The act of deceiving; deceit; the state of being deceived; anything that deceives; a delusion.

de-cep'tiv(e), **de-sep'tiv**, *a.* Having power or tendency to deceive.

dec'iare', **des'lär'**, **dec'i-gram** or **-gramme**, **des'i-gram**, **dec'i-li'ter** or **-tre**, **dec'i-me'ter** or **-tre**, **dec'i-ster**, see **METRIC SYSTEM**, under **METRIC**.

de-cide', **de-said'**, *v.* [*DE-CI'DED'; DE-CI'DING.*] **I. t.** To determine authoritatively or conclusively; adjudge; arbitrate; resolve. **II. i.** To give judgment; come to or give a decision. [*< L. decido, < de, off, + cado, cut.*]

de-ci'ded, *pa.* **1.** Free from uncertainty; unquestionable; unmistakable. **2.** Determined; resolute; emphatic.—**de-ci'ded-ly**, *adv.*

de-cid'u-ous, **de-sid'yu-us**, *a.* **1.** Falling off at maturity, as leaves, antlers, teeth, etc. **2.** Shedding leaves annually, as a tree, etc. [*< L. deciduus, < decido, fall off.*]

dec'i-mal, **des'i-mal**, *a.* **I. a.** Pertaining to or founded on the number 10; proceeding by powers of 10 or of one-tenth. **II. n.** A decimal fraction or one of its digits. [*L. LL. OF decimus, tenth, < decem, ten.*]

dec'i-mal fraction, a fraction whose denominator (usually unexpressed) is 10 or a power of 10.—**d. point**, a dot or period used before a decimal fraction.—**dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*—**dec'i-mate**, **des'i-met**, *vt.* [*-MA'TED; -MA'TING.*] **1.** To kill one out of every ten. **2.** To destroy a large proportion of.—**dec'i-ma'tion**, *n.*

de-ci'pher, **de-sai'fer**, *vt.* To make out the words or meaning of. [*< DE- + CIPHER.*]

de-ci'pher-a-bl(e), *a.*—**de-ci'pher-er**, *n.*

de-ci'sion, **de-siz'hun**, *n.* **1.** The act of deciding; a fixed intention; decisive result; settlement; judgment of a court. **2.** The quality of being positive and firm; determination.

de-ci'siv(e), **de-sai'siv**, *a.* **1.** Putting an end to uncertainty, debate, or question; conclusive. **2.** Prompt; positive; decided. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

deck', **dek**, *vt.* **1.** To array; dress elegantly; adorn; decorate. **2.** To put a deck on.

deck, *n.* **1. Naut.** A platform covering or extending horizontally across a vessel; the space between two such platforms. **2.** A car-roof. **3.** A pack of playing-cards. [*< D. dek, < dekken, cover.*]

de-claim', **de-clém'**, *v.* **I. t.** To deliver oratorically in public; recite. **II. i. t.** **1.** To speak in rhetorical style; harangue. **2.** To give a recitation. [*< L. declamo, < de-intens. + clamo, cry out.*]

de-claim'er, *n.*—**de-cla'ma'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of declaiming; empty or bombastic oratory. **2.** A speech or selection recited or to be recited from memory.—**de-clam'a-to-ry**, **de-clam'a-to-ri**, *a.* Using, characterized by, or pertaining to declamation.

de-clare', **de-clär'**, *v.* [*DE-CLARED'; DE-CLAR'ING.*] **I. t. t.** **1.** To make known; reveal; explain. **2.** To assert positively. **3.** To announce formally to be or exist. **II. i. t.** **1.** To make a declaration; proclaim a choice or decision. [*< L. declaro, < de-, thoroughly, + clarus, clear.*]

de-cla'ra'tion, **de-cla-ré'shun**, *n.* A formal, positive, or explicit statement; the act of declaring, or that which is declared.—**de-clar'a-to-ry**, **de-clär'a-to-ri**, *a.* Making a declaration; affirmative. **de-clar'a-tiv(e)**, *adv.*

de-clen'sion, **de-clen'shun**, *n.* **1. Gram.** (1) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, as to indicate gender, number, and case. (2) A class of words thus inflected. **2.** Decline; deterioration. **3.** The act of declining. **4.** A slope; incline.

de-cline', de-clain', *v.* [DE-CLINED'; DE-CLI-NING.] **I. t. 1.** To refuse to accept or comply with; reject. **2.** To bend down; depress. **3.** To give the case-forms of, as a noun; inflect. **II. i. 1.** To refuse. **2.** To bend, slope, move, tend, or hang downward; decay; diminish. **3.** To turn aside or away; deviate. [declino, < *de*, down, + *clino*, lean.] — **de-clin-a-ble** (e), de-clai'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being declined. — **de-clin-a-tion**, de-cl'i-né'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of declining; inclination; descent; slope. **2.** Deterioration; decay. **3.** Refusal; non-acceptance. **4. Astron.** The angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator.

de-cline', *n.* The act or result of declining; deterioration; decay.

de-cliv'i-ty, de-cliv'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES', *pl.*] A downward slope; descending surface of a hill or mountain. [de, down, + *clivus*, hill.] — **de-cliv'i-tous**, *a.* Sloping downward.

de-coction, de-ccc'shun, *n.* The act of boiling; a liquid preparation made by boiling a substance. [de, down, + *coquo*, cook.] — **de-coct'**, *vt.* To make a decoction of; cook.

de'col'le-ré, dé'col'g-té', *pa. 1.* Cut low in the neck. **2.** [DE'COL'LE-TÉE', *fem.*] Having the neck and shoulders bare. [F.]

de-col'or, di-col'ér, *vt.* To deprive of color; bleach. — **de-col'or-a-tion**, *n.*

de-com-pose', di'com-pôz', *vt. & vi.* [-POSED'; -PO'SING.] To separate into constituent parts or elements; decay; putrefy. — **de-com'po-si-tion**, *n.* The act, process, or result of decomposing, by chemical action or by natural decay.

deco-rate, dec'o-rét, *vt.* [-RA'TED'; -RA'TING.] To adorn; ornament; confer a decoration upon. [decoro, adorn.]

deco'ra-tion, dec'o-ré'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of decorating; ornamentation; an ornament. **2.** A badge of honor. — **deco'ra-tiv** (e), *a.* Of pertaining to, or suitable for decoration; ornamental. — **deco'ra-tor**, *n.*

de-co'rous, de-có'rus or dec'o-rous, *a.* Proper; becoming; suitable. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

de-co'rum, de-có'rum, *n.* Propriety, as in manner, conduct, etc. [L., < *decorus*, becoming, befitting, < *deceat*, it befits.]

de-coy', de-coi'. **I. vt.** To entice, as into danger or a snare; draw on, so as to entrap. **II. n.** One who or that which decoys; a lure.

de-crease', de-cris'. **I. vt. & vi.** [DE-CREASED'; DE-CREAS'ING.] To diminish gradually; reduce. **II. n.** The act, process, or state of decreasing; the amount or degree of loss; diminution. [de, from, + *creSCO*, grow.]

de-cree', de-crí'. **I. vt. & vi.** [DE-CREED'; DE-CREE'ING.] To order, adjudge, ordain, or appoint by law or by edict; issue a decree. **II. n.** A law; edict. [decretum.]

dec're-ment, dec're-ment, *n.* A decreasing; loss by decrease; waste.

de-crep'it, de-crep'it, *a.* Enfeebled, as by old age; broken down. [de, down, + *crepo*, crack.] — **de-crep'it-ude**, — **de-crep'it-ude**, *n.* Enfeeblement through infirmity or old age.

de-cry', de-crai', *vt.* [DE-CRIED'; DE-CRY'ING.] To say disparaging things about; traduce. [décrier, < *dé*, down, + *crier*, cry.] — **de-cri'al**, *n.* The act of decrying. — **de-cri'er**, *n.*

dec'u-ple, dec'yū-pl. **I. vt.** [-PLED; -PLING.] To increase tenfold. **II. a.** Tenfold. **III. n.**

A number ten times repeated. [decuplus, < *decem*, ten.]

ded'i-cate, ded'i-két, *I. vt.* [-CA'TED'; -CA'TING.] **1.** To set apart for sacred uses; consecrate; devote. **2.** To preface with a dedication. **II. a.** Dedicated; devoted. [de, down, + *dico*, declare.] — **ded'i-ca-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dedicating. **2.** An inscription, as to a friend, prefixed to a book. — **ded'i-ca-tor**, *n.* — **ded'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.*

de-duce', de-diūs', *vt.* [DE-DUCED'; DE-DU'CING.] **1.** To derive as a conclusion; infer; conclude. **2.** To trace, as derivation or origin. [deduco, < *de*, down, + *duco*, lead.] — **de-du'ci-ble** (e), *a.* Capable of being deduced.

de-duct', de-duct', *vt.* To subtract; take away. [deduco (pp. *deductus*); see DE-DUCE.] — **de-duct'i-ble** (e), *a.* — **de-duc'tion**, de-duc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of deducing; an inference; conclusion. **2.** The act of deducting; subtraction; abatement. — **de-duct'ive** (e), *a.* Inferential; deducible. — **de-duct'ive** (e)-ly, *adv.*

deed, did. **I. vt.** To convey by deed. **II. n.** **1.** Anything done; an act; achievement. **2.** Fact; truth; reality. **3. Law.** A written instrument of conveyance under seal. [dæd, < *dōn*, do.]

deem, dīm, *vt. & vi.* To decide; judge; consider; regard; believe. [dēman, < *dōm*; see DOOM.]

deep, dip. **I. a. 1.** Extending far downward, backward, or inward. **2.** Profound; abstruse. **3.** Sagacious; penetrating; also, scheming; designing. **4.** Extreme; heartfelt. **5.** Low or sonorous in tone; dark in hue. **6.** Muddy; heavy, as a road. **II. n.** That which has great depth; an abyss; the sea. **III. adv.** Deeply. [dēop, deep.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **deep'en**, dip'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become deep or deeper, in any sense.

deer, dīr, *n.* [DEER, *pl.*] A ruminant with antlers (in the male sex), as the moose, elk, and reindeer. [dēor, wild animal.]

de-face', de-fēs', *vt.* [DE-FACED'; DE-FA'CING.] To mar; disfigure; efface. [of *dis*, DIS-, + *facies*, face.] — **de-face'ment**, *n.*

de fac'to, di or dé fac'tō. Actually or really existing, as a government; distinguished from *de jure*. [L.]

def'al-ca-tion, def'al-ké'shun, *n.* A fraudulent appropriation of money held in trust; embezzlement; also a deficit. [de, off, + *falx* (*falc*), sickle.]

de-fame', de-fēm', *vt. & vi.* [DE-FAMED'; DE-FA'MING.] To calumniate; slander; libel. [f *diffamo*, < *dis*, DIS-, + *fama*; see FAME, *n.*] — **def'a-ma'tion**, def'a-mé'shun, *n.* The act of defaming; aspersion; calumny. — **de-fam'a-to-ry**, *a.* Slandorous. — **de-fa'mer**, *n.*

de-fault', de-fōlt', *v. 1. t. 1. To make default in; neglect. **2. Law.** To declare in default. **II. i.** To make a default. — **de-fault'er**, *n.* One who defaults; a delinquent; embezzler.*

de-fault', *n.* **1.** A failure in or neglect of an obligation or duty; failure to appear or plead in a suit. **2.** Want or deficiency; absence; lack. [de, away, + *fallo*, deceive.]

de-fea'sance, de-fi'zans, *n.* A making null or void; an annulment. [defeasance, < *defaire*, undo, defeat.] — **de-fea'si-ble** (e), de-fi'zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being rendered void.

flū'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

de-feat', **de-fit'**. *I. d. vt.* **1.** To baffle; overcome; vanquish; frustrate. **2. Law.** To make void; annul. **II. n.** The act or result of defeating; an overthrow; in law, an annulment. [*L. ^{or} de-, de-, + facio, do.*]

de-fect', **de-fee't'**, *n.* Lack or absence of something essential; imperfection; fault; a blemish; failing; fault. [*< L. defectus, < de, from, + facio, do.*]

de-fec'tion, **de-fec'shun**, *n.* Abandonment of allegiance or duty; desertion.

de-fect'iv(e, a. 1. Incomplete or imperfect; faulty. **2.** Lacking some regular grammatical forms. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

de-fence', **-less**, etc. Same as DEFENSE, etc.

de-fend', **de-fend'**, *v. I. t.* To protect; maintain; vindicate. **II. i. Law.** To make defense. [*< L. defendo, < de, away, + fendo, strike.*]

de-fend'ant, *I. a.* Making defense. **II. n.** One against whom a legal action is brought; a defender. **de-fend'er**, *n.* One who defends or protects; a champion.

de-fense', **de-fens'**, *n. 1.* The act of defending. **de-fence'**, **ing**, protection. **2.** Anything that defends. **3.** A plea in justification; excuse; apology. **de-fense'less**, **de-fence'less**, *a.* Having no defense or means of defense; unprotected. **de-fen'si-bl(e, a.** Capable of being defended, maintained, or justified. **de-fen'si-bl'i-ty**, **de-fen'si-bl(e-ness**, *n.* **de-fen'siv(e, I. a.** Intended or suitable for defense; done in defense; making defense. **II. n.** An attitude or condition of defense; means of defense; safeguard. **-ly, adv.**

de-fer', **de-fer'**, *v. [DE-FERRED'; DE-FER'-RING.] I. t.* To put off; postpone. **II. i.** To delay; wait. [*< L. differo, bear apart.*]

de-fer', *v. [DE-FERRED'; DE-FER'-RING.] I. t.* To submit or refer (something) respectfully; with to before the indirect object. **II. i.** To yield respectfully; submit; with to. [*< L. defero, < de, down, + fero, bear.*]

de-fer-ence, **de-fer'ens**, *n.* Respectful yielding; respect; regard. **de-fer'en'tial**, *a.* Marked by deference; respectful. **-ly, adv.**

de-fi'ant, **de-fai'ant**, *a.* Showing or characterized by defiance. **de-fi'ance**, *n.* The act of defying; a challenge; bold opposition.

de-fi'cient, **de-fish'ent**, *a.* Lacking; insufficient; incomplete; imperfect; defective. [*< L. deficient(t)s, ppr. of deficio, be wanting.*] **-ly, adv.** **de-fi'cien-cy**, **de-fish'en-si**, *n. [-CI-ESS, pl.]* The state of being deficient, or that which is deficient; lack; insufficiency; defect.

defi'cit, **def'i-sit**, *n.* A deficiency, or falling short in amount; shortage. [*L.*]

de-file', **de-fail'**, *vt. [DE-FILED'; DE-FI'-LING.]* To pollute; debauch; violate. [*< AS. ^{af}filan, < ^a-, ^a-, + ^fil, toul.*] **de-file'ment**, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; uncleanness; pollution. **de-fi'ler**, *n.*

de-file', *vt.* To march by files; file off. [*< F. ^{de}filer, < ^{de}-priv. + ^{filer}, spin.*]

de-file', *n. 1.* A long narrow pass; gorge. **2. Mil.** A marching in file.

de-fine', **de-fain'**, *v. [DE-FINED'; DE-FI'-NING.] I. t. 1.* To state the meaning of; explain. **2.** To determine precisely; bring out the limits or outlines of. **II. i.** To give a definition or decision. [*< L. definio, < ^{de}, off, + ^{finis}, end.*] **de-fi'na-bl(e, a.** Capable of being defined. **de-fi'ner**, *n.*

defi-nite, **def'i-nit**, *a.* Having precise lim-

its; known with exactness; determined; clear; precise. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** **de-fin'i-tiv(e, I. a.** Sharply defining or limiting; determinate; explicit; positive. **II. n.** A word that defines or limits. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

def'i-ni'tion, **def'i-nish'un**, *n. 1.* A description or explanation of a word or thing, by its attributes, properties, or relations, that distinguishes it from all other things. **2.** The act of defining. **3.** The state of being definite; definitiveness. **4.** The determining of the outline or limits of anything; the state of being clearly outlined or determined; the power of a lens to give a distinct image.

de-flect', **de-flect'**, *v. I. t.* To cause to swerve; bend from a course. **II. i.** To turn aside; swerve. [*< L. de, away, + flecto, bend.*]

de-flection, *n.* A turning aside; deviation.

de-flow'er, **de-flau'er**, *vt.* To despoil; ravish. [*< L. ^{de}, from, + ^{flos} (flor-), flower.*]

de-form', **de-ferm'**, *vt. 1.* To render misshapen; distort; disfigure. **2.** To change the form of. [*< L. de, out of, + forma, shape.*]

de-for-ma'tion, **de-formed'**, **pa-**
de-form'i-ty, **de-ferm'i-ti**, *n. [-TI-ESS, pl.]* A deformed state; an unnatural or misshapen part; disfigurement; unsightliness.

de-fraud', **de-fred'**, *vt.* To take or withhold something from by fraud; cheat; swindle. [*< L. de, fully, + frau(d)s, fraud.*]

de-fraud'er, *n.*

de-fray', **de-frè'**, *vt.* To make payment for; bear the expense of; pay. [*< F. ^{de}, off, + ^{fray}, cost.*] **de-fray'al**, *n.* The act of defraying.

de-fray'ment, **de-fray'er**, *n.*

deft, **deft**, *a.* Neat and skilful; handy; apt; clever. [*< AS. ^{deft}, in ^{gedæfte}, fit, gentle.*]

-ly, adv. **-ness, n.**

de-funct', **de-funct'**, *I. a.* Dead; deceased; extinct. **II. n.** A dead person; the dead. [*< L. de, off, + fungo, discharge.*]

de-fy', **de-fai'**, *vt. [DE-FIED'; DE-FY'-ING.]* To challenge or dare; act in disregard of; resist openly or boldly. [*< F. ^{de}fler, < L. ^{dis}, dis-, + ^{fides}, faith.*]

de-gen'er-ate, **de-jen'er-ët**, *I. vi. [-A'TED'; -A'TING.]* To become worse or inferior; decline; deteriorate. **II.** **de-jen'er-et or -ët, a.** Having become worse or inferior; deteriorated; degraded. **III. n.** A deteriorated or degraded individual. [*< L. degeneratus, < de, down; and see GENERATE.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** **de-gen'er-a-cy**, **de-jen'er-a-si**, *n.* The state of being degenerate; the act or process of degenerating. **de-gen'er-a'tion**, *n.* The act, state, or process of degenerating; decline; deterioration.

deg'luti'tion, **deg'lu-tish'un**, *n.* The act, process, or power of swallowing. [*< L. de, down, + glutio, swallow.*]

de-grade', **de-grèd'**, *v. [DE-GRA'DED'; DE-GRA'DING.] I. t. 1.* To reduce in rank; remove from office, dignity, etc. **2.** To debase or lower the character or quality of; make mean or contemptible. **II. i.** To decline in character, reputation, or standing; degenerate. [*< F. ^{dégrader}, < L. ^{de}, down, + ^{gradior}, go.*] **deg'ra-da'tion**, *n.* The act of degrading, or the state of being degraded, in any sense of the verb. **de-gra'ding-ly, adv.**

de-gree', **de-grt'**, *n. 1.* One of a succession

of steps, grades, or stages; rank; station. **2.** Relative extent, amount, or intensity. **3.** One of the three forms in which an adjective or adverb is compared; as, the positive, comparative, and superlative *degrees*. **4.** A title conferred by an institution of learning. **5.** A subdivision or unit, as in a thermometric scale; the 360th part of a circle, as of longitude or latitude. [*< L. de, down, + gradus, step.*]

de-his'cence, de-his'sens, *n.* **1.** A gape or gaping. **2.** The opening or manner of opening, as of a capsule. [*< L. de, off, + hisco, open.*] — **de-his'cent**, *a.*

de/i-fy, dī'i-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED, -foid; -FY'ING.*] To regard or worship as a god; adore. [*< L. deus, god; and see -FY.*]

deign, dēn, *vt.* To stoop so far as to grant or allow; condescend; vouchsafe. [*< OF. deigner, < L. dignor, < dignus, worthy.*]

de'ism, dī'izm, *n.* The belief of the existence of God, with disbelief of revelation and Christianity. [*< F. dēisme, < L. deus, god.*] — **de'ist**, *n.* A believer in deism. — **de-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to deism or deists. — **de-is'tic-ally**, *adv.*

de/i-ty, dī'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] **1.** A god, goddess, or divine person. **2.** [*D.*] The one true God. **3.** Godhead; divinity. [*< F. déité, < L. deus, god.*]

de-ject', dg-ject', *vt.* To depress the spirits of; discourage; dishearten. [*< L. dejectus, pp., < de, down, + jacio, hurl.*] — **de-ject'ed**, *pa.* Depressed; disheartened. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness**, *n.* — **de-ject'ion**, *n.* A dejected state; depression; melancholy.

de ju're, dī or dējū'ri or -rē. *Law.* By right of law; rightfully or legally; distinguished from *de facto*. [*L.*]

dek'n-, dek'n-gram, etc. Same as DECA-, etc. — **de-laine'**, de-lēn', *n.* An untwilled wool, or cotton and wool, dress-material. [*< F. (mousseline) de laine, < L. de, of, + lana, wool.*]

de-lay', dg-lē', *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To put off; postpone; defer. **2.** To detain; retard; hinder. **II. i.** To act or proceed slowly; procrastinate. [*< F. délayer, < L. dilato; see DILATE.*]

de-lay', *n.* **1.** A putting off; postponement; procrastination. **2.** A temporary stoppage or stay; also, a loitering or lingering.

de/le, dī'li, *vt. Print.* To take out; delete. [*L., imperative of deleo, erase.*]

de-lec'ta-ble, dg-lec'ta-bl, *a.* Delightful; charming. [*< L. delectabilis, < delecto; see DELIGHT, v.*] — **de-lec'ta-bly, adv.** — **de'lec-ta'tion**, *n.* Delight.

de-le-gate, dg-lē-gēt, **I. vt.** [*-GA'TED; -GA'TING.*] **1.** To send as a representative, with authority to act; depute. **2.** To commit or entrust. **II. dg-lē-gēt or -gēt, a.** Sent as a deputy. **III. dg-lē-gēt, n.** A representative; deputy. [*< L. de, from, + lego, send.*]

— **de-le'ga'tion**, *n.* The act of delegating; a person or persons appointed to act for another or others; delegates collectively.

de-lete', dg-lit', *vt.* [*-DE-LETED; -DE-LETING.*] To blot out; erase; cancel; delete. [*< L. deletus, pp. of deleo, erase.*] — **de-le'tion**, *n.* Erasure; matter erased or canceled.

de-le'te-ri-ous, dg-lē'tī-ri-us, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; pernicious. [*< Gr. dēlēterios, < dēlemai, spoil.*]

delft, delft, *delf, n.* A colored glazed earthenware, made first at Delft, in Holland, about 1310; hence, any tableware.

de-lib'er-ate, dg-lib'er-ēt, **I. vt. & vi.** [*-A'TED; -A'TING.*] **1.** To weigh in the mind; take counsel; consider reasons; ponder. **2.** To hesitate; stop and think. **II. dg-lib'er-et or -ēt, a. 1.** Acting with deliberation; slow and cautious. **2.** Done after deliberation; not sudden or rash; leisurely; intentional. [*< L. deliberatus, pp., < de, from, + libero, LIBERATE.*] — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.** — **de-lib'er-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of deliberating. **2.** Slowness and care in deciding or acting. **3.** Forethought or intention. — **de-lib'er-a-tive**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of deliberation. **2.** Characterized by or existing for deliberation. — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ly, adv.**

del/i-cate, dg-lī-ket or -kēt, *a.* **1.** Fine and light, as in texture or color. **2.** Daintily pleasing; delightful. **3.** Nicely constructed or adjusted. **4.** Easily injured; tender; frail; fragile. **5.** Requiring cautious treatment. **6.** Refined and considerate; pure; chaste. **7.** Fastidious; dainty. **8.** Nice in discrimination; sensitive. [*< L. delicatus, pleasing, < de, from, + lacio, entice.*] — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.** — **del'i-ca-cy**, dg-lī-ca-sī, *n.* [*-CIES, pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being delicate; fineness; daintiness; sensitiveness; fragility. **2.** A luxury; daintiness. **3.** Subtlety; nicety; need of careful treatment. **4.** Refinement of feeling; fastidiousness; consideration for others.

del'i-ca-tes'sen, dg-lī-ca-tes'en, *n. pl.* Table delicacies. [*G.*]

de-lī'cious, dg-līsh'us, *a.* Extremely pleasant or grateful. [*< L. deliciosus, pleasant, < delicio, charm.*] — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

de-light', dg-lait', *v.* **I. t.** To please or gratify highly; charm. **II. i.** To feel a deep and tender interest; rejoice; followed by *in* or an infinitive. [*< OF. deliter, < L. delecto, < delicio, charm.*] — **de-light'ed, pa.** Highly pleased; joyfully gratified. — **ly, adv.**

de-light', *n.* Great pleasure, gratification, or joyful satisfaction, or that which affords it.

— **de-light'ful**, *a.* Affording delight; extremely gratifying; charming. — **de-light'-some**, *ly, adv.* — **-ness, n.**

de-lin'e-ate, dg-līn'e-ēt, *vt.* [*-A'TED; -A'TING.*] **1.** To draw in outline; trace out. **2.** To portray; depict; describe. [*< L. delineatus, < de, off, + linea, LINE.*] — **de-lin'e-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or art of delineating. **2.** A portraiture; sketch. — **de-lin'e-a'tor**, *n.*

de-lin'quent, dg-līn'cwēt, **I. a.** **1.** Neglectful of or failing in duty or obligation; faulty. **2.** Due and unpaid, as taxes. **II. n.** One who fails to perform a duty or who commits a fault. [*< L. delinquent(-is), pp., < de, from, + linquo, leave.*] — **de-lin'quen-cy**, *n.* [*-CIES, pl.*] The state or fact of being delinquent; neglect; fault; offense; misdemeanor.

del'i-quesce', dg-lī-cwes', *vi.* [*-QUESCED; -QUES'ING.*] To become liquid by absorption of moisture from the air; pass away gradually. [*< L. de-, DE-, + liqueo, be fluid.*] — **del'i-ques'cence**, *n.* — **del'i-ques'cent**, *a.*

de-lir'i-ous, dg-līr'i-us, *a.* Suffering from delirium. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

de-lir'i-um, dg-līr'i-um, *n.* **1.** Mental aberration, as in fever; wandering of the mind.

fū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

2. Intense excitement; frenzy; rapture. [*L.*, < *delirius*, crazy, < *de*, from, + *lira*, furrow.]
— **de-lir'i-um tre'mens**, de-lir'i-um trî-mens, a violent form of delirium, as from excessive use of alcoholic liquors or narcotics.
de-liv'er, de-liv'gr, *vt.* 1. To free from restraint; set free; rescue; release; save. 2. To hand over; transfer; give; give up; communicate. 3. To relieve of a child in parturition: often with *of*. 4. To utter; speak formally or officially. [*< F. délivrer*, < *L. de*, from, + *libero*, LIBERATE.] — **de-liv'er-ance**, *n.* 1. The act of delivering; rescue; release. 2. An expression of opinion. — **de-liv'er-er**, *n.* One who delivers. — **de-liv'er-y**, *n.* [*-ies*, *pl.*] 1. The act of delivering; liberation; release; interference; surrender. 2. Parturition. 3. Mode of utterance, as in singing or public speaking.
dell, del, *n.* A small secluded valley; glen; dale. [*< D. delle, dāl, dale.*]
del'ta, del'ta, *n.* 1. The fourth letter in the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ). 2. A triangular alluvial deposit at or in the mouth of a river; anything triangular.
de-lude', de-lūd' or -lūd'v, *vt.* [*DE-LU'DED'*; *DE-LU'DING.*] To mislead; beguile; deceive. [*< L. de*, off, + *ludo*, play.] — **de-lu'der**, *n.*
del'uge, del'ju:, *I. vt.* [*DEL'UGED*; *DEL'UGING.*] To overwhelm with water; inundate; submerge. **II. n.** A great flood; inundation, as in the time of Noah (*Gen. vii.*) [*< F. déluge*, < *L. diluvium*, < *diluo*, DILUTE.]
de-lu'sion, de-lū'zhun or -lū'zhun, *n.* 1. The act of deluding; state of being deluded; a false belief, especially when persistent, of what has no existence in fact. 2. The act of deluding; deception. — **de-lu'sive**, *a.* Tending to delude; misleading; deceptive. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
delv'e, delv, *vt. & vi.* [*DELV'ED*; *DELV'ING.*] To dig, as with a spade; penetrate; fathom; make laborious research. [*< AS. delfan.*]
dem'a-gog(ue), dem'a-gog, *n.* One who leads the populace by pandering to their prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician. [*< Gr. dēmos*, people, + *agō*, lead.]
de-main', { de-mēn', -mēn' or mīn', *n.* A
de-mesne', { manor-house and adjoining
lands; landed estate; domain. [*< OF. de-
maine*, var. of *domaine*; see DOMAIN.]
de-mand', de-mānd', *v.* **I. t.** 1. To claim as due; ask for peremptorily; insist upon. 2. To have pressing need for; require. **II. i.** To inquire urgently, authoritatively, or peremptorily. [*< Lf. de*, from, + *mando*, order.]
de-mand', *n.* The act of demanding, or that which is demanded; requirement; claim; need.
de-mar-ca'tion, dī-mār-kē'shun, *n.* The fixing of boundaries or limits; limitation; discrimination; the limit or line fixed. [*< DE- + L. L. marcatu*, marked, < OHG. *marca*, bound.] **de-mar-ka'tion**.
de-mean', de-mīn', *vt.* To behave; conduct; used reflexively. [*< F. dēmener*, < *dē*, down, + *L. minor*, menace.]
de-mean'or, de-mīn'er, *n.* Behavior; bearing; deportment; mien. **de-mean'our**.
de-ment'ed, *pa.* Deprived of reason; insane. — **de-ment'i-a**, de-men'shā, *n.* Loss or impairment of the faculty of coherent thought; insanity. [*L.*, < *de*, from, + *mentis*, mind.]
de-mer'it, de-mer'it, *n.* 1. Ill desert; mis-

conduct. 2. A mark for failure or misconduct. [*< Lf. de-priv.* + *mereo*, deserve.]
de-mesne', *n.* Same as *DEMAIN*.
de-mi-, *prefix.* Half; often written with a hyphen, as if a full word in composition. [*F.*, < *demi*, half.] — **dem'i-god**, *n.* The fabled offspring of a god and a mortal; a godlike man; hero.
dem'i-john, dem'i-jen, *n.* A jug-like glass vessel enclosed in wickerwork. [*< Ar. dama-jāna*, < *Damagan*, a town in Persia.]
de-mise', de-maiz', *v.* [*DE-MISED'*; *DE-MI-SING.*] **I. t.** 1. To bequeath; give. 2. To convey for life or for a term of years; lease. **II. i.** To pass by will or inheritance.
de-mise', *n.* Death, as of a sovereign; a transfer or conveyance of rights or estate. [*< F. démettre* (pp. *démis*), resign.]
de-moc'ra-cy, de-moc'ra-si, *n.* [*-CIES*, *pl.*] Government directly by the people collectively; a government so conducted; the mass of the people. [*< Gr. dēmokratia*, < *dēmos*, people, + *kratō*, rule.] — **dem'o-crat**, *n.* One who favors a democracy; a member of a democratic party. — **dem'o-crat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to democracy or a democracy; characterized by the fact, spirit, or principles of popular government. — **dem'o-crat'ic-ally**, — **ally**, *adv.*
de-mol'ish, de-mel'ish, *vt.* To destroy by tearing or throwing down; overthrow; ruin. [*< Lf. de*, down, + *molior*, work, < *moles*, mass.] — **dem'o-li'tion**, dem'o-li-sh'un, *n.* The act or result of demolishing; destruction.
de'mon, dī'mən, *n.* 1. An evil spirit; devil; wicked or cruel person. 2. *Gr. Myth.* A guardian spirit; genius. [*< Gr. daimōn*, god, ghost, evil spirit.] **dem'on**; **dai'mon'**. — **de-mo'ni-ac**, de-mō-ni-ac, *I. a.* Of, like, or beset by a demon or evil spirit; devilish. **de'mo-ni-a-cal**, dī'mo-ni-ā-cal; **de-mon'ic**, *II. n.* One possessed of a demon or evil spirit; also, a lunatic.
de-mon'e-tize or **-tise**, dī-mun'g-taiz, *vt.* To divest of the character of standard money. — **de-mon'e-ti-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*
de-mon'strate, de-men'strēt or dem'ən-strēt, *vt.* [*-STRAT'ED*; *-STRAT'ING.*] 1. To prove with mathematical certainty. 2. To teach by exhibition of examples, as anatomy. 3. To point out; make clear. [*< L. de*, fully, + *monstro*, show.] — **de-mon'stra-ble**, *a.* Capable of positive proof. — **de-mon'stra-ble-ness**, *n.* **de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty**. — **de-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.*
dem'on's-tration, dem'ən-strē'shun, *n.* 1. A pointing out; manifestation. 2. A process of reasoning that leads to an absolutely certain conclusion, as in mathematics. 3. The exhibition and description of examples, as in anatomy. 4. A public exhibition, as of approval, condemnation, affection, or military force. — **de-mon'stra-tive**, de-men'stra-tiv. **I. a.** 1. Having the power of demonstration; convincing and conclusive. 2. Inclined to strong expression of feeling or opinions. **II. n.** A demonstrative pronoun. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **demonstrative pronoun** (*Gram.*), a pronoun which defines or points out the object to which it refers; as, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*. — **dem'on's-trat'or**, dem'ən-strē'ter, *n.* 1. One who demonstrates. 2. One who exhibits and explains dissections to a class in anatomy. **dem'on's-trat'ory**.
de-mor'al-ize or **-ise**, de-mer'al-aiz, *vt.* 1.

To corrupt or deprave. **2.** To disorganize and dishearten, as troops.—**de-mor'al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

de-mul'cent, de-mul'sent. *Med.* **I. a.** Soothing. **II. n.** A soothing application. [*L. de*, down, + *mulceo*, stroke.]

de-mur', de-mūr'. **I. v.** [*MURRED'*; *MURRING*]. **1.** To offer objections; take exception. **2.** To delay; hesitate. **II. n.** A suspension of decision or action; hesitation; objection. [*< L. de*, from, + *mora*, delay.]

de-mure', de-mūr'. **a.** **1.** Having a sedate or modest demeanor. **2.** Affecting modesty; prim; coy. [*< OF. de murs*, of manners.]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.
de-mur'rer', de-mūr'gr, *n.* One who demurs.
de-mur'rer', *n.* *Law.* A pleading which denies that valid cause of action exists; an issue on a question of law.*

den, den, *n.* **1.** A cavern occupied by animals; a lair. **2.** A low haunt. **3.** [Colloq.] A room for privacy; sanctum. [*< AS. denn.*]

de-ni'al, de-ni'al, *n.* The act of denying; contradiction; disavowal; non-compliance.

-de-ni'er, *n.* One who makes denial.
den'i-zen, den'i-zn, *n.* A citizen; inhabitant. [*< L. OF de*, from, *intus*, within, *< in*, in.]

de-nom'i-nate, de-nom'i-nēt. **I. v.** [*-NA-TED'*; *-NA'TING*]. To give a name to; call; name. **II.** de-nom'i-net or -nēt, *a.* *Arith.* Made up of units of a designated kind; concrete. [*< L. denominatus*, pp., *< de*, from, + *nomen*, name.]—**de-nom'i-na-tive**, *a.* That gives or constitutes a name; appellative.—**de-nom'i-na'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which names. **2.** That term of a fraction which expresses the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided.

de-nom'i-na'tion, de-nom'i-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of naming. **2.** A name; epithet; appellation. **3.** A body of Christians having a distinguishing name; sect. **4.** *Arith.* A class of units of one kind and name.

-de-nom'i-na'tion-al, *a.*
de-note', de-nōt', *vt.* [*DE-NO'TED'*; *DE-NO'TING*]. To represent; signify; serve as a sign of; indicate; designate; show. [*< L. denoto*, *< de*, down, + *noto*, mark, *< nota*, mark.]

-de-no'ta-bl(e), *a.*—**de'no'ta'tion**, *n.*

de-noue'ment, dē-nū'mān, *n.* The catastrophe of a play or novel; issue; outcome. [*F.*, *< dé*, from, + *nouer*, tie.]—**de-nouement**.

de-nounce', de-nauns', *vt.* [*DE-NOUNCED'*; *DE-NOUN'CING*]. **1.** To attack as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium; stigmatize; arraign. **2.** To inform against; accuse. **3.** To threaten; announce threateningly, as evil or vengeance; menace. [*< L. OF de*, down, + *nuntio*, announce.]—**de-nounce'ment**, *n.*

de no'vo, dī or dē nō'vō. From the beginning; anew. [*L.*]

dense, dens, *a.* [*DEN'SER*; *DEN'SEST*]. **1.** Having its parts crowded closely together; compact in structure; thick; close. **2.** Hard to penetrate; obtuse; stupid; dull. [*< L. densus*, thick.]—**-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.—**den-si-ty**, den'si-ti, *n.* **1.** Denseness; compactness. **2.** The mass or quantity of matter of a substance per unit of its volume.*

dent', dent, *vt.* To make a dent in; indent.
dent, *n.* A small depression made by striking

or pressing; indentation. [Var. of *DINT*.]
den'tal, den'tal, *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry. **II. n.** A sound, as that of *d, t*, or *n*, produced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; also, a letter representing such sound. [*< L. den(t)-s*, tooth.]—**den'tate**, den'tet or -tēt, *a.* Having teeth or tooth-like processes. **-ly**, *adv.*

-den'ti-frice, den'ti-fris, *n.* A preparation for cleaning the teeth.—**den'tin**, *n.* The hard, calcified substance forming the body of a tooth; ivory. **den'tinet**.—**den'tist**, *n.* One who operates on the teeth.—**den'tist-ry**, *n.* Dental surgery.—**den-ti'tion**, den-tish'un, *n.* **1.** The process or period of cutting the teeth; teething. **2. Zool.** The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to an animal.

de-nude', de-nūd', *vt.* [*DE-NU'DED'*; *DE-NU'DING*]. To strip the covering from; make naked. [*< L. de*, from, + *nudus*, bare.]—**den'u-da'tion**, *n.* The act of denuding, or the state of being denuded.

de-nun'ci-a'tion, de-nun'si-ē'shun, *n.* The act of denouncing; arraignment; accusation; menace. [*< L. denuncio*; see *DENOUNCE*.]

-de-nun'ci-a-to-ry, *a.* Containing denunciation; threatening. **de-nun'ci-a-tiv(e)**.

de-ny', de-nōi', *v.* [*DE-NIED'*, -noid'; *DE-NY'ING*]. **I. t.** **1.** To declare to be untrue. **2.** To refuse to give, acknowledge, or permit; withhold; disown; forbid. **II. i.** To answer in the negative; say "no"; declare anything to be untrue. [*< L. F de*, *DE*, + *nego*, deny.]

de-o'dor-ize or **-ise**, dī-ō'dqr-aiz, *vt.* [*-IZED*, -ISED; *-I'ZING*, -I'SING]. To modify or destroy the odor of, as by disinfectants.—**de-o'dor-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**de-o'dor-i'zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

de-ox'i-dize, {dī-ox'i-dāiz, *vt.* To remove
de-ox'i-dise, {oxygen from; reduce from
the state of an oxid. **de-ox'i-dize**†.—**de-ox'i-di-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* **de-ox'i-da'tion**†.

de-part', de-pārt', *vi.* **1.** To go away; withdraw: followed by *from*. **2.** To deviate; differ; vary: followed by *from*. **3.** To leave this life; die; also transitively, to depart this life. [*< L. OF dispartio*, part, *< dis*, dis-, + *pars*, part.]—**de-part'ment**, *n.* **1.** A distinct part; a division, as of an organization. **2.** A subdivision of territory, as for military purposes.—**de'part-men'tal**, *a.*—**de-par'ture**, de-pār'chur or -tūr, *n.* **1.** The act of departing; deviation; death. **2. Naut.** The distance a vessel has gone east or west of a given meridian.

de-pend', de-pend', *vi.* **1.** To have full reliance; trust; rely. **2.** To be conditional or contingent. **3.** To be obliged to rely, as for support; be dependent. **4.** To hang. [*< L. de*, down, + *pendeo*, hang.]

de-pend'ent, de-pend'ent, *a.* **I. a.** **1.** Depending upon something exterior; subordinate; contingent; needy. **2.** Hanging down; pend-ent. **II. n.** **1.** One who looks to another for support or favor; a retainer. **2.** A consequence; corollary. **de-pend'ant**. **-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pend'ence**, *n.* **1.** The act or relation of depending, or the state of being depend-ent; hence, reliance; trust. **2.** Subordination. **3.** That on which one relies. **de-pend'ance**†.—**de-pend'ent-cy**, *n.* [*-CI-ESZ*, *pl.*] **1.** That which is dependent. **2.** A subject or tributary state. **3.** Dependence. **de-pend'an-cy**†.

fū'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

de-pict', de-pict', *vt.* To portray or picture; describe or represent vividly. [*< L. de, down, + pingo, paint.*] **de-pic-ture'**.

de-plete', de-plit', *vt.* [*-PLE-TED'; -PLE/TING.*] To reduce, lessen, or exhaust, as the quantity of blood in the veins; empty. [*< L. de, from, + pleo, fill.*] **de-ple-tion**, *n.* The act of depleting, or the state of being depleted. **de-ple-tiv** (*e, de-pli'tiv, a.* Inducing, or tending to induce, depletion. **de-ple-to-ry**†.

de-plore', de-plór', *vt.* [*DE-PLORED'; DE-PLO-RING.*] To feel or express deep regret or concern for; lament. [*< L. de- intens. + ploro, wail.*] **de-plor-a-ble** (*e, a.* Lamentable; pitiable. **de-plor-a-bil-i-ty**, *n.* **de-plor-a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ploy', de-plei', *vt. & vi. Mil.* To spread out in line of battle, as troops. [*< F. déployer, < LL. displico, display.*]

de-po-nent, de-po'nent. **I. a.** Laying down; passive in form, but active in meaning, as certain Latin verbs. **II. n. 1. Gram.** A deponent verb. **2. Law.** One who deposes; a person who gives written testimony.

de-pop'u-late, de-pop'yul-ét, *vt.* [*-LA'TED'; -LA'TING.*] To remove the inhabitants from; unpeopled. [*< L. de, thoroughly, + populus, lay waste.*] **de-pop'u-la-tion**, *n.* The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated. **de-pop'u-la'tor**, *n.*

de-port', de-pórt', *vt. 1.* To carry away; transport; banish. **2. To behave or conduct (oneself). [*< L. de, from, + porto, carry.*]**

de-ports-tion, *n.* Transportation.

de-port-ment, de-pórt'ment, *n.* Conduct or behavior; demeanor; bearing.

de-pose', de-póz', *v.* [*DE-POSED'; DE-PO-SING.*] **I. t. 1.** To deprive of official rank; remove; degrade. **2.** To bear witness to; state on oath. **II. i. t.** To give testimony; make a deposition. [*< F. déposer, < de-, from, + poser, place.*] **de-pos'it**, de-pe-z'it. **I. a. vt. & vi.** To place, as for safe-keeping; lay down; cause to settle or adhere, as sediment; form or make a deposit. **II. n. 1.** The act of depositing, or that which is or has been deposited or precipitated; sediment; money or personal property deposited, as in a bank for safe-keeping, or as a security. **2.** The act of depositing, or the state of being deposited. [*< L. depono, < de, down, + pono, place, lay.*]

de-pos'i-ta-ry, de-pe-z'i-tə-rí, *n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] **1.** A person entrusted with anything for safe-keeping; a trustee. **2.** A depository.

dep'o-si'tion, dep'o-zish'un, *n. 1.* The act of depositing; a deposit; accumulation. **2. Law.** The written testimony of a sworn witness. **3.** The act of depositing, as from office.

de-pos'i-tor, de-pe-z'i-tə-r, *n.* One who makes a deposit. [*LL.*]

de-pos'i-to-ry, de-pe-z'i-to-rí, *n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] A place where anything is deposited.

de-pot, dí'pót or dep-5'. *n. 1.* A warehouse or storehouse. **2.** [*U. S.*] A railroad station. [*< F. dépôt, < L. depositum; see DEPOSIT, n.*]

de-prave', de-prév', *vt.* [*DE-PRAVED'; DE-PR-AVING.*] To render bad or worse, especially in morals; corrupt; vitiate. [*< L. de, thoroughly, + pravus, crooked, depraved.*] **dep'-ra-va'tion**, dep'tra-vé'shun, *n.* The act of

depraving, or the state of being depraved or deteriorated. **de-prav'i-ty**, de-prav'i-tí, *n.* The state of being depraved; wickedness.

dep're-cate, dep're-két, *vt.* [*-CA'TED'; -CA-TING.*] **1.** To beg or plead earnestly against. **2.** To desire or pray for deliverance from, as threatened evil. [*< L. de, from, + precor, pray.*] **dep're-ca'ting-ly**, *adv.* **dep'-re-ca'tion**, *n.* **dep're-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Characterized by entreaty or protest against something; deprecating. **dep're-ca-tive**.

de-pre'ci-ate, de-pri'shi-ét, *v.* [*-A'TED'; -A'TING.*] **I. t. 1.** To lessen the worth of; lower the price or rate of. **2.** To underrate; disparage. **II. i. t.** To sink in estimation, price, or value; become of less worth. [*< L. de, down, + pretium, price.*] **de-pre'ci-a'tion**, *n.* The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated. **de-pre'ci-a-tive** (*e, a.* Tending to depreciate. **-ly**, *adv.* **de-pre'ci-a'tor**, *n.* **de-pre'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.*

dep're-date, dep're-dét, *vt. & vi.* [*-DA'TED'; -DA'TING.*] To prey upon; lay waste; despoil; pillage; plunder. [*< L. de, thoroughly, + præda, prey.*] **dep'-re-da'tion**, *n.* A plundering; robbery. **dep'-re-da'tor**, *n.* A robber. **dep'-re-da'to-ry**, *a.* Plundering.

de-press', de-pres', *vt. 1.* To press or push down; lower. **2.** To force or keep down the activity or the price of. **3.** To dispirit; sadden. **4.** To humble; degrade. [*< L. of depressus, pp. of deprimo, < de, down, + premo, press.*] **de-pres'sion**, *n. 1.* The act of depressing, or the state of being depressed; low spirits or vitality; dejection; melancholy. **2.** That which is depressed; a low or hollow place. **de-press'ive** (*a.* Tending to or causing depression. **de-press'or**, *n.* One who or that which depresses; a depressing muscle or instrument.

de-priv', de-priv', *vt.* [*DE-PRIVED'; DE-PRIVING.*] **1.** To take something away from; dispossess; divest; with *of* before the object taken away. **2.** To keep from acquiring, using, or enjoying something; debar; depose. [*< L. of de, thoroughly, + privo, deprive.*] **dep'-ri-va'tion**, dep'ri-vé'shun, *n.* The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived.

depth, depth, *n. 1.* The state or degree of being deep; extent or distance downward, inward, or backward. **2.** A deep place; the innermost part. **3.** Profundity or extremity of thought or feeling; utmost extent; immensity; extremity. **4.** The quality of being dark in shade, or rich and deep in color or tone. [*ME. depth, < dep, < AS. deop, deep.*]

de-pute', de-piút', *vt.* [*DE-PUTED'; DE-PU'TING.*] To appoint as an agent, deputy, or delegation; send with authority. [*< L. deputo, cut off, select, < de, from, + puto, prune.*]

dep'-u-ta'tion, dep'yú-té'shun, *n. 1.* A person or persons acting for another or others; a delegation. **2.** The act of deputing, or the state of being deputed. **dep'-u-tize**, dep'yú-talz, *v.* [*-TIZED'; -TIZING.*] [*U. S.*] To depute. **dep'-u-ty**, dep'yú-tí, *n.* [*-TI-ES', pl.*] A person delegated or appointed to act for another or others; a representative; subordinate; agent.

de-rail', dí-rél', *vt.* To run off from the rails, as a car or train. **de-rail'ment**, *n.*

de-range', de-rénj', *vt.* [*DE-RANGED'; DE-RAN'GING.*] To disarrange; disorder; craze. [*< F. déranger, < dé-, dis-, and see RANGE, v.*] **de-range'd**, *pa.* Insane. **de-range'-**

ment, *n.* **1.** The act of deranging, or state of being deranged. **2.** Insanity.

der'e-lict, der'e-lict. **I. a. 1.** Neglectful of obligation; unfaithful; remiss. **2.** Deserted or abandoned. **II. n.** That which is deserted or abandoned, especially a deserted wreck at sea. [*L. derelictus*, pp., < *de*, thoroughly, + *relinquo*, RELINQUISH.] — **der'e-lic'tion**, der'e-lic'shun, *n.* **1.** Neglect or wilful omission; failure in duty. **2.** Voluntary abandonment of a charge or property.

de-ride', de-raid', *vt.* [DE-RI'DED'; DE-RI'DING.] To treat with scornful mirth; ridicule. [*L. de-intens. + rideo*, laugh.] — **de-ri'der**, *n.* — **de-ri'ding-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ri'sion**, der-iz'hun, *n.* **1.** The act of deriding; ridicule; mockery; scornful laughter. **2.** An object of ridicule or scorn. — **de-ri'siv(e)**, de-ral'siv, *a.* Expressive of or characterized by derision; mocking. — **de-ri'so-ry**, -ly, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

de-rive', de-ralv', *vt.* [DE-RIVED'; DE-RI'VING.] **1.** To draw or receive, as from a source, principle, or root. **2.** To deduce, as from a premise; draw, as a conclusion. **3.** To trace the derivation of (a word). [*L. derivo*, < *de*, from, + *rivus*, stream.] — **de-ri'va-bl(e)**, de-ral'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being derived. — **der'i-va'tion**, der-i-vé'shun, *n.* The act of deriving, or the condition of being derived. — **de-riv'a-tiv(e)**, de-ral'v-a-tiv. **I. a.** Coming or acquired by derivation; of or pertaining to derivation or evolution; derived. **II. n.** That which is derived; any word or thing derived from another.

der'o-gate, der'o-gét, *vi.* [-GA'TED'; -GA'TING.] To take away or withdraw something; detract: used with *from*. [*L. de*, from, + *rogo*, propose a law.] — **der'o-ga'tion**, *n.* The act of derogating; deduction; disparagement. — **de-rog'a-to-ry**, *a.* Lessening in good repute; detracting from estimation; disparaging. — **de-rog'a-tiv(e)**, *et.*

der'rick, der'ic, *n.* An apparatus, as a mast with a hinged boom, for hoisting and swinging into place heavy weights. [*Derrick* (a London hangman of the 17th century).]

der'vish, der'vish, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan mendicant friar; a fakir. **2.** A member of certain fanatical tribes of upper Egypt. [Turk.] **der'vise'**.

des-cant', des-cant', *vi.* To discourse at length; hold forth: with *on* or *upon*. [*L. LL. discanto*, < *L. dis-*, apart, + *canto*, sing.]

des'cant, des'cant, *n.* The act of descanting; a series of remarks; a varied melody or song.

de-scend', de-send', *v.* **I. t.** To pass from the upper to the lower part of; go down. **II. i.** **1.** To move from a higher to a lower point; go downward in any sense; fall. **2.** To pass down, as from generation to generation; be sprung or derived: with *from*, formerly *of*. [*L. de*, down, + *scando*, climb.] — **de-scend'ant**, *n.* One who is descended lineally from another. — **de-scend'ent**, — **de-scend'ent**, *a.* **1.** Proceeding downward; descending. **2.** Issuing by descent, as from an ancestor. — **de-scend'-ant**, — **de-scend'i-bl(e)** or **-a-bl(e)**, *a.* **1.** That may be descended. **2.** That may pass by descent; inheritable. — **de-scen'sion**, *n.* Descent; declension. — **de-scen't**, *n.* **1.** The act of descending; decline; deterioration; fall. **2.** A descending way; declivity; slope. **3.** Lineage; birth; extraction. **4.** Descendants; issue. **5.** A hostile visitation; invasion.

de-scribe', de-scrib', *v.* [DE-SCRIBED'; DE-SCRIB'ING.] **I. t.** To give the characteristics of; represent; delineate; outline. **II. i.** **1.** To give or make a description. **2.** To serve as the object of description. [*L. de*, fully, + *scribo*, write.] — **de-scri'ba-bl(e)**, *a.* — **de-scrib'er**, *n.* — **de-scrip'tion**, de-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of describing; a portrayal or explanation; a drawing or tracing. **2.** A sort; kind. — **de-scrip'tiv(e)**, *a.* Characterized by or containing description; serving to describe. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

de-scry', de-scri', *vt.* [DE-SCRIED'; -scaid'; DE-SCRY'ING.] To discover with the eye; discern; detect. [*OF. des-*, DIS-, + *crier*, CRY.]

des'e-crate, des'e-crét, *vt.* [-CRA'TED'; -CRA'TING.] To divert from a sacred to a common use; profane. [*DE-* + *L. sacro*, make sacred.] — **des'e-cra'ter**, *n.* — **des'e-cra'tor**, — **des'e-cra'tion**, *n.* Profanation.

de-sert', de-zert', *v.* **I. t.** To depart from or leave unwarrantably; forsake; abandon. **II. i.** To forsake a post or service without leave. [*L. desero*, < *de*, from, + *sero*, join.]

— **de-sert'er**, *n.* One who forsakes a service, duty, party, or friends; an absconding soldier or sailor. — **de-ser'tion**, de-zer'shun, *n.* The act of deserting. [*ren*; waste.]

des'ert, dez'ert, *a.* Of or like a desert; bar-des'ert', *n.* *Geog.* A region without vegetation, rainless, and uninhabitable.

de-sert', de-zert', *n.* **1.** The state of deserving reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved: often in the plural. [*OF. deserte*, < *deservir*, DESERVE.]

de-serve', de-zerv', *vt.* [DE-SERV(E)D'; DE-SERV'ING.] **I. t.** To be entitled to or worthy of, by either merit or demerit. **II. i.** To be worthy or deserving. [*L. deservio*, serve devotedly, < *de-intens. + servio*, SERVE.]

— **de-serve'd-ly**, *adv.* According to desert; justly. — **de-serv'ing**, *a.* **pa.** Worthy; meritorious. **II. n.** The act of deserving. — **-ly**, *adv.*

des'ha-bille', *n.* Same as DISHABILLE.

des'ic-cate, des'i-két, *v.* [-CA'TED'; -CA'TING.] **I. t.** To exhaust or remove the moisture from; dry thoroughly, as for preserving. **II. i.** To become dry. [*L. de*, thoroughly, + *siccus*, dry.] — **des'ic-ca'tion**, *n.* — **des'ic-ca-tiv(e)**, *a.* **I. a.** Drying. — **des'ic-ca-to-ry**, *n.* **II. n.** A drying application. — **des'ic-ca'tor**, *n.* One who or that which desiccates.

de-sid'er-ate, de-sid'er-ét, *vt.* [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] To feel desire or need for; be in want of; miss. [*L. desideratus*, pp. of *desidero*; see DESIRE, *v.*] — **de-sid'er-a-tiv(e)**, *a.* **I. a.** Having, implying, or expressing desire. **II. n.** **1.** A desideratum. **2.** *Gram.* A derivative verb expressing desire.

de-sid'e-ra'tum, de-sid'e-ré'tum or -rétum, *n.* [-RA'TA, pl.] Something not possessed, but needed or regarded as desirable. [*L.*]

de-sign', de-zain', *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To plan; project; invent. **2.** To draw; delineate; sketch in outline. **3.** To purpose; intend. **4.** To plan or contrive for a purpose. **II. i.** To form designs or plans; contrive; act as a designer. [*L. de*, fully, + *signum*, mark.] — **de-sign'ed-ly**, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally. — **de-sign'er**, *n.* **1.** One who forms designs; a contriver; schemer. **2.** One who invents and prepares decorative or artistic designs. — **de-sign'ing**, *pa.* Artful; scheming.

fūture (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

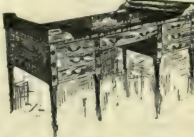
de-sign', de-zain', *n.* 1. A pattern; preliminary sketch. 2. The art of designing; artistic invention. 3. A fixed purpose or intention; scheme; plot. 4. The adaptation of means to an end; plan; contrivance; also, the object or reason; final purpose.

des'ig-nate, des'ig-nét, *vt.* [-NA'TED^a; -NA'TING.] 1. To indicate by some mark, sign, or name, etc. 2. To name; identify by name. 3. To select or appoint for a specific purpose.—**des'ig-na'tion**, *n.* The act of designating; a distinctive mark, name, or title.—**des'ig-na-tive** (e, a), *a.* Serving to designate. **des'ig-na-to-ry**—**des'ig-na'tor**, *n.*

de-sire', de-zair', *I. vt.* [DE-SIRED^a; DESIR'ING.] 1. To wish or long for; covet; crave. 2. To ask; pray for; request. 3. To regret; miss. **II. n.** 1. An earnest wishing for something; longing; craving; yearning. 2. A request; wish; prayer. 3. An object desired. 4. Appetite; passion. [*< L. ^F de, from, + sidus (sider), star.*]—**de-sir'a-ble** (e, a), *a.* Worthy or likely to be desired; worth having.—**de-sir'a-bil'i-ty**, **de-sir'a-ble-ness**, **de-sir'a-bly**, *adv.*—**de-sir'ous**, *a.* Having desire; experiencing a wish or craving. **-ly**, *adv.*

de-sist', de-sist', *vi.* To cease from action; forbear; stop: often followed by *from*. [*< L. de, down, + sisto, set, caus. of sto, stand.*]

desk, desk, *n.* 1. A table or case specially adapted for writing or studying. 2. A stand for public reading or preaching; pulpit. [*< F. disque, < L. discus, disk.*]



Desk used by Washington.

des'o-late, *I. des'o-lét, vt.* [-LA'TED^a; -LA'TING.] To lay waste; make desolate, sorrowful, gloomy, or forlorn. **II. des'o-lét or -lét, a.** 1. Destitute of inhabitants, dwellings, etc.; laid waste; deserted; abandoned. 2. Without friends; forlorn; sorrowful; afflicted; lonely. [*< L. de, entirely, + solus, alone.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**des'o-la'ter**, *n.* **des'o-la'tort**—**des'o-la'tion**, *n.* 1. The state or condition of being desolate; loneliness; dreariness; sadness; affliction. 2. A desolate region; a waste. 3. The act of making desolate; devastation.

de-spair', de-spär', *I. vi.* To abandon all hope; be or become hopeless: often with *of*. **II. n.** 1. Utter hopelessness and discouragement. 2. That which causes despair or which is despair of. [*< L. despero, < de, from, + spes, hope.*]—**de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des-patch', des-pach', *I. vt.* 1. To send off to a destination; especially, to send swiftly. 2. To do promptly; execute; accomplish. 3. To kill summarily. **II. n.** 1. The act of despatching. 2. A message sent with haste, as by telegraph. 3. The prompt completion of work; expedition; speed. 4. A swift conveyance, or system of conveyance. [*< OF. des-pechier, < L. dis-priv. + pedica, trap.*]

des'per-a'do, des'per-é'do or -á'do, *n.* [-DOES^a or -DOES^a, *pl.*] A man of desperate character and deeds; a ruffian. [*Sp.*]

des'per-ate, des'per-et or -ét, *a.* 1. With-

out care for danger; reckless, as from despair. 2. Resorted to in a last extremity; hazardous; reckless; furious. 3. Regarded as irremediable; despaired of. [*< L. desperatus, pp. of despero, DESPAIR.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**des'per-na'tion**, *n.* The state of being desperate; the recklessness of despair; blind fury.

des'pi-ca-ble (e, des'pi-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, despised; contemptible; mean; vile. [*< L. ^{UL} despicio; see DESPISE.*]—**des'pi-ca-ble-i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being despicable. **des'pi-ca-bl(e)-ness**, **des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

de-spise', de-spaiz', *vt.* [DE-SPISED^a; DESPI'SING.] To regard as contemptible; disdain; scorn. [*< L. ^{OF} despicio, < de, down, + specio, look at.*]—**de-spi'sa-ble** (e, a).

de-spite', de-spit', *I. n.* Extreme aversion; spite; malice; disdain with defiance. **II. prep. In spite of; notwithstanding. [*< OF. despit, < L. despectus, pp. of despicio, DESPISE.*]—**de-spite'ful**, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.***

de-spoil', de-spoil', *vt.* To strip or deprive of something by or as by force; plunder: with *of*. [*< L. de-intens. + spoliū, spoil.*]

—**de-spoil'er**, *n.*—**de-spo'li-a'tion**, *n.* **des-pond'**, des-pond', *vi.* To lose spirit, courage, or hope; be depressed or cast down. [*< L. de, from, + spondeo, promise.*]

des-pond'ent, des-pond'ent, *a.* Dejected in spirit; disheartened. **-ly**, *adv.*—**des-pond'en-ey**, *n.* **des-pond'ency**.

des'pot, des'pet, *n.* An absolute monarch; autocrat; a hard master; tyrant. [*OF., < Gr. despotes, master.*]—**des-pot'ic**, *a.* Of or like a despot or despotism; tyrannical.—**des'potism**, des'pet-izm, *n.* 1. Absolute power; autocracy. 2. Any tyrannical control.

des-sert', dez-zert', *n.* A service of sweetmeats, etc., at the close of a repast. [*F.*]

des'ti-na'tion, des'ti-né'shun, *n.* 1. A predetermined end; point to which a journey is directed; goal. 2. A destining; appointment.

des'tine, des'tin, *vt.* [DES'TINED^a; DES'TINING.] To design for or appoint to a distinct purpose or end; foreordain. [*< L. de-intens. + sto, stand.*]

des'ti-ny, des'ti-ni, *n.* [-NIES^a, *pl.*] 1. That to which any person or thing is destined; fortune; doom. 2. Inevitable necessity; divine decree; fate.

des'ti-tute, des'ti-tüt, *a.* 1. Not having or possessing; entirely lacking: with *of*. 2. Being in want; extremely poor. [*< L. de, down, + statuo, put.*]—**des'ti-tu'tion**, *n.*

des-troy', des-trol', *vt.* To bring to ruin; overthrow; demolish; ruin; kill. [*< L. ^{OF} de, from, + struo, build.*]—**des-troy'er**, *n.*

de-struc'tion, de-struc'shun, *n.* 1. The act of destroying, or state of being destroyed; demolition; ruin. 2. That which destroys.—**de-struc'ti-ble** (e, a), *a.* Liable to destruction.—**de-struc'tive** (e, a), *a.* Tending or fitted to destroy; causing destruction; pernicious; ruinous.

des'ue-tude, des'ue-tüd, *n.* Disuse. [*< L. desuetudo, < de, from, + sueo, be used.*]

des'ul-to-ry, des'ul-to-ri, *a.* Passing abruptly and irregularly from one thing to another; starting suddenly; fitful; changeable; unmethodical. [*< L. de, down, + salio, leap.*]

pupū, ʊsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ĭ, î (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

de-tach', de-tach', *vt.* To disconnect; sever; separate; part. [*< F. détacher, < dé-, from, + Bret. tach, nail.*]—**de-tach'ment**, *n.* **1.** A detaching; separation. **2.** Something detached, as a body of troops for special service.

de-tail', de-tél', *v.* **1.** To report or narrate minutely. **2.** To select for special service. **II. n.** **1.** A separately considered particular or item; minor part; accessory. **2.** A minute narrative. **3. Mil.** A small detachment assigned to some subordinate service. [*< F. détailler, < dé-, apart, + tailler, cut.*]—**de-tain'**, de-tên', *vt.* To restrain; stop; withhold; keep back. [*< L. detineo, < de, from, + teneo, hold.*]

de-tect'^d, de-tect', *vt.* To discover something hidden or recondite; find out; determine; expose; disclose. [*< L. de, from, + tego, cover.*]—**de-tect'ion**, *n.* The act of detecting; discovery.—**de-tect'ive** (*e*), *a.* Skilled in or fitted for detection; employed to detect; belonging to detectives. **II. n.** One employed to ferret out crime and capture criminals.

de-ten'tion, de-ten'shun, *n.* The act of detaining, or the state of being detained; restraint; delay. [*< L. F. detineo; see DETAIN.*]

de-ter', de-ter', *vt.* [*DE-TERRED'; DE-TER-RING.*] To prevent or restrain, as by fear. [*< L. de, from, + terreo, frighten.*]

de-ter'gent, de-ter'jent, *a.* Cleansing; purging. **II. n.** A cleansing medicine, as for wounds, etc. [*< L. de, from, + tergeo, wipe.*]—**de-te'ri-o-rate**, de-ti'ri-o-rét, *vt. & vi.* [*-RA-TED'; -RA'TING.*] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate. [*< L. L. deterior, worse, < de, down.*]—**de-te'ri-o-ra'tion**, *n.*

de-ter'min-ate, de-ter'min-ét or -ét, *a.* Definitely limited or fixed. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

de-ter'mi-na'tion, de-ter'mi-né'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of determining; a firm resolve. **2.** The quality of being earnest and decided; firmness. **3.** Authoritative opinion or conclusion. **de-ter'min(e)**, de-ter'min, *v.* [*-MIN(E)D'; -MIN-ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To resolve; decide. **2.** To fix; settle; decree. **3.** To limit; terminate; end. **II. i.** **1.** To come to a decision; resolve; with *on*. **2.** To come to an end. [*< L. de, completely, + termino, TERMINATE.*]—**de-ter'mined**, *pa.* Resolute; settled; determinate.

de-test'^d, de-test', *vt.* To hold worthy of execration; dislike or hate with intensity; abhor. [*< L. detestor, denounce, < de-intens, + testis, witness.*]—**de-test'a-ble** (*e*), **de-test'a-bly**, *adv.*—**det'es-ta'tion**, *n.* Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence.

de-throne', de-thrôn', *vt.* [*DE-THRONED'; DE-THRON'ING.*] To remove from the throne; depose. [*< L. de, from, + thronus, THRONE.*]

de-throne'ment, *n.*
det'o-nate, det'o-nét, *vt. & vi.* [*-NA'TED'; -NA'TING.*] To explode with a sudden loud report. [*< L. de-intens, + tonno, thunder.*]—**det'o-na'tion**, *n.* A report or explosion.

dé'tour', dé'tür', *n.* A roundabout way. [*< F. détour, < dé-, dis-, + tourner, TURN.*]

de-tract'^d, de-tract', *v.* **I. t.** To take or draw away; withdraw so as to lessen value or estimation. **II. i.** To lessen, as reputation or credit; disparage: commonly with *from*. [*< L. F. detracto, freq. of detraho, < de, from, + traho,*

draw.]—**de-trac'tion**, *n.* The act of detracting; slander; defamation.—**de-tract'or** or **-tr**, *n.* A defamer; slanderer.

det'ri-ment, det'ri-mnt, *n.* **1.** Something that impairs or injures, or causes damage or loss. **2.** Injury or loss. [*< L. detrimentum, damage, loss.*]—**det'ri-men'tal**, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

de trop, de trô. Too much; not wanted: said of a person whose company is inconvenient. [*F.*]

deuce', diûs, *n.* Two; a card, or side of a die, having two spots. [*< F. deux, < L. duo, two.*]

deuce'², *n.* The devil. [*< L. OF deus, god.*]

dev'as-tate, dev'as-tét, *vt.* [*-TA'TED'; -TA'TING.*] To lay waste, as by war, fire, flood, etc.; destroy; ravage. [*< L. de, thoroughly, + vastus, waste.*]—**dev'as-ta'tion**, *n.*

de-vel'op', de-vel'op, *v.* **I. t.** To uncover or unfold; bring to light or to completion by degrees; increase. **II. i.** **1.** To advance by stages from a lower to a higher state. **2.** To come to light gradually; disclose itself. [*< F. développer, unfold.*]—**de-vel'op-ment**, *n.* Gradual evolution or completion.

de-vest'^d, de-vest', *v.* **I. t.** To deprive; alienate. **II. i.** To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate. [*< L. de, from, + vestis, dress.*]

de'vi-ate, di'vi-ét, *vi.* [*-A'TED'; -A'TING.*] **1.** To turn aside; wander; diverge. **2.** To differ. [*< L. L. devius; see DEVIOUS.*]

de'vi-a'tion, *n.* The act of deviating, or its result; variation or deflection; error; sin.

de-vice', de-vois', *n.* **1.** A contrivance; design; pattern; heraldic emblem or motto. **2.** A plan; artifice; stratagem; plot. [*< L. F. divisius, pp. of dividio, DIVIDE.*]

devil, devl, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; demon; Satan. **2.** A wicked or malignant person; wretched fellow. **3. Mech.** One of various machines. **4.** A printers' apprentice. **5.** A dish of highly seasoned food. [*< AS. deifol, diöbal, < Gr. diabolos, slanderer.*]

de-vil'fish', *n.* One of various large marine animals of ugly appearance, as an octopus.—**de-vil'ish**, *a.* Having the qualities of the devil; diabolical; malicious. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**—**de-vil'try**, *n.* Wanton and malicious mischief, or the spirit inciting to it.

de'vi-ous, di'vi-us, *a.* Winding or leading away from a straight or right course; rambling. [*< L. devius, < de, from, + via, way.*]

-ly, adv. -ness, n.

de-vise', de-voiz', *v.* [*DE-VISED'; DE-VI-SING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To invent; contrive; scheme.

2. Law. To transmit (real estate) by will. **II. i.** To form plans or schemes; contrive; construct. [*< F. deviser, < L. divisius; see DEVICE.*]—**de'vi-see'**, *n.* The person to whom a devise is made.—**de-vi'ser**, *n.* One who contrives.—**de-vi'sor**, *n.* One who gives by will.

de-vise', de-voiz' or de-vois', *n. Law.* **1.** A gift of lands by will. **2.** The act of bequeathing lands. **3.** A will, or clause of a will, conveying real estate.

de-void', de-void', *a.* Not possessing; destitute: with *of*. [*< OF. desvoidier, empty out.*]

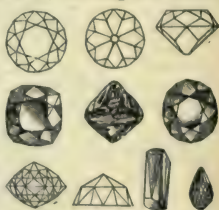
de-voir', de-vvür', *n.* Service or duty; respectful attention. [*F., < L. debeo, owe.*]

de-volve', de-velv', *v.* [*DE-VOLV(E)D'; DE-VOLV'ING.*] **I. t.** To deliver over, as to a successor; transmit. **II. i.** To pass from a possessor to his successor or substitute: with *to*,

on, or upon. [*< L. de, down, + volvo, roll.*]
de-vote', de-vōt', *vt.* [DE-VO'TED'; DE-VO'TING.] **1.** To give or surrender completely; set apart; dedicate; consecrate. **2.** To doom; curse; execrate. [*< L. devotus, < de, from, + voveo, vow.*] —**de-vo'ted**, de-vō'ted, *pa.* **1.** Feeling or showing devotion; ardent; zealous; devout. **2.** Set apart as by a vow; consecrated; also, doomed. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.** —**dev'o-tee'**, dev'o-tī', *n.* One zealously devoted, especially to religious observances; a votary; zealot.
de-vo'tion, de-vō'shun, *n.* **1.** The state of being devoted, as to religious faith or duty; devoutness; zeal; ardor. **2.** An act of worship; prayer; usually in the plural. **3.** The act of devoting. — **de-vo'tional, a.** Of or pertaining to devotion; devout.
de-vour', de-vaur', *vt.* To eat up greedily; consume; destroy; waste. [*< L. de, thoroughly, + voro, devour.*]
de-vout', de-vaut', *a.* **1.** Earnestly religious; containing or expressing devotion; pious; reverent. **2.** Warmly devoted; heartfelt; sincere. [*< OF. devout, F. dévot, < L. devotus; see DEVOTE.*] —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**
dew, diū, *I. vt.* To wet with or as with dew; bedew. **II. n.** **1.** Moisture condensed from the atmosphere in small drops upon the upper surface of plants. **2.** Anything moist, gentle, or refreshing as dew. [*< AS. deāw.*] —**dew's claw', n.** A rudimentary toe or hoof in dogs or cattle. — **dew-clawed, a.** — **dew'drop', n.** A drop of dew. — **dew'lap', n.** The pendulous skin under the throat of cattle. — **dew'y**, diū'y, *a.* Moist, as with dew; of, like, or yielding dew.
dex'ter, dex'ter, *a.* **1.** Right-hand; right: in heraldry, on the wearer's right, and hence the spectator's left. **2.** Favorable; propitious. [*L., right.*] — **dex-ter'i-ty**, dex-ter'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Readiness and skill in using the hands; expertness. **2.** Mental quickness, adroitness, or skill. — **dex'tral, a.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right side; right-hand. — **dex'ter-ous**, dex'trous, *a.* Characterized by dexterity; skillful or adroit; expert; handy; clever; artful. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**
di-1, prefix. Two; twofold; double; twice; doubly. [*< L. di-, < Gr. di-, < dis, doubly, < dyo, two.*]
di-2, prefix. Form of DIS- before *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v*: used to indicate separation.
di-3, prefix. Form of DIA- before a vowel.
dia-, prefix. Through; thoroughly. [*< L. dia-, < Gr. dia-, < dia, through, during, etc., < dyo, two.*]
di'a-bol'ic, } dai'a-bel'ic, -al, *a.* Of, per-
di'a-bol'ic-al, } taining to, or like the devil;
satanic; infernal. [*< Gr. diabōlikos, < dia-bolos; see DEVIL.*] — **di'a-bol'ic-al-ly, adv.** —
di'a-bol'ic-al-ness, n.
di-ac'o-nal, di-ac'o-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a deacon or the diaconate. [*< LL. diaconus, deacon.*] — **di-ac'o-nate, n.** The office of a deacon; deacons collectively.
di'a-crit'ic, dai'a-crit'ic, *I. a.* Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive.
di'a-crit'ic-al, *II.* Head with Diadem. *n.* A diacritical mark, point, or sign attached to a letter. [*< Gr. dia, between, + krinō, distinguish.*]



di'a-dem, dai'a-dem, *n.* A crown; regal power; sovereignty. See *illus.* in preceding column. [*< Gr. diadēma, < dia, through, + deō, bind.*]
di-er'e-sis, di'æ-ret'ic. Same as DIERESIS, etc.
di'ag-nose', dai'ag-nōs' or di'ag-nōs', *vt.* [*-NOSED'; -NO'SING.*] *Med.* To make a diagnosis of, as a disease. — **di'ag-no'sis**, dai'or di'ag-nō'sis, *n.* The determination of the distinctive nature of a disease; discrimination between things or conditions of a similar nature. [*< Gr. dia, between, + gignōskō, know.*]
di-ag'o-nal, dai-ag'o-nal. *I. a.* Crossing obliquely; oblique; marked by oblique lines or the like. **II. n.** A straight line or plane passing from one angle, as of a square, to any other angle not adjacent. [*< L. diagonalis, < Gr. dia, through, + gōnia, angle.*] — **di-ag'o-nal-ly, adv.**
di'a-gram, dai'a-gram, *n.* A mechanical plan or outline; a map, or the like. [*< Gr. diagramma, < dia, across, + graphō, write.*]
di'al, dai'al. *I. vt.* [DI'AL-ED or DI'AL-ED; DI'ALING or DI'AL-LING.] To measure or survey with a dial; make dials. **II. n.** Vertical Sun-dial. **1.** A device for indicating time by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style thrown upon a graduated plate; as, a sun-dial. **2.** Any graduated circular plate or face, as of a watch or clock, a mariners' compass, etc. [*< L. diēs, day.*]
di'a-lect, dai'a-lect, *n.* **1.** A provincial mode of speaking a language. **2.** Any given mode or use of language; idiom; style. [*< Gr. dialektos, < dia, between, + legō, speak.*] — **di'a-lec'tic**, *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialect. **di'a-lec'tal**, *2.* Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumentative. **di'a-lec'tic-al**, *II. n.* **1.** Logic in general; often used in the plural. **2.** A specific mode of argument. **3.** Argumentative ability. —**al-ly, adv.** — **di'a-lec-tic'ian, n.** A logician.
di'a-log'ue, dai'a-leg, *n.* A formal conversation or discussion in which two or more speakers are represented as conversing. [*< Gr. dialogos, < dia, between, + legō, speak.*]
di-am'e-ter, dai-am'e-ter, *n.* A line through the center, as of a circle or sphere, terminated at the boundary thereof; the length of such a line. [*< Gr. dia, through, + metron, measure.*] — **di'a-met'ric-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter; coinciding with a diameter. **di-am'e-tral**, *2.* Of or pertaining to the ends of a diameter; directly adverse or opposite, and as far removed as possible. **di'a-met'ric**, — **di'a-met'ric-al-ly, adv.** **1.** In the manner of a diameter. **2.** Irreconcilably.



Forms of Cut Diamonds.

di'a-mond, dai'a-mund, *n.* **1.** A gem of great refractive power, consisting essentially of crystallized carbon. See *illus.* on preceding page. **2.** A figure bounded by four equal straight lines, and having two of the angles acute and two obtuse; a rhomb or lozenge. **3.** *Print.* A size of type next larger than brilliant: 4- or 4½-point.

This line is set in Diamond.

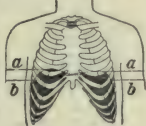
4. A lozenge-shaped spot on a playing-card, or a card so marked. [*< Gr.^F adamas, < a-priv. + damaō, tame.*]

di'a-pa'son, dai'a-pē'sen, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A principal stop in a pipe-organ, characterized by fulness and richness of tone. **2.** Comprehensive or fundamental harmony; accord. [*< Gr. dia, through, + pas, all.*]

di'a-per, dai'a-per, *n.* **1.** A fine figured silken or linen cloth. **2.** An infants' breech-cloth. [*< OF. diapre, < L. iaspis, JASPER.*]

di-aph'a-nous, dai-af'a-nus, *a.* Transparent; translucent; thin or attenuated. [*< Gr. dia, through, + phainō, show.*]

di'a-phragm, dai'a-fram, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* An important muscle used in respiration, situated between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. **mid'-riff.** **2.** Any dividing membrane or partition. [*< Gr. dia, through, + phragmynē, enclose.*] — **di'a-phrag-mat'ic**, *a.*



Diaphragm.

*a, a, height of arch during expiration;
b, b, height of arch during inspiration.*

di'a-ry, dai'a-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] A record of daily events. [*< L. diarium, < dies, day.*]

di'ar-rhe'a, dai'a-rī'a, *n.* Morbidly frequent and fluid evacuation of the bowels. [*< Gr. diarrhōia, < dia, through, + rheō, flow.*] **di'ar-rhe'at**.

di'a-ton'ic, dai'a-ton'ic, *a.* *Mus.* Designating the regular tones of a key (or scale). [*< Gr. dia, through, + teinō, stretch.*]

di'a-tribe, dai'a-traib, *n.* An abusive discourse; invective. [*< Gr. diatribē, wearing away, < dia, through, + tribō, rub.*]

dib'bl(e), dib'l. **I.** *vt.* [*DIB'BL(E)D; DIB'-BLING.*] To dig, plant, or set with a dibble. **II.** *n.* A gardeners' pointed tool for planting seeds, setting slips, etc. [*< DIB, DIP, v.*]

dice, dais, *vt. & vi.* [*DICED²; DI'cing.*] To make with a dice-like pattern; play with dice. **dice**, *n. pl.* [*DIE, dai, sing.*] **1.** Cubes, usually of bone or ivory, marked on each side with black spots, from one to six. **2.** A game played with dice. [*Irreg. pl. of ME. deo; see DIE, n.*]

dice'-box, *n.* A small box, from which dice are thrown. — **di'cer**, *n.* A player of dice.

dick'er, dik'gr, **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*U. S.*] To barter; haggle. **II.** *n.* A petty trade; bargain; deal. [*< L. decuria, division by tens, < decem, ten.*]

dic'tate, dic'tēt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*DIC'TA'TED²; DIC'TA'TING.*] **1.** To declare with authority; command; prescribe. **2.** To communicate orally (something to be written by an amanuensis). **II.** *n.* An authoritative suggestion or prompting; a rule, precept, or maxim; positive order. [*< L. dictatus, pp. of*

dicto, freq. of *dicto*, say.] — **dic-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dictating; also, that which is dictated. **2.** Arbitrary control.

dic-ta'tor, dic-tē'ter, *n.* **1.** A person invested with absolute power. **2.** One who dictates. — **dic'ta-to-ri-al**, *a.* Given to dictating; overbearing; imperious; absolute. — **ly, adv.** — **-ness**, *n.* — **dic-ta'tor-ship**, *n.* **1.** The office, or term of office, of a dictator. **2.** Supreme control.

dic'tion, dic'shun, *n.* The use, choice, and arrangement of words and modes of expression. [*< L. dictio(n)-, < dicto, say.*]

dic'tion-a-ry, dic'shun-ē-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] A book containing the words of any language, or of any department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, and defined; lexicon; word-book; vocabulary.

dic'tum, dic'tum, *n.* [*DIC'TA, dic'ta, pl.*] An authoritative or positive utterance. [*L.*]

did, did, *imp.* of *do, v.*

di-dac'tic, dai-dac'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching; preceptive; expository. [*< Gr. didaktikos, apt to teach.*] **di-dac'tic-al**. — **di-dac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

didst, didst, *2d per. sing. imp.* of *do, v.*

die¹, dai, *vi.* [*DIEP; DY'ING.*] **1.** To suffer death; pass from life; de cease; expire. **2.** To become insensible or indifferent; followed by *to*. [*ME. dien, deyen, < Ice. deyja.*]

die², *vt.* To cut or stamp with or as with a die.

die, *n.* [*DICE, dais, pl., in defs. 1 and 2; DIES, dais, pl., in defs. 3 and 4.*] **1.** A small, figured cube, used in games. **2.** A cast, as in dice-playing; stake; hazard. **3.** A hard metal device for stamping or cutting out some object, as a coin. **4.** *Arch.* The cubical part of a pedestal. [*< OF. de, F. dé, < L. datum, something given.*]

di-er'e-sis, { dai-er'e-sis, *n.* [*-SES, pl.*] **1.**

di-er'e-sis, { Two dots (") placed over the second of two adjacent vowels that are to be pronounced separately; not used in the text of this dictionary. **2.** The separation of syllables or vowels by these dots. **3.** Division, as of a cell. [*< Gr. diairesis, division.*]

di'et¹, dai'et, *v.* **I.** *t.* To regulate or restrict the food and drink of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take food and drink according to a regimen; eat carefully or sparingly. **2.** To take food; eat.

di'et¹, *n.* **1.** A regulated course of eating and drinking; regimen. **2.** The daily fare; victuals. [*< Gr. diatēta, manner of living, diet.*]

— **di'et-a-ry**, dai'et-ē-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to diet or eating. **II.** *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] A system of diet. — **di'e-tet'ic**, **di'e-tet'ic-al**, dai'e-tet'ic, -al, *a.* Relating to diet or dietetics. — **di'e-tet'ics**, *n.* The branch of hygiene that treats of diet and dieting.

di'et², *n.* A legislative body; convention; council. [*DIET¹, influenced by L. dies, day.*]

differ, dif'gr, *vi.* **1.** To be unlike in quality, degree, form, etc.: absolutely or with *from*. **2.** To disagree; dissent: absolutely or with *from* or *with*. **3.** To quarrel: absolutely or with *with*. [*< L. dis-, apart, + fero, carry.*]

differ-ence, dif'gr-ens, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being other or unlike, or that in which two things are unlike; distinction. **2.** A disagreement; controversy; quarrel. **3.** A separate treatment; discrimination.

dif-fer-ent, dif'gr-ēnt, *a.* **1.** Not the same;

fiū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

distinct; other. **2.** Marked by a difference; unlike. — **diff'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

diff'er-en'tial, dif'er-en'shal. **I. a.** Relating to, making, or marked by a difference; distinctive; discriminative. **II. n. Math.** An infinitesimal difference between two values of a quantity. — **diff'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

diff'er-en'ti-ate, dif'er-en'shi-ét, *v.* [-A'-TÉD; -A'-TING.] **I. t.** To constitute, establish, or note a difference between. **II. i.** To acquire a distinct and separate character.

— **diff'er-en-ti-a'tion**, *n.*

diff'cult, dif'i-cult, *a.* **1.** Hard to do or be done; arduous; perplexing. **2.** Hard to persuade, overcome, or satisfy; intractable; exacting. — **diff'cult-ty**, dif'i-cult-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being difficult; an obstacle; hindrance; objection. **2.** [U. S.] A quarrel. **3.** Financial embarrassment; a strait; trouble; generally in the plural.

diff'ident, dif'i-dent, *a.* Affected or possessed with self-distrust; timid; shy; modest. [dis, apart, asunder, + *fides*, faith.]

— **diff'ident-ly**, *adv.* — **diff'idence**, *n.* Self-distrust; shyness; modesty. **diff'ident-ness**, *n.*

diff'use, dif-fūz', *vt. & vi.* [DIF-FUSED'; DIF-FUSING.] To pour or send out so as to spread in all directions; spread abroad; circulate; permeate. [dis, apart, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **diff'us-ible** (*e*), *a.* Spreading rapidly and energetically. — **diff'us-ibil-i-ty**, *n.* **diff'us-ible-ness**, *n.* — **diff'usion**, dif-fū-zhun, *n.* The act or process of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; a scattering; dissemination; dispersion; circulation. — **diff'us-iv** (*e*), dif-fū-siv, *a.* Having the property of diffusing; tending to diffuse; spreading abroad. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

diff'use, dif-fūz', *a.* **1.** Redundant; prolix; verbose. **2.** Widely spread out; extended.

— **diff'use-ly**, *adv.* — **diff'useness**, *n.*

dig, dig, *v.* [DUG, dug, or DIGGED; DIG'GING.] **I. t.** **1.** To break up, heap up, form, make, or bring out by excavating, as with a spade. **2.** To insert; push, or force in, as a tool into the ground. **II. i.** To break or turn up earth or other material, as with a spade; toil; plod. [deican, < *dic*, ditch.] — **dig'ger**, *n.*

di-gest, di-jest', *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To convert into chyme in the stomach, as food; assimilate physically or mentally. **2.** To systematize; analyze and classify; form into a digest. **3.** To tolerate patiently; submit to; endure. **4. Chem.** To soften by heat and moisture. **II. i.** To be assimilated; undergo digestion. [digestus, pp. of *digero*, < *di*, apart, + *gero*, carry.] — **di-gest'er**, *n.* — **di-gest-i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being digestible. — **di-gest-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **di-gest-i-ble** (*e*), *a.* — **di-gest-iv** (*e*), *a.* Pertaining or conducing to digestion.

di'gest, dai'jest, *n.* A systematic arrangement, as of writings; summary; compilation.

di-ges'tion, di-jes'chun, *n.* **1. Physiol.** The process of dissolving and chemically changing food in the stomach, so that it can be assimilated by the blood and furnish nutriment to the body. **2.** The power to digest; the digestive functions. **3.** Mental reception and assimilation. **4. Chem.** Exposure of a substance to heat and moisture.

dig'it, dij'it, *n.* **1.** A finger or toe. **2.** Any one of the ten Arabic numerals. **3.** An ancient

measure of length: about two-thirds of an inch. [digitus, finger.] — **dig'i-tal**, dij-i-tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the fingers or digits. **2.** Digitate. — **dig'i-tate**, dij-i-tet or -tét, *a.* Having parts, as leaflets, arranged like the fingers of a hand. — **ly**, *adv.*

dig'ni-fy, dig'ni-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To impart or add dignity to; honor. **2.** To invest with dignities; promote; elevate; exalt. [LL+OF dignus, worthy; and see -FY.]

— **dig'ni-fied**, dig'ni-faid, *pa.* Characterized by or invested with dignity; stately; honored.

dig'ni-ta-ry, dig'ni-tai, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who holds high official position.

dig'ni-ty, dig'ni-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Grave or stately bearing. **2.** High rank, office, or position; distinction. **3.** A dignitary. **4.** The state or quality of being excellent, worthy, or honorable. [⁴ dignitas, < *dignus*, worthy.]

di'graph, dai'graf, *n.* A union of two characters representing a single sound, as *ca* in *boat*. [di-, twofold, + *graphō*, write.]

di-gress, di-gres', *vi.* To turn aside; go out of the way; deviate; wander. [dis, apart, + *gradior*, step.] — **di-gres'sion**, *n.* The act of digressing; that which digresses; a turning aside, as from a subject; deviation; divergence.

dike, daik, *v.* [DIKED; DI'KING.] To surround or furnish with a dike; drain by ditching. **II. n.** An embankment to protect low land from inundation. [dic, ditch.]

di-lap'i-date, di-lap'i-dét, *v.* [-DA'TED; -DA'TING.] **I. t.** To cause to fall into partial ruin; impair by neglect or misuse. **II. i.** To be impaired by misuse or neglect; decay. [dis, apart, + *lapido*, < *lapis* (*lapid*), stone.] — **di-lap'i-da'tion**, *n.*

di-late, di-lét', *vt. & vi.* [DI-LA'TED; DI-LA'TING.] To enlarge in all directions; swell, spread, or puff out; distend; expand; enlarge; expatiate. [dis, apart, + *latus*, carried.] — **di-la'ta-ble** (*e*), *a.* Expandible. — **di-la'tion**, di-lé'shun, *n.* The act of dilating; expansion.

di-la-to-ry, di-la-to-ri, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or tending to cause delay; tardy; slow. [dilatatorius, < L. *dilatatus*; see DILATE.] — **di-la-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **di-la-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

di-lem'ma, di-lem'a, *n.* A necessary choice between equally undesirable alternatives; a perplexing predicament. [Gr. *dilemma*, < *dis*, two, + *lemma*, anything taken.]

dil'et-tan'te, dil'et-tgn'tè, *n.* [-TI, -ti, *pl.*] A dabbler in art matters; a superficial amateur; used also adjectively. [dilettante, < L. *delecto*; see DELIGHT, *v.*] — **dil'et-tant'**, *n.* — **dil'et-tan't-ism**, *n. — **dil'et-tant'ism**, *n.**

dil'i-gence, dil'i-jens, *n.* **1.** Assiduous application; industry. **2.** Proper heed or attention; care.

dil'i-gence, dil'i-jens or di'li-zhans, *n.* A French four-wheeled public stage-coach, drawn by from 4 to 7 horses. [F.]



Diligence.

dil'i-gent, dil'i-jent, *a.* Possessed of or showing diligence; painstaking; industrious. [F., < L. *diligent* (*s*), careful.] — **ly**, *adv.*

dil'ly-dal'ly, dil'i-dal'i, *vt.* [-LIED, -ld; -LY-

ING.] [Colloq.] To loiter or trifle. [**< DALLY.**]
di-lu'ting, di-lū't or -lū't, *vt. & vi.* [**DI-LU'TED**;
DI-LU'TING.] To make or become weaker or
more fluid by admixture; weaken; thin. [**< L.**
dil., apart, + *luo*, wash.] — **di-lu'tion**, di-lū'-
shun or -lū'shun, *n.* The act of diluting, or the
state of being diluted; something diluted.
di-lu'vi-al, di-lū'vi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to,
or produced by a flood. **di-lu'vi-ant**.
dim, dim. **I. vt. & vi.** [**DIMMED**; **DIMMING**.]
To render or grow dim; tarnish; fade. **II. a.**
[**DIMMER**; **DIMMEST**.] **1.** Obscure from faint-
ness of light or from lack of visual or mental
perception; indistinct; shadowy; misty. **2.** Not
seeing or perceiving clearly; purblind; obtuse.
3. Lacking luster; tarnished. [**< AS.** *dim*,
dark.] — **dim'ly**, *adv.* — **dim'ness**, *n.
dime, daim, *n.* [U.S.] A silver coin worth ten
cents. [**< L.** *decimus*, tenth, *< decem*, ten.]
di-men'sion, di-men'shun, *n.* Any measur-
able extent or magnitude, as length, breadth,
or thickness. [**F.**, *< L. dimensio(n)-*, *< di-*,
apart, + *metior*, measure.]
di-min'ish, di-min'ish, *v. i. t.* To make
smaller or less; decrease; belittle; degrade.
II. i. To grow smaller; lessen; dwindle. [**< L.**
de, from, + *minus*, less.] — **dim'ing'ish**,
dim'in'ishun, *n.* The act of diminishing, or the
condition of being diminished; reduction.
di-min'u-tive, di-min'yu-tiv, *i. a.* **1.** Of
relatively small size; small; little. **2.** Dimin-
ishing, or tending to diminish. **3. Gram.**
Expressing diminished size. **II. n. 1.** A
word formed from another to express dimin-
ished size. **2.** Anything very small. [**< L.** *LL*
de, from, + *minus*, less.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.
dim'ity, dim'i-ti, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] A variety
of cotton cloth or dress-goods. [**< Gr.** *di-*,
two, twofold, + *mitos*, thread.]
dim'ple, dim'pl, *i. vt. & vi.* [**DIM'PLED**;
DIM'PLING.] To mark with dimples; form
dimples. **II. n.** A slight depression on the
cheek or chin, or on any smooth surface.
[**< Norw.** *dipel*, dim. of *dape*, pool.]
din, din. **I. vt. & vi.** [**DINNED**; **DINNING**.]
To assail with confusing noise; urge with
clamorous repetition; make a din. **II. n.** A
loud continuous noise or clamor; a rattling or
clattering sound. [**< AS.** *dyn*, *dyne*.]
dine, dain, *v.* [**DINED**; **DINING**.] **I. t.** To
give a dinner to. **II. i.** To take dinner. [**<**
F. *diner*, contr. of *déjeuner*, breakfast.]
ding, ding, *vt. & vi.* [**DINGED** or **DUNG**, **dung**;
DINGING.] To strike; pound; scold; bluster.
[**ME.** *dingen*; cp. Ice. *dengja*, hammer.]
ding, *vt. & vi.* To urge insistently; resound
monotonously, as a bell; ring; toll. [Imitative.]
ding, *n.* A blow or stroke.
ding'dong, ding'deng, *n. 1.* The peal of
a bell. **2.** Any monotonous repetition.
ding'ey, din'ge, *n.* A small boat; a surveyor's
sleeping-car. [**< Beng.** *dingi*, boat.]
din'geet, din'gyt.
din'gle, din'gl, *n.* A narrow valley; glen.
[Var. of **DIMPLE**.]
din'gy, din'ji, *a.* Of a dusky color, as if
soiled; dull; tarnished. [**< DUNG**.]
— **din'gi-ly**, *adv.* — **din'gi-ness**, *n.
din'ner, din'gr, *n.* The principal meal of the
day; a banquet. [**< F.** *dîner*; see **DINE**.]***

dint, dint. **I. vt.** To make a dent or dint in.
II. n. 1. A small depression made by a blow;
a dent. **2.** Active agency; efficacy; as, by
dint of hard work. [**< AS.** *dynt*, blow.]
di'o-cese, dai'o-sis, *n. Ecc.* The territory
or the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction.
[**< Gr.** *diokesis*, *< dia*, through, + *oikos*,
dwell.] — **di-oc'e-san**, dai-es'e-san or dai'o-
s'i-san, *i. a.* Of or pertaining to a diocese.
II. n. A bishop.
di'o-ra-ma, dai'o-rd'ma, *n.* A painting, or
series of paintings, as of a battle, arranged for
spectacular exhibition.
dip, dip, *v.* [**DIPPED** or **DIPT**; **DIP'PING**.] **I.**
t. **1.** To immerse in a fluid and withdraw
again. **2.** To lower for an instant and then
raise, as a flag. **3.** To lift up and out by
scooping. **4.** To put or sink slightly or par-
tially (into a liquid). **II. i. t.** **1.** To plunge
partly or momentarily into any liquid. **2.** To
engage slightly or temporarily in any matter;
with in or into. **3.** To incline downward; de-
cline. **4. Geol.** To lie at an angle with the
horizon, as strata. [**< AS.** *dyppan*, *dippan*,
< dypan, deepen, *< deōp*, deep.]
dip, *n. 1.* The act of dipping; a plunge; bath;
dipping up; depression. **2.** A liquid into
which something is to be dipped. **3.** Inclina-
tion, as of geologic strata, or of the magnetic
needle. **4.** A candle made by dipping.
diph-the'ri-a, dif-thi'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* An
acute infectious disease characterized by a
tendency to form a false membrane in the
throat. [**< Gr.** *diphthera*, leather, *< dephō*,
soften.] — **diph'the-rit'ic**, *a.* — **diph'the-rit'**.
diph'thong, dif'theng, *n. Orthoepey.* The
union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.
[**< Gr.** *diphthongos*, *< di-*, two, twofold, +
phthengomai, cry out.] — **diph-thon'gal**, *a.*
di-pl'o-ma, di-plō'ma, *n.* An official honorary
certificate, as of graduation. [L., *< Gr.* *diplō-*
ma, lit. paper folded double.]
di-pl'o-ma-cy, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* [**-CIES**, *pl.*]
1. The art, science, or practise of conducting
negotiations between nations. **2.** Tact, shrewd-
ness, or skill in conducting any affair. **3.** The
body of diplomatic officials of a government.
[**< F.** *diplomatie*, *< L. diploma*, DIPLOMA.]
— **dip'lo-mat**, dip'lo-mat, *n.* One employed
or skilled in diplomacy. **dip'lo-mat'ic**,
— **dip'lo-mat'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
diplomacy. **2.** Characterized by special tact in
negotiation; dexterous; wary; adroit. **dip'lo-**
mat'ic-al, — **dip'lo-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —
di-pl'o-ma-tist, *n. 1.* A
diplomat. **2.** One remark-
able for tact and shrewd
management.
dip'per, dip'er, *n. 1.* One
who or that which dips.
2. A small, thrush-like
diving bird. **3. [D.]** [U.
S.] The group of seven
bright stars in the constel-
lation Ursa Major.
dip'so-ma-ni-a, dip'so-
me'ni-a or -mg'ni-a, *n.*
Pathol. An uncontrollable
craving for alcoholic drink.
[**< Gr.** *dipsa*, thirst, + *mania*, MANIA.] —
dip'so-ma-ni-ac, *n.*



American Dipper.
1/4

dire, *dir*, *a*. [DIR'ER; DIR'EST.] Extremely calamitous; dreadful; terrible. [*< L. dirus, fearful.*] -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

di-rect'⁴, *di-rect'*, *v*. **I. t.** **1.** To point straight toward a thing; aim. **2.** To point out a way to (a person). **3.** To regulate; control; govern. **4.** To place an address upon, as a letter. **II. i.** To act as a guide, conductor, or leader.

di-rect', *a*. **1.** Having or being the straightest course; straight; shortest; nearest. **2.** Free from intervening agencies or conditions; immediate. **3.** Straightforward; plain. [*< L. directus, pp. of dirigo, direct.*]

di-rect'iv(e), *di-rect'iv*, *a*. That directs or points out, rules, or governs.—**di-rect'ly**, *di-rect'ly, adv.* **1.** In a direct line or manner. **2.** Without medium, agent, or go-between. **3.** Immediately; at once; as soon as possible. **4.** Exactly; precisely.—**di-rect'ness**, *di-rect'ness, n.* The quality of being direct; straightness; straightforwardness.—**di-rect'or**, *di-rect'or, n.* One who or that which directs.—**di-rect'or**, *di-rect'or, n.* **1.** A body of directors. **2.** The office or power of a director.—**di-rect'ress**, *di-rect'ress, n. fem.*

di-rec'tion, *di-rec'shun, n.* **1.** The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the intervening distance. **2.** Tendency; aim. **3.** Superintendence; administration. **4.** Instruction; command; order. **5.** The name and residence of a person; address.

di-rect'o-ry, *di-rect'o-ri, n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] **1.** An alphabetical or classified list, as of the names and addresses of the inhabitants or business-houses of a city. **2.** A collection of rules, as for church worship. **3.** A body of directors; directorate.

dire'ful, *dir'ful, a.* Most dire; dreadful; terrible. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

dirge, *derj, n.* A funeral hymn or tune. [*< L. dirigo, DIRECT, in funeral hymn beginning 'Dirige, Domine.'*]

dir'i-gi-bl(e), *dir'i-ji-bl, a.* That may be directed or controlled; as, a dirigible balloon.

dirk, *derk, n.* **1.** *vt.* To stab with a dirk. **II. n.** A dagger or poniard. [*< Ir. duirc, dirk.*]

dirt, *der't, I. a.* [*Colloq., U. S.*] Made of earth; as, a dirt road. **II. n.** **1.** Any foul or filthy substance; refuse; trash. **2. [*Colloq., U. S.*] Loose earth; garden-loam. [*ME. drit, < Ice. drit, dirt, excrement of birds.*]**

dir'ty, *der'ti, I. vt.* [DIRT'ED, -ID; DIRT'Y-ING.] To soil; make filthy; sully; tarnish. **II. a. [DIRT'Y, DIRT'Y-EST.] Unclean; foul; filthy, physically or morally.—**dir'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**dir'ti-ness**, *n.***

dis-, *prefix.* Apart; asunder. In numerous compounds, *dis-* has simply a negative force, causing the compound to express the contrary of what is implied by the second element.

dis-a'ble, *dis-a'bl, vt.* To render physically, mentally, or legally incapable of proper or effective action; cripple; impair.—**dis-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] Lack of ability; inability.

dis'a-buse', *dis'a-büz', vt.* To rid of a false notion or impression; undeceive.

dis'ad-van'tage, *dis'ad-van'tej, I. vt.* To injure the interest of; prejudice; hinder. **II. n.** **1.** That which hinders, prevents, or is

prejudicial to success; drawback; injury. **2.** A state of inferiority or unfavorable contrast: preceded by *at*; as, the army was *at a disadvantage*.—**dis-ad'van-ta'geous**, *a.* Attended with disadvantage; detrimental; inconvenient. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

dis'af-fect'⁴, *dis'af-fect', vt.* To destroy or weaken the affection of; alienate.—**dis'af-fect'ed**, *pa.* Alienated in feeling; estranged; unfriendly.—**dis'af-fec'tion**, *n.* Discontent; disloyalty; estrangement.

dis'a-gree', *dis'a-grí, vi.* **1.** To differ; be at variance in opinion; fail to agree; contend; quarrel. **2.** To be unfavorable in action or effect, as food; be injurious: followed by *with*.

—**dis'a-gree'a-ble**, *dis'a-grí-a-bl, a.* Repugnant to taste, sentiment, opinion, or the senses; not agreeable; displeasing; unpleasant.—**dis'a-gree'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.* **dis'a-gree'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **dis'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*—**dis'a-gree-ment**, *n.* Failure to agree; dissimilarity; variance; unsuitableness; incongruity; alteration; quarrel.

dis'al-low', *dis'al-lau', vt. & vi.* To refuse to allow or permit; disapprove.—**dis'al-low-ance**, *n.* Refusal to allow; disapprobation.

dis'ap-pear', *dis'ap-pir', vt.* To pass from sight or view; fade away; vanish.—**dis'ap-pear-ance**, *n.*

dis'ap-point'⁴, *dis'ap-point', vt.* **1.** To defeat or fail to fulfil the expectation, hope, or desire of (a person). **2.** To prevent the attainment or accomplishment of (a hope or plan); frustrate.—**dis'ap-point-ment**, *n.* The state, condition, or sense of being disappointed; that which disappoints; failure; frustration.

dis-ap'pro-ba'tion, *dis-ap'ro-bé'shun, n.* Disapproval; unfavorable judgment.

dis'ap-prove', *dis'ap-priv', v. I. t.* **1.** To regard with disfavor or censure; condemn: often with *of*. **2.** To refuse assent to; reject as inadmissible. **II. i.** To feel or express disapproval.—**dis'ap-prov'al**, *n.* The act of disapproving; the withholding of approval; disapprobation.—**dis'ap-prov-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-arm', *dis-arm', v. I. t.* To cause to surrender arms; deprive of weapons or of power to harm or annoy; quell; allay. **II. i.** To lay aside arms; reduce a land or naval armament from a war to a peace footing.—**dis-arm-a-ment**, *n.*

dis'ar-range', *dis'ar-rénj', vt.* To disturb the arrangement of; derange. -*ment, n.*

dis-as-ter, *diz-qs'ter or dis-as'ter, n.* Crushing misfortune; a calamity. [*< F. désastre, < L. dis-, ill, + astrum, < Gr. astron, star.*]

dis-as'trous, *diz-qs'trus or dis-as'trus, a.* **1.** Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous. **2.** Threatening disaster; ill-boding; gloomy; dismal. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

dis'a-vow', *dis'a-vau', vt.* To refuse to acknowledge; deny; disclaim; disown.—**dis'a-vow'al**, *n.* A disowning; denial.

dis-band'⁴, *dis-band', v. I. t.* **1.** To discharge from further united (especially military) service. **2.** To dismiss (an individual) from an organization; discharge. **II. i.** To retire from service as an organization.—**dis-band-ment**, *n.* A disbanding.

dis-bar', *dis-bär', vt. Law.* To deprive of the right to appear in court as an attorney.

dis'be-lief, *dis-be-lif', n.* A conviction that a statement is untrue; positive unbelief.



Dirk.

dis"be-liev(e), dis'be-liv', *vt. & vi.* To refuse to believe; withhold belief or credit; deem false.—**dis"be-liev'er**, *n.*

dis-bur'den, dis-bŭr'dn. *vt. & vi.* To unload; disencumber; get rid of; unburden. **dis-bur'th'en** [Archaic].

dis-burse', dis-bŭrs', *vt.* [DIS-BURSED'; DIS-BURS'ING.] To pay out, as in meeting current expenses. [*< OF. des-, apart, + bourse, purse.*]

—**dis-burse'ment**, *n.* Expenditure.

disc, *n.* Same as DISK.

disc'al, disc'al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a disk.

dis-card', dis-cŕd', *v.* **I. t.** To turn off as useless or undesirable; reject; dismiss. **II. i.** To throw out a card or cards in playing.

dis-cern', di-zŕn', *v.* **I. t.** To see as distinct from other objects; perceive; distinguish; recognize. **II. i.** To recognize a distinction or difference; discriminate. [*< L. discerno, < dis-, apart, + cerno, separate.*]—**dis-cern'i-ble** (*a.* Capable of being discerned; perceivable.—**dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-cern'ing**, *pa.* Quick to discern; discriminating; penetrating.—**dis-cern'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of discerning. **2.** The mental power of discerning; keenness of judgment; insight.

dis-charge', dis-chŕj', *v.* [DIS-CHARGED'; DIS-CHAR'GING.] **I. t. 1.** To deliver the contents of, as a gun or a ship; fire; unload. **2.** To remove, as a cargo by unloading, a charge by firing, or an employee by dismissal; send forth; emit; set free, as a prisoner. **3.** To meet the requirements of; pay, as a debt; perform, as a duty, office, etc. **II. i.** To deliver a charge or charges; put off a load or burden; give or send forth contents; shoot; fire; pour.

dis-charge', *n.* **1.** The act or process of discharging; a firing or unloading; dismissal; release. **2.** That which discharges, as a certificate of release. **3.** That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out or off, as from a wound.

dis-ci'pl(e), di-sai'pl or dis-sai'pl. **I. vt.** [DIS-CI'PL(E)D; DIS-CI'PLING.] To convert. **II. n.** One who accepts and follows a teacher or a doctrine; a pupil or learner. [*F., < L. discipulus, < disco, learn.*]—**dis-ci'pl(e)-ship**, *n.*

dis-ci-plin(e), dis-i'plin. **I. vt.** [DIS-CI-PLIN(E)D; DIS-CI-PLIN-ING.] **1.** To train to obedience, subjection, or effectiveness; drill; educate. **2.** To punish or chastise. **II. n. 1.** Systematic training or subjection to authority, or its result; subjection. **2.** Training resulting from misfortune, troubles, etc. **3.** Punishment for the sake of training; correction; chastisement. **4.** A system of rules, or method of practise, as of a church. [*F., < L. disciplina, < discipulus, DISCIPLE.*]

—**dis-ci-plin-a-ri-an**, dis-i'plin-ŕi-an. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to discipline. **II. n.** One who disciplines; one strict in discipline; a martinet.—**dis-ci-plin-a-ry**, dis-i'plin-ŕi, *a.* Of relating to, or having the nature of discipline; employed in discipline.

dis-claim', dis-clŕm', *vt.* To disavow; disown; reject; deny. [*< L. OF dis- (see DIS-) + clamo, cry out.*]

—**dis-claim'er**, *n.* One who or that which disclaims.

dis-close', dis-clŕz', *vt. & vi.* [DIS-CLOSED'; DIS-CLO'SING.] To lay bare; uncover; make known; divulge; open. [*< L. OF dis- (see DIS-) + claudo, close.*]

dis-close', *n.* **1.** The act or process of disclosing. **2.** Anything disclosed.

dis-col'or, dis-cŭl'ŕ, *vt.* To give an unnatural color to; stain.—**dis-col'or-a'tion**, *n.*

dis-com'fit', dis-cŭm'fit, *vt.* To defeat utterly; frustrate; rout; vanquish. [*< L. OF dis-, apart, + con- intens. + facio, do.*]

—**dis-com'fi-ture**, *n.* The act of discomfiting, or the state of being discomfited; defeat.

dis-com'fort, dis-cŭm'fŕt. **I. d. vt.** To make uneasy; trouble; pain; grieve. **II. n.** The state of being positively uncomfortable, or that which causes it; disturbance; disquietude.

dis"com-mode', dis'cŕm-mŕd', *vt.* [*-MO'-DED'; -MO'D'ING.*] To cause inconvenience to; trouble; annoy. [*< L. dis-, apart, + commodus, fit, convenient.*]

dis"com-pose', dis'cŕm-pŕz', *vt.* [*-POSED'; -PO'SING.*] To disorder or disarrange; derange; agitate; disturb.—**dis"com-po'sure**, *n.* Agitation; disorder.

dis"con-cert', dis'cŕn-sŕt', *vt.* **1.** To confuse, as by a surprise; disturb; discompose. **2.** To disarrange, as a plan; frustrate; hinder. [*< L. dis-, apart, + concerto, CONCERT.*]

dis"con-nect', dis'cŕn-nect', *vt.* To undo or dissolve the connection of; dissociate; separate.

—**dis"con-nect'ion**, *n.*

dis-con'so-late, dis-cŕn'sŕ-let or -lŕt, *a.* **1.** Destitute of consolation; inconsolable. **2.** Marked by gloominess; cheerless; saddening.

dis"con-tent', dis'cŕn-tŕnt'. **I. d. vt.** To render discontented; dissatisfy. **II. n.** Lack of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness. **dis"con-tent'ment**.

dis"con-tent'ed, *a.* Ill at ease; dissatisfied.

—**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

dis"con-tin'ue, dis'cŕn-tin'yŭ, *v.* [*-TIN'-UED'; -TIN'U-ING.*] **I. t.** To break off or cease from; bring to an end; cease; stop; intermit.

II. i. 1. To come to an end; cease. **2.** To separate or be disunited.—**dis"con-tin'u-ance**, dis'cŕn-tin'yŭ-ans, *n.* The act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; interruption or intermission.—**dis"con-tin'u-a'tion**, *n.*—**dis"con-tin'u-ous**, *a.* Not continuous; characterized by interruptions or breaks.

dis'cord, dis'cŕrd, *n.* **1.** Variance or strife; contention. **2.** A combination of dissonant sounds; lack of harmony. [*F., < L. discordia, < dis-, apart, + cor (cord-), heart.*]

—**dis-cord'ance**, *n.* A discordant state or quality; discord.—**dis-cord'an-cy**, —**dis-cord'ant**, *a.* Contradictory; harsh; dissonant. —**ly**, *adv.*

dis-count', dis-caunt', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To deduct, as a portion of an amount owing; make an allowance of. **2.** To buy for less than face value, the difference going to the purchaser. **3.** To give less than full credit to (a story or statement); discredit; disregard. **4.** To act upon beforehand; anticipate. **II. i.** To purchase or accept notes, etc., at less than face value, retaining the difference, when paid, as interest. [*< L. OF dis-, apart, + computo, COMPUTE.*]

dis'count, dis'caunt, *n.* **1.** An amount counted off or deducted. **2.** Finance. The interest allowed and deducted from the face amount for advancing money on negotiable paper. **3.** The act of discounting. **4.** The rate of discount.

dis-coun'te-nance', dis-caunt'tŕ-nans, *vt.*

1. To look upon with disfavor; disapprove or discourage. 2. To abash.
- dis-cour-age**, dis-cūr'ej, *vt.* [AGED; -AGING.] 1. To damp or quench the courage of; dispirit; dishearten; deter. 2. To destroy, or attempt to destroy, confidence in; oppose; obstruct. — **dis-cour-age-ment**, *n.* The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged; also, that which discourages.
- dis-course'**, dis-cōrs', *1. vt. & vi.* [DISCOURSED'; DIS-COURS'ING.] To give expression to; utter; converse; make an address. **II. n.** Connected communication of thought; conversation; a formal discussion or address. [*< L. L.+F dis-, apart, to and fro, + curro, run.*]
- dis-cour-te-sy**, dis-cūr'te-sī, *n.* [-sies', *pl.*] Rude behavior; impoliteness. — **dis-cour-te-ous**, dis-cūr'te-us, *a.* Showing discourtesy; impolite; rude. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
- dis-cov-er**, dis-cuv'er, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To get first sight or knowledge of; find and bring to the knowledge of the world. 2. To disclose; reveal; expose. 3. To uncover. **II. i.** To show oneself. — **dis-cov'er-a-ble**, *a.* — **dis-cov'er-er**, *n.* — **dis-cov'er-y**, dis-cuv'er-i, *n.* [-ies', *pl.*] 1. The act of discovering; disclosure. 2. Something discovered.
- dis-cred'it**, dis-cred'it, *I. d. vt.* 1. To disbelieve. 2. To injure the credit or reputation of; dishonor. 3. To destroy faith or belief in. **II. n.** 1. The act of discrediting, or the state of being discredited. 2. Lack of credit; impaired reputation; dishonor. — **dis-cred'it-a-ble**, *a.* Hurtful to credit or reputation; disreputable.
- dis-creet'**, dis-crit', *a.* Wise in avoiding errors; judicious; prudent; careful. [*< L. discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, DISCERN.] — **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **dis-creet'ness**, *n.*
- dis-crep'ant**, dis-crep'ant or *dis-crep'ant*, *a.* Inharmoniously different; opposite; contrary; discordant. [OF., *< L. dis-*, apart, + *crepo*, crackle.] — **dis-crep'an-cy**, dis-crep'an-sī, *n.* [-cies', *pl.*] A disagreement or difference; variance. — **dis-crep'ant-**, *adv.*
- dis-crete'**, dis-crit', *a.* 1. Disconnected with others; distinct or separate. 2. Made up of distinct parts or separate units; discontinuous. 3. Denoting opposition or contrariety. [*< L. discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, DISCERN.] — **dis-crete'ly**, *adv.* — **dis-crete'ness**, *n.*
- dis-cre-tion**, dis-cresh'un, *n.* 1. Cautious and correct judgment; prudence; sagacity. 2. Liberty of action; freedom in the exercise of judgment. [OF., *< L. discretio(n)-*, *< discre-tus*; see DISCRETE.] — **dis-cre-tion-a-ry**, *a.* Exercisable at or left to discretion; uncontrolled legally except by discretion. **dis-cre-tion-ali-**
- dis-crim'i-nate**, dis-crim'i-nēt, *v.* [-nā'-TED'; -NĀ'TING.] **I. t.** To note the differences between; note or set apart as different. **II. i.** 1. To observe a difference; distinguish. 2. To make a distinction; treat unequally or unfairly. [*< L. discrimino*, divide, distinguish.] — **dis-crim'i-na'ting**, *na.* 1. Having power or serving to distinguish. 2. Establishing a distinction; differential. — **dis-crim'i-na'ting-ly**, *adv.*
- dis-crim'i-nate**, dis-crim'i-net or -nēt, *a.* 1. Noting differences; discriminating. 2. Discriminated. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
- dis-crim'i-na'tion**, *n.* The act or power of discriminating; distinction. — **dis-crim'i-**
- na-tiv(e)**, *a.* Discriminating; distinctive or characteristic. **dis-crim'i-na-to-ry**, — **dis-crim'i-na-tiv(e)-ly**, *adv.* [dethrone.]
- dis-crown'**, *vt.* To deprive of a crown;
- dis-curs'ive**, dis-cūr'siv, *a.* Passing from one subject to another; wandering; digressive. [*< L. discursus*, pp. of *discurro*, *< dis-* (see *dis-*) + *curro*, run.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
- dis-cuss'**, dis-cus', *vt.* To argue for and against; reason upon; debate. [*< L. discussus*, *< dis-*, apart, + *quatio*, shake.] — **dis-cus'sion**, dis-cush'un, *n.* The act of discussing; argumentative examination; debate.
- dis-dain'**, dis-dēn', *1. vt.* To regard with proud indifference; despise; recoil from with pride or scorn. **II. n.** A blended feeling of superiority and dislike; proud contempt. [*< L. OF. dis-*, apart, + *dignor*, deem worthy.] — **dis-dain'ful**, *a.* Filled with or expressing disdain; scornful. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
- dis-ease'**, diz-iz', *1. vt.* [DIS-EASED'; DIS-EAS'ING.] To cause disease in; disorder; derange. **II. n.** Disturbed or abnormal action in the living organism; a morbid condition resulting from such disturbance. [*< OF. desaise*, *< des-*, apart; and see EASE, *n.*]
- dis'em-bark'**, dis'em-bārk', *vt. & vi.* To put or go ashore from a ship; land; unload. — **dis'em'bar-ka'tion** or **-en'tion**, *n.*
- dis'em-bar' rass'**, dis'em-bar'as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment. — **-ment**, *n.*
- dis'em-bod'y**, dis'em-bed'i, *vt.* 1. To free from the body. 2. To disband, as troops.
- dis'em-bow'el**, dis'em-bau'el, *vt.* To take or let out the bowels of.
- dis'en-chant'**, dis'en-chgnt', *vt.* To free from enchantment; disillusionize. — **-ment**, *n.*
- dis'en-cum'ber**, dis'en-cum'ber, *vt.* To free from encumbrance or burden.
- dis'en-gage'**, dis'en-gēj', *vt. & vi.* To set or be free from engagement; become detached; withdraw. — **dis'en-gage'ment**, *n.*
- dis'en-tan-gle**, dis'en-tān-gl, *vt.* To relieve of entanglement or perplexity; unravel.
- dis'es-tab'lish**, dis'es-tab'lish, *vt.* To deprive of established character; withdraw state patronage from; as, to *disestablish* a church.
- dis-fa'vor**, dis-fē'vər, *1. vt.* To withdraw or withhold favor from; discountenance. **II. n.** Lack of favor; disapproval; dislike.
- dis-fig'ure**, dis-fig'yur, *vt.* To impair or injure the beauty of; render unsightly; deform. — **dis-fig'ure-ment**, *n.* 1. That which disfigures. 2. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured. **dis-fig'u-ra'tion**, *n.*
- dis-fran'chise**, dis-frān'chiz or -frān'chāiz, *vt.* [-CHISED'; -CHI-SING.] To deprive of a citizen's privileges, as of the ballot. — **-ment**, *n.*
- dis-gorge'**, dis-gōrj', *vt. & vi.* To eject; vomit; restore; make restitution.
- dis-grace'**, dis-grēs'. **I. vt.** To bring reproach or shame upon; dismiss with ignominy. **II. n.** 1. Reproach; infamy; ignominy. 2. That which disgraces. — **dis-grace'ful**, *a.* Characterized by or causing disgrace; shameful. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
- dis-guise'**, dis-gaiz'. **I. vt. [DIS-GUISED'; DIS-GUI'SING.] To change the appearance of, as by a mask; hide; conceal; alter. **II. n.** The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; something that disguises.**

dis-gust', *dis-gust'*. **I. v.** To affect with loathing or aversion. **II. n.** Strong aversion or repugnance, physical, mental, or moral.

—**dis-gust'ing**, *pa.* Serving or fitted to provoke disgust; odious; revolting. **dis-gust'-ful**; —**dis-gust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dish', *dish*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To place in a dish or dishes; serve as food. **2.** To make concave, as a wheel. **II. i.** **2.** To be or become concave.

dish, *n.* **1.** A concave or hollow vessel for serving food at meals. **2.** The kind or amount of food served in a dish. **3.** Concavity. [*< Gr. L^{AS} diskos, disk.*] —**dish'ful**, *n.* The quantity that a dish will hold.

dis'ha-bille', *dis'a-bil'*, *n.* Undress, or negligent attire. [*< F. deshabilité, undressed.*]

dis-heart'en, *dis-hart'n*, *vt.* To discourage. **dis-shev'el**, *dis-shev'el*, *vt. & vi.* [*-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.*] To disorder (the hair); disarrange (the dress). [*< L^F dis-, private, + capillus, hair.*]

dis-hon'est, *dis-on'est*, *a.* Lacking in honesty; untrustworthy; fraudulent; false. —*ly*, *adv.* —**dis-hon'es-ty**, *n.* Falsity; insincerity; violation of trust; fraud.

dis-hon'or, *dis-on'er*. **I. vt.** **1.** To deprive of honor; disgrace; insult. **2.** To violate the chastity of; seduce. **3. Com.** To decline or fail to pay, as a note. **II. n.** **1.** Lack of honor or of honorable character; degradation; insult; reproach; stain. **2.** Refusal or failure to pay a note, etc., when due. —**dis-hon'or-a-ble**, *a.* Characterized by or bringing dishonor; discreditable; ignoble. —**dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**dis-hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis'in-cline', *dis'in-clain'*, *vt.* To make unwilling or averse; indispose. —**dis'in'cli-na-tion**, *n.* Distaste; aversion; unwillingness.

dis'in-fect', *dis'in-fect'*, *vt.* To purify from infection. —**dis'in'fect'ant**, *I. a.* Disinfecting. **II. n.** A substance used to disinfect. —**dis'in'fec-tion**, *n.* The act of disinfecting.

dis'in-gen'u-ous, *dis'in-jen'y-u-us*, *a.* Not sincere; deceitful. —*ly*, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

dis'in-her'it', *dis'in-her'it*, *vt.* To deprive of an inheritance. —**dis'in-her'it-ance**, *n.*

dis'in-te-grate', *dis'in-te-grèt*, *vt. & vi.* To break into pieces or particles; fall in pieces; crumble. —**dis'in'te-gra'tion**, *n.*

dis'in-ter', *dis'in-ter'*, *vt.* To dig up, as from a grave; exhume. —**dis'in-ter-ment**, *n.*

dis'in-ter-est-ed, *dis'in-ter-est-ed*, *a.* Free from self-interest; unselfish; impartial. —*ly*, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

dis-join', *dis-join'*, *vt. & vi.* To sever or be severed; separate; sunder; part.

dis-joint', *dis-join'*, *vt.* To divide at the joints, or put out of joint; dislocate; disconnect; disorder. —**dis-joint'ed**, *pa.* Dislocated; disconnected; incoherent. —*ly*, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

dis-junct'ive, *dis-junct'iv*. **I. a. Helping or serving to join. **II. n.** That which dis-joins, as one of certain conjunctions. —*ly*, *adv.***

disk, *disk*, *n.* Any plane or surface that is disc. { flat and round. [*< Gr. diskos, disk.*]} —**like**, *dis-laik'*. **I. vt.** To regard with aversion. **II. n. Distaste; repugnance; aversion.**

dis'lo cate, *dis'lo-kèt*, *vt.* [*-CA'TED⁴; -CA'-TING.*] To put out of joint or out of order; displace. [*< L^{LL} dis-, apart, + locus, place.*]

—**dis'lo-ca'tion**, *n.*

dis-lodge', *dis-lej'*, *vt.* To drive out; eject; displace. —**dis-lodg'ment**, *n.*

dis-loy'al, *dis-lei'al*, *a.* False to one's allegiance or obligations; faithless.

—*ly*, *adv.* —**dis-loy'al-ty**, *n.* The state of being disloyal; unfaithfulness; inconstancy.

dis'mal, *diz'mal*, *a.* Cheerless; doleful; gloomy. [*< dis-me, 'in the dismal time,' meaning 'in the titing time.'*] —*ly*, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

dis-man'tle, *dis-man'tl*, *vt.* [*-TL(E)D; -TLING.*] To strip of furniture, equipments, or defenses.

dis-mast', *dis-mè'*. **I. vt.** To remove the masts of. **dis-may'**, *dis-mè'*. **I. vt.** To fill with consternation; daunt; appal; affright. **II. n.** A state of overwhelming embarrassment and fright; consternation; terror. [*< Dis- + F. -mayer, < OHG. magan, have power.*]

dis-mem'ber, *dis-mem'ber*, *vt.* To separate limb from limb or part from part. —**ment**, *n.*

dis-miss', *dis-mis'*, *vt.* To put out of office, service, or consideration; discharge; set aside; send away; reject. [*< Dis- + L. missus, pp. of mitto, send.*] —**dis-miss'al**, *n.* A dismissing; discharge. —**dis-mis'sion**, *n.*

dis-mount', *dis-maunt'*, *v.* **I. t.** To remove from a horse, as a soldier, or from a mounting, as a cannon. **II. t.** To get off or alight, as from a horse; come down; descend.

dis'o-bey', *dis'o-bè'*, *vt. & vi.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to be disobedient. —**dis'o-be'-di-ence**, *n.* —**dis'o-be'-di-ent**, *dis'o-bi'di-ent*, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. —*ly*, *adv.*

dis'o-blige, *dis'o-blaij'*, *vt.* To neglect or refuse to oblige. —**dis'o-bli'ging**, *pa.* Not disposed to oblige; unaccommodating. —*ly*, *adv.*

dis-or'der, *dis-òr'der*. **I. vt.** To throw out of order; disarrange; derange. **II. n.** **1.** The state of being disarranged; disorderliness. **2.** A disturbance of the peace. **3.** Derangement of the bodily or mental functions; disease.

—**dis-or'der-ly**, *dis-òr'der-li*, *a. & adv.* **1.** Being in disorder; not orderly. **2.** Lawless; disreputable. —**dis-or'der-li-ness**, *n.*

dis-or-gan-ize, *dis-òr-gan-i-zè*, *vt.* To deprive of organization; break up. —**dis-or'gan-i-za'tion**, *n.*

dis-own', *dis-òn'*, *vt.* To refuse to acknowledge or to admit; deny; reject.

dis-par-age, *dis-par'èj*, *vt.* [*-AGED; -A-GING.*] To speak of slightly; undervalue. [*< OF. des-, + parage, rank.*]

—**dis-par-age-ment**, *n.* The act of disparaging; detraction.

dis-par'i-ty, *dis-par'i-ti*, *n.* [*-TI-ES⁴, pl.*] The state of being dissimilar; inequality; difference.

dis-pas'sion-ate, *dis-pash'un-et or -èt*, *a.* Free from passion; unprejudiced. —*ly*, *adv.*

dis-patch', etc. Same as **DESPATCH**, etc.

dis-pel', *dis-pel'*, *vt.* [*DIS-PELLED⁴; DIS-PEL'-LING.*] To scatter; disperse; dissipate. [*< L. dis-, apart, asunder, + pello, drive.*]

dis-pense', *dis-pens'*, *v.* [*DIS-PENSED⁴; DIS-PEN'SING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To deal out or divide in portions; distribute; administer, as laws. **2.** To relieve or excuse, as from obligation. **II. i.** To grant dispensation. [*< L. dispenso, freq. of dispendo, < dis-, apart, + pendo, weigh.*]

—**dis-pen'sa-ble**, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with. —**dis-pen'sa-ry**, *dis-pen'sa-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES⁴, pl.*] A place where medicines are kept and compounded, especially

where they are given freely to the poor.—**dis-pen-sa'tion**, dis-pen-sé'shun, *n.* 1. The act of dispensing. 2. Special exemption, as from a rule or vow. 3. A special divine revelation.—**dis-pen-sa-to-ry**, dis-pen-sa-to-ri, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to dispensing or dispensation. *II. n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A book in which medicinal substances are described: pharmacopœia.—**to dis-pense with**, to waive the observance of; relinquish; forego.—**dis-pen-ser**, *n.*

dis-pers'e, dis-pers', *vt. & vi.* [*DIS-PERSED*; *DIS-PERS'ING*.] To scatter; dissipate; separate; disappear. [*< L. dis-*, apart, + *spargo*, scatter.]—**dis-pers'ion**, dis-pers'hun, *n.* The act of dispersing, or the state of being dispersed.

dis-pir'it, dis-pir'it, *vt.* To render cheerless or hopeless; depress; dishearten.

dis-place', dis-plés', *vt.* 1. To remove from its place. 2. To take the place of, as by pushing out.—**dis-place'ment**, *n.*

dis-play', dis-plé', *I. vt. & vi.* To make manifest or conspicuous; parade; open; unfold; expose; make a display. *II. n.* The act of spreading out, unfolding, or bringing to the view or to the mind; ostentatious show. [*< L. of dis-*, apart, + *placo*, fold.]

dis-please', dis-pliz', *vt. & vi.* To vex; annoy; offend; give offense. [*< L. of dis-*, + *placeo*, please.]—**dis-pleas'ing**, *pa.* Offensive.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pleas'ure**, dis-plezh'ur or -jûr, *n.* 1. The state of being displeased; dissatisfaction; vexation; indignant disapproval. 2. An annoyance; offense.

dis-port', dis-pôrt', *I. vt. & vi.* To divert; sport; sport. *II. n.* Diversion; pastime; play. [*< L. of de-*, away, + *porto*, carry.]

dis-pose', dis-pôz', *v.* [*DIS-POSED*; *DIS-PO-SING*.] *I. t.* 1. To set in order; arrange; settle. 2. To direct the mind of; incline. 3. To order or appoint; regulate. 4. To make over or alienate, as property; now generally *dispose of*. *II. i.* To arrange or settle something. [*< F. disposer*, *< dis-*, apart, + *ponere*; see *POSE*, *v.*]—**to dispose of**, to part with; get rid of.—**dis-po-sa-ble**, *a.* Subject to disposal; free to be used as occasion may require.—**dis-po-sal**, *n.* 1. The act of disposing; arrangement; order; distribution. 2. A getting rid of, as by gift or sale. 3. Power of control, outlay, or distribution.—**dis-po-ser**, *n.* One who disposes or orders.

dis-po-si'tion, dis-po-zish'un, *n.* 1. The act of disposing, or the state or manner of disposal; final settlement. 2. Natural tendency; temper or temperament; characteristic spirit; bent; propensity. [*F.*, *< L. dis-*, apart, separately, + *pono*, place.]

dis-pos-sess', dis-pôz-zes', or -pos-ses', *vt.* To eject; oust.—**dis-pos-ses'sion**, *n.*

dis-proof, *n.* Refutation; confutation.

dis-pro-portion, dis-pro-pôr'shun, *I. vt.* To make of unsuitable proportions. *II. n.* Want of due proportion or relation.—**dis-pro-portion-ate**, *a.* Out of proportion; disproportioned.—**dis-pro-portion-ali-**, *-ly*, *adv.*

dis-prove', dis-prûv', *vt.* To prove to be false, erroneous, fraudulent, or illegal; confute; refute.—**dis-prov'al**, *n.* Disproof.

dis-pute', dis-pût', *v.* [*DIS-PUTED*; *DIS-PUTING*.] *I. t.* 1. To question; challenge; controvert. 2. To argue about; discuss; contest. *II. i.* 1. To debate; wrangle; quar-

rel. 2. To compete, as for a prize. [*< F. disputer*, *< L. disputo*, *< dis-*, apart, + *puto*, reckon.]—**dis-put'er**, *n.*—**dis-pu-ta-ble**, *a.* That may be disputed; controvertible; doubtful.—**dis-pu-tant**, *I. a.* Engaged in controversy; disputing. *II. n.* One who disputes.—**dis-pu-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of disputing; controversy; discussion; argumentation.—**dis-pu-ta'tious**, dis-py-té'shus, *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to dispute.—**dis-pu'ta-tive**, *a.*

dis-pute', *n.* A controversial discussion; a contest; altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

dis-qual'i-fy, dis-cwél'i-fai, *vt.* To deprive of qualifications; incapacitate; disable; debar.—**dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

dis-qui'et, dis-cwél'et, *I. vt.* To make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb. *II. n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.—**dis-qui'et-ness**; **dis-qui'e-tude**.

dis-qui-si'tion, dis-cwi-zish'un, *n.* A systematic treatise or discourse; dissertation. [*< L. dis-*, apart, about, + *quæro*, seek.]

dis-re-gard', dis-re-gôrd', *I. vt.* To slight; overlook. *II. n.* Want of regard; neglect.

dis-re-pute', dis-re-pût', *n.* Lack or loss of reputation; ill repute.—**dis-rep'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Dis-rep'yu-to-ble, *a.* Being in or causing ill repute; disgraceful.—**dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis-re-spect', dis-ré-spect', *n.* Lack of respect; discourtesy.—**dis-re-spect'ful**, *a.* Wanting in respect; discourteous.—**-ly**, *adv.*

dis-robe', dis-rôb', *vt. & vi.* To unclothe; undress; strip.

dis-rupt', dis-rup't', *vt.* To burst asunder. [*< L. dis-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpo*, burst.]

—**dis-rupt'ion**, dis-rup'shun, *n.* The act of bursting or tearing asunder; the state of being so torn.—**dis-rupt'ive**, *a.* Producing, resulting from, or attending disruption; rending; bursting.

dis-sat'is-fy, dis-sat'is-fai, *vt.* To disappoint; displease.—**dis-sat'is-fac'tion**, *n.* A dissatisfied state or feeling; discontent.

dis-sect', dis-sect', *vt.* To cut apart and analyze critically; anatomize. [*< L. dissectus*, *pp.*, *< dis-*, apart, + *seco*, cut.]—**dis-sec'tion**, dis-sect'hun, *n.* 1. The act of dissecting. 2. A dissected object; an anatomical preparation; a critical analysis.—**dis-sec'tor**, *n.* One who dissects; a treatise on dissection.

dis-sem'ble, dis-sem'bl, *v.* [*-BLED*; *-BLING*.] *I. t.* To conceal, as by a false appearance; pretend; feign. *II. i.* To put on false appearances; dissimulate. [*< L. dissimulo*, *< dis-*, apart, + *similis*, like.]—**dis-sem'bler**, *n.*

dis-sem'i-nate, dis-sem'i-nét, *vt.* [*-NA-TED*; *-NA-TING*.] To sow broadcast; scatter; diffuse; promulgate. [*< L. dis-*, apart, + *semino*, sow, *< semen*, seed.]—**dis-sem'i-na'tion**, *n.*—**dis-sem'i-na'tor**, *n.*

dis-sen'sion, dis-sen'shun, *n.* Angry or violent difference of opinion; discord; strife.

dis-sent', dis-sent', *I. vt.* To disagree; withhold assent. *II. n.* The act or state of dissenting; disagreement; refusal to conform to an established church. [*< L. dis-*, apart, + *sentio*, feel.]—**dis-sent'er**, *n.* One who dissents, as from an established church; a non-conformist; often capitalized.

dis-ser-ta'tion, dis-er-té'shun, *n.* An extended and argumentative treatise or discourse; disquisition. [*< L. dissero*, discuss.]

dis-sev'er, dis-sev'gr, *vt. & vi.* To sever;

disjoin; separate; part.—**dis-sev'er-ance**, *n.* Separation. **dis-sev'er-ment**, *n.*
dis-si-dent, dis-si-dent. **I. a.** Dissenting; differing. **II. n.** A dissenter. [**L.** *dissideo*, sit apart, **<** *dis-*, apart, **+ sedeo**, sit.]
—**dis-si-dence**, *n.* Disagreement; dissent.
dis-sim'i-lar, dis-sim'i-lar. **a.** Unlike; different. **-ly**, **adv.**—**dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty**, *n.* Unlikeness; difference.—**dis-si-mil'i-tude**, *n.* The state of being dissimilar.
dis-sim'u-late, dis-sim'yū-lēt, *vt. & vi.* To conceal by feigning; dissemble. [**<** *L.* *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulo*; see DISSEMBLE.]
—**dis-sim'u-la-tion**, *n.* False pretense.
dis-si-pate, dis-si-pēt, *v.* [**-PA'**TED; **-PA'**TING.] **I. t.** To disperse or scatter utterly; drive away; dispel; waste; squander. **II. i.** **1.** To scatter; vanish; disappear. **2.** To be wasteful or dissolute. [**<** *L.* *dis-*, apart, **+ supo**, throw.]—**dis-si-pa'**ted, *pa.* Pursuing pleasure to excess; dissolute.—**dis-si-pa-tion**, *n.* The act of dissipating; excessive indulgence, especially in vicious pleasures.
dis-so-ci-ate, dis-sō-shi-ēt, *vt.* [**-A'**TED; **-A'**TING.] To disconnect; separate.
—**dis-so-ci-a-tion**, *n.*
dis-so-lu-bile, dis-sō-lu-bl (*literature*) or dis-sol'yū-bl (*chem.*), *a.* **1.** Separable into parts. **2.** Capable of being dissolved or decomposed.
dis-so-lute, dis-sō-lūt, *a.* Abandoned; profligate. **-ly**, **adv.** **-ness**, *n.*
dis-so-lu-tion, dis-sō-lū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of dissolving; disintegration. **2. Chem.** Decomposition. **3.** Liquefaction. **4.** Separation; breaking up; as of a partnership. **5.** Death.
dis-solve(*e'*, diz-elv', *v.* [**DIS-SOLV'**(ED); **DIS-SOLV'**ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To melt; liquefy. **2.** To break up, as an assembly. **3.** To annul or abrogate, as a magic spell or a legal injunction. **4.** To make weak or languid; relax. **5.** To destroy. **II. i.** **1.** To become fluid; melt; evaporate; decompose; fade; vanish. **2.** To become languid; weaken. [**<** *L.* *dissolveo*, loosen (pp. *dissolutus*).]—**dis-solv'a-ble**(*e*, *a.*—**dis-solv'a-ble**), *a. & n.*
dis-so-nant, dis-sō-nant, *a.* Harsh in sound; inharmonious; incongruous. [**F.**, **<** *L.* *dis-*, apart, **+ sono**, sound.]—**dis-so-nance**, *n.* Discord; disagreement. **dis-so-nan-cy**, *n.*
dis-suade, dis-swēd', *vt. & vi.* [**DIS-SUA'**DED; **DIS-SUA'**DING.] To persuade or advise against (an act): with *from*. [**<** *L.* *dis-*, apart, **+ suadeo**, persuade.]—**dis-sua-sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissuading. **2.** A dissuasive.—**dis-sua-sive**(*e*, *a.* Tending or intended to dissuade; dissuading. **II. n.** A dissuading argument, fact, or consideration.
dis-syll'a-ble(*e*, dis-sil'a-bl, *a.* A word of two syllables. [**>** *Gr.* *dis*, two; and see SYLLABLE.]—**dis-syl-lab'ic**, *a.*
dis-taff, dis-tāf, *n.* [**DIS-TAFFS** or (rarely) **DIS-TAVES**, *pl.*] A rotating vertical staff that holds the bunch of flax or wool in hand-spinning. [**>** *AS.* *distaf*.]
dis-tain', dis-tēn', *vt.* To stain; sully; defile. [**<** *L.*^{ov} *dis-*, intensive, **+ tingo**, tinge.]
dis-tance, dis-tāns. **I. vt.** [**DIS-TANCED**; **DIS-TAN-CING**] To leave hopelessly behind in a race; excel; outstrip. **II. n.** **1.** Length of separation in space. **2.** The state of being distant; separation; remoteness; a remote point

3. Reserve; deference; coldness; haughtiness.

dis'tant, *dis'tant*, *a.* 1. Separated in space or time; remote; indistinct; indirect. 2. Reserved or unapproachable; formal. [F., < L. *dis*, apart, + *sto*, stand.] -*ly*, *adv.*

dis-taste', *dis-tést'*, *n.* Aversion; disrelish; dislike. — **dis-taste'ful**, *a.* -*ly*, *adv.* -*ness*, *n.*

dis-tem'per, *dis-tem'per*, *vt.* 1. To affect with disease or disorder. 2. To anger; ruffle.

dis-tem'per'i, *n.* 1. A malady, as of brutes. 2. Ill humor; derangement. 3. Lack of due proportion.

dis-tem'per², *n.* 1. A pigment mixed with a vehicle soluble in water, as for scene-painting. 2. A painting executed in such materials.

dis-tend'⁴, *dis-tend'*, *vt. & vi.* To expand; swell; inflate; dilate. [*L. dis*, apart, + *tendo*, stretch.] — **dis-ten'-si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **dis-ten'-si-ble** (*a.* Capable of being distended. — **dis-tension**, *n.* The act of distending, or the state of being distended. — **dis-tension'**, *n.*

dis'tich, *dis'tic*, *n.* *Pros.* A couplet. [*Gr.* ¹ *distichos*, < *di*, two, + *stichos*, row.]

dis-till', { *dis-til'*, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To extract or distill, } produce by vaporization and condensation; purify by distillation. 2. To give forth or send down in drops; shed; emit. **II. i.** 1. To extract volatile substances by vaporization and condensation. 2. To exude in drops. [*L. distillo*, < *de*, down, + *stilla*, dim. of *stiria*, frozen drop.] — **dis'til-la'tion**, *n.* The act or product of distilling. — **dis-til'ler**, *n.* One who distills; a condenser used in distilling. — **dis-til'ler-y**, *n.* [*IES*, *pl.*] An establishment for distilling, especially for producing alcoholic liquors by distillation.

dis-tinct', *dis-tinct'*, *a.* 1. Clear; plain; unmistakable. 2. Standing apart, or viewed apart, from other things; distinguished; separate. [F., < *L. distinguo*, distinguish.] -*ly*, *adv.* -*ness*, *n.* — **dis-tinc'tion**, *dis-tinc'shun*, *n.* 1. A distinguishing mark or quality; a characteristic difference. 2. The act of distinguishing; discrimination. 3. A mark of honor; superiority; honorable position. — **dis-tinct'iv** (*e.* *a.* Characteristic; distinguishing. -*ly*, *adv.* -*ness*, *n.*

dis-tin'guish, *dis-tin'guish*, *v. I. t.* 1. To mark or recognize as different or separate; discriminate; differentiate. 2. To make eminent or conspicuous. **II. i.** To discriminate; followed by *between*. [*L. distinguo*, separate.] — **dis-tin'guish-a-ble** (*a.* — **dis-tin'guished**, *pa.* Conspicuous; eminent. — **dis-tin'guish-ing**, *pa.* Constituting difference or distinction; characteristic.)

dis-tort'⁴, *dis-tört'*, *vt.* To twist into an unnatural or irregular form; interpret falsely; pervert. [*L. dis*, apart, + *torqueo*, twist.] — **dis-tor'tion**, *n.* The act of distorting; a deformity; perversion.

dis-tract'⁴, *dis-tract'*, *vt.* To divert or turn aside; bewilder; confuse; craze. [*L.* ¹ *distraho*, < *dis*, apart, + *trahō*, draw.] — **dis-tract'ed**, *pa.* 1. Bewildered or harassed. 2.



Pharmaceutical Distilling-apparatus.
c, condenser; s, receiver; s, still.



Pharmaceutical Dis-
tilling-apparatus.
c, condenser; r, receiver;
s, still.

Mentally deranged; mad.—**dis-trac'tion**, *n.* 1. A diversion of the mind; confusion; disorder; interruption. 2. Strong agitation; frenzy; madness.—**dis-trac'ting**, **dis-trac'tiv**(e), *a.*
dis-train', **dis-trên'**, *v.* **I. t.** To seize (personal property) for debt. **II. i.** To make a levy on personal property for debt. [*< L. OF distringo, < dis-, apart, + stringo, draw tight.*]
—**dis-train'er**, **dis-train'or**, *n.* One who distrains.—**dis-train't**, *n. Law.* The act or process of distraining.
dis-trait', **dis-tré'**, *a.* Absent-minded. [*F.*]
dis-traught', **dis-trét'**, *a.* In a state of distraction. [*Var. of DISTRACTED.*]
dis-tress', **dis-tres'**, *I. vt.* 1. To inflict suffering upon; agitate painfully. 2. *Law.* To distrain. **II. n.** 1. Acute or extreme suffering; pain; trouble. 2. *Law.* (1) Distrain. (2) Goods taken by distrain. [*< OF distresser, < L. districtus, pp. of distringo; see DISTRAIN.*]
—**dis-tress'ful**, *a.* —**ly**, *adv.*
dis-trib'ute, **dis-trib'yut**, *v.* [*U-TED^d; -UTING.*] **I. t.** 1. To divide among a number; apportion; share. 2. To classify or arrange. 3. *Logic.* To apply to all the members of a class taken separately; opposed to *use collectively*. **II. i.** To make a distribution. [*< L. dis-, apart, + tribuo, give.*]
—**dis-trib'u-ter**, **dis-trib'u-tor**, *n.* —**dis'tri-bu'tion**, **dis'tri-bu'shun**, *n.* 1. The act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; disposition. 2. That which is distributed.—**dis-trib'u-tive**(e), **dis-trib'yu-tiv**, *a.* 1. Serving or tending to distribute; pertaining to distribution. 2. Denoting individual action or consideration. **II. n. Gram.** A distributive pronoun, adjective, or numeral, as "each," "every," etc. —**ly**, *adv.*
dis-trict, **dis'trict**, *vt.* To divide into districts. **II. n.** A portion of territory specially set off or defined; a region; tract. [*< L. districtus, pp. of distringo; see DISTRAIN.*]
dis-trust', **dis-trust'**, *I. vt.* To withhold trust from; doubt; suspect. **II. n.** Doubt; suspicion; discredit.
—**dis-trust'ful**, *a.* —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*
dis-turb', **dis-turb'**, *vt.* 1. To rouse from repose or rest; disquiet; agitate; trouble. 2. To disarrange or disorder. [*< L. OF disturbo, < dis-, apart, + turbo, tumult.*]
—**dis-turb'ance**, *n.* The act of disturbing; a public tumult; mental confusion.—**dis-turb'er**, *n.*
dis'u-nite'^d, **dis'yu-nait'**, *v.* **I. t.** To separate; disjoin; alienate; estrange. **II. i.** To come apart; become separated or parted, as friends. [*< L. LL dis-, apart, + L. unus, one.*]
—**dis-u'nion**, **dis-yun'yun**, *n.* The state of being disunited; severance; rupture.—**dis-u'nion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion.
dis-use', **dis-yüz'**, *vt.* To cease to use or practise; discontinue.
dis-use', **dis-yüs'**, *n.* The act of disusing, or the state of being disused. —**dis-u'sage'**, *n.*
ditch', **dich**, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in or around; drain by ditching. 2. To run into a ditch. **II. i.** To make a ditch or ditches.—**ditch'er**, *n.*
ditch, *n.* A narrow trench in the ground, as for drainage. [*< AS. dīc, dike.*]
dit'to, **dit'ō**, *I. n.* The same thing repeated; the aforesaid. **II. adv.** As before; likewise. [*It., < L. dictum; see DICTUM.*]
dit'ty, **dit'i**, *n.* [*DIT'TIES, pl.*] A short sim-

ple air; lay. [*< OF. dittie, < L. dictatus; see DICTATE.*]
di-ur'nal, **dai-ūr'nal**, *a.* 1. Happening every day; daily. 2. Done in or pertaining to the daytime. [*< L. diurnalis, < diurnus, daily, < dies, day.*]
—**di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.*
di-van', **di-van'**, *n.* 1. An Oriental governmental council; also, a council-chamber. 2. A café; a couch. [*< Pers. dīvān, council.*]
dive, **daiv**, *I. vi.* [*DIVED or (Colloq.) DOVE, dōv; DI-VING.*] To plunge head foremost, as into water; plunge or rush in. **II. n.** 1. A plunge head foremost into or as into water. 2. [*Colloq.*] A disreputable resort; den. [*< AS. dyfan; cp. DEEP.*]
—**di-ver**, *n.* —**di-ving-bell'**, *n.* A hollow, water-tight vessel in which persons may be lowered into and work under water.
di-verge', **di-verj'**, *vi.* [*DI-VERGED'; DI-VER'GING.*] To extend in different directions from the same point; deviate; differ. [*< L. di-, apart, + vergo, incline.*]
—**di-vergence**, *n.*
di-ver-gen-cy, —**di-ver'gent**, *a.* Differing; deviating. —**di-ver'ging**.
di'vers, **dai'verz**, *a.* 1. More than one, but not a great number; several. 2. Of different kinds; various. [*F., < L. diversus, pp. of divertio; see DIVERT.*]
di-verse', **di-vers'**, *a.* Differing essentially; distinct. [*< L. diversus; see DIVERS.*]
—**ly**, *adv.* —**di-ver'si-fy**, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To make diverse; variegate. —**di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* Variation; variety.
di-ver'sion, **di-ver'shun**, *n.* The act of diverting, or that which diverts; recreation.
di-ver'si-ty, **di-ver'si-ti**, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] The state of being diverse; dissimilitude.
di-vert'^d, **di-vert'**, *vt.* 1. To turn aside; deflect. 2. To amuse; entertain. [*< F. divertir, < L. di-, apart, + verito, turn.*]
di-vest'^d, **di-vest'**, *vt.* To strip, as of clothes, ornaments, or office; dispossess; deprive. [*< L. OF devestio, < de-, from, + vestis, clothing.*]
di-vide', **di-vaid'**, *v.* [*DI-VI'DED^d; DI-VI'DING.*] **I. t.** 1. To cut or separate into parts; sunder. 2. To disunite; break up; keep apart. 3. To distribute; portion out; apportion. 4. To form the partition or boundary between. **II. i.** 1. To come or go apart; cleave; open; diverge. 2. To differ in opinion; be at variance. [*< L. dividō, divide.*]
—**di-vi'der**, **di-vaid'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which divides. 2. *pl.* Compasses.
di-vide', *n.* A watershed.
div'i-dend, **div'i-dend**, *n.* 1. *Math.* A quantity divided, or to be divided, into equal parts. 2. *Com.* A sum of money to be distributed, as profit on shares or the like.
di-vine', **di-vain'**. **I. vt. & vi.** [*DI-VINED'; DI-VI'NING.*] To find out or foretell by assumed supernatural aid; practise divination; prognosticate; have a presentiment; surmise; guess; conjecture. **II. a.** 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or of the nature of God or of a god; offered to God; sacred. 2. Altogether excellent; godlike. 3. Pertaining to divinity or theology. **III. n.** One versed in divinity; a theologian; clergyman. [*< L. divinus, < deus, belonging to a god.*]
—**ly**, *adv.* —**div'i-na'tion**, *n.* 1. The act or art of divining. 2. An instinctive presentiment.—**di-vi'ner**, *n.* —**di-**

vin'i-ty, *n.* [**TIEST**, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or character of being divine. **2.** [**D.**] The Deity; God. **3.** A false god. **4.** Theology.

di-vi'sion, di-vizh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of dividing. **2.** A part; section. **3.** Separation; disagreement. **4.** That which separates or divides. [**F.**, < **L.** *divisio(n)*, < *divido*, **DI-VIDE**.]—**di-vi'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to dividing or to a division. **di-vi'sion-a-ry**,—**di-vi's-i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **di-vi's-i-bl(e)-ness**,—**di-vi's-i-bl(e)**, *di-viz'i-bl*, *a.* **1.** Capable of being divided. **2.** *Math.* Admitting of division without a remainder.—**di-vi'siv(e)**, *di-val'siv*, *a.* Causing or expressing division.—**di-vi'sor**, di-val'zer, *n.* *Math.* That by which a number or quantity is divided.

di-vo'ce', di-vōr's', *I. vt.* [**DI-VORCED'**; **DI-VORCING**.] To free by legal process from the relationship of husband and wife; sunder; separate; put away. **II. n.** Legal dissolution of a marriage contract; severance; separation. [**F.**, < **L.** *divortium*, < *diverto*, **DIVERT**.]

di-vulge', di-vulj', *vt.* [**DI-VULGED'**; **DI-VULGING**.] To tell, as a secret; disclose. [**L.** *di-*, apart, here and there, + *vulgo*, make public.]

diz'zy, diz/i, *I. vt.* [**DIZ'ZIED**; **DIZ'ZY-ING**.] To make giddy; confuse. **II. a. [**DIZ'ZIER**; **DIZ'ZIER**.] **1.** Having a feeling of whirling and confusion, with a tendency to fall; giddy. **2.** Causing or caused by giddiness. [**AS**, *dy-sig*, foolish.]-**diz'zi-ly**, *adv.*-**diz'zi-ness**, *n.***

do, dō, *v.* [**DID**, *did*; **DO'ING**; **DONE**, *dun*.] **I. t.** To bring to accomplishment; perform; execute; effect; transact; complete; finish. **II. i. 1.** To exert or employ oneself in any way; act; strive or work vigorously; make effort or exertion. **2.** To comport, demean, or conduct oneself; fare, as in health. **3.** To answer the purpose; be enough; suffice. **III. auxiliary.** As an auxiliary *do* is used (1) in interrogative or negative clauses; (2) to express emphasis; (3) sometimes in the imperative; as, *do speak*; (4) merely as an inflection of the principal verb. **IV. substitute.** *Do* is often used elliptically as a substitute for a verb indicating action, to avoid repetition. [**AS**, *dōn*. In part < **AS**, *dugan*, suit.]-**do'er**, *n.*

do, dō, *n.* *Mus.* The first of the syllables commonly used in solmization; the key-note (1) of any key, (2) of the so-called natural key.

dont¹, *vi.* Same as **DOTE**.

doc'il(e), des'il or dō'sil, *a.* Amenable to training; easy to manage; tractable. [**L.** *docilis*, < *doceo*, teach.]-**do-cil'i-ty**, *n.*

dock¹, dec, *vt.* **1.** To shorten; cut off; abridge; reduce. **2.** *Law*. To rescind.

dock², *vt.* To lay up in or as in dock.

dock¹, *n.* Any one of various plants of the buckwheat family. [**AS**, *doceo*, dock.]

dock², *n.* **1.** An artificial basin for vessels; also, a wharf. **2.** An enclosed space for prisoners in a criminal court. [**MD**, *docke*.]

dock³, *n.* The stump of a tail. [**Ice**, *dockr*.]

dock'et, dek'et, *I. vt.* To place on a docket; record; indorse; label. **II. n. 1.** A summary; abstract. **2.** A calendar of the cases to be called at any time of court; any calendar of business. **3.** A tag or label. [**POCK**¹, *v.*]

dock'yard¹, dec'yārd, *n.* [**Eng.**] A shipyard provided with docks.

doc'tor, doc'tər, *n. 1.* A practitioner of med-

icine or surgery. **2.** A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, law, etc. [**L.** *doctor*, teacher, < *doceo*, teach.]-**doc'tor-ate**, *n.*

doc'trine(e), dec'trin, *n. 1.* That which is held to be true by any person, sect, or school, especially in religion; a tenet, or body of tenets. **2.** Instruction; teaching. [**F.**, < **L.** *doctrina*, < *doctor*; see **DOCTOR**, *n.*]-**doc'tri-nal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by doctrine. **2.** Having to do with teaching; instructive.

doc'u-ment, dec'yū-mēt, *n.* A piece of written or printed matter conveying information or evidence. [**F.**, < **L.** *documentum*, lesson, < *doceo*, teach.]-**doc'u-men-ta-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based upon documents.

doc'u-men'tal, *a.* A combining form. [**Gr.** *dōdeka*, twelve.]-**do-dec'a-gon**, *n.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with twelve sides and twelve angles. [**Gr.** *dōdeka*, angle.]-**do'dec-a-ho'dron**, *n.* A solid bounded by twelve plane faces. [**Gr.** *hedra*, side.]

dodge, dej, *v.* [**DODGED**; **DODGING**.] **I. t. 1.** To avoid by a sudden turn. **2.** To follow in an evasive or skulking way. **II. i. 1.** To move quickly to one side. **2.** To practise shifts or evasions; skulk. [**CP**, *Ice*, *dadra*, shake.]-**dodge'er**, dej'ər, *n. 1.* One who dodges; a tricky fellow. **2.** [**U. S.**] A small handbill. **3.** [**U. S.**] A cooked cake of Indian meal.

dodge, *n.* An evasion; trick.

doe, dō, *n.* The female of the deer, antelope, hare, rabbit, or kangaroo. [**AS**, *dā*.]

does, duz, *3d per. sing. ind. pres. of do, v.*

doe'skin¹, dō'skin, *n. 1.* The skin of a doe. **2.** A fine woolen cloth.

do'ff, def, *v. I. t.* To take off, as a hat or cloak; strip off, as fiber. **II. i. 1.** To take off the hat in salutation. [**Contr.** of **DO OFF**.]

dog, deg, *I. vt.* [**DOGGED**; **DOGGING**.] To follow persistently; hound; hunt. **II. i. 1.** A carnivorous mammal, commonly domesticated, and remarkable for its intelligence and its attachment to man. **2.** An implement or part of machinery; a catch, detent, or pawl. [**AS**, *docga*.]-**dog'-cart**¹, *n.* A two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with two seats set back to back, with an enclosed space for dogs beneath the seats.

-dog-days, *n. pl.* The hot, sultry season in July and August, when the dog-star (*Sirius*) rises with the sun.—**dog's-eat**, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down like a dog's ear. **dog'-eat**,—**dog-star**, *n.* The star *Sirius*, the most brilliant star in the heavens.—**dog'-wood**¹, *n.* A flowering tree of the United States and Canada, or its hard, compact wood; also, one of various shrubs.

dog'ged, deg'ed, *a.* Silently or sullenly persistent; stubborn; obdurate. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dog'-er-el, deg'er-el, *n.* Trivial, empty, ill-made verse; used also adjectively.

dog'gish, deg'ish, *a.* Like a dog; snappish.

dog'ma, deg'mā, *n.* [**DOG'MAS**² or **DOG'MATA**, *pl.*] A doctrine, as of a creed, asserted



Dogwood.

fū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

and adopted on authority; a dictum. [L., < Gr. *dogma*(t), opinion.] — **dog-mat'ic**, *a.* **1.** Marked by positive and authoritative assertion. **2.** Like or pertaining to dogma. **dog-mat'ic-al**, **dog-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **dog-mat-ism**, *dog-mat'izm*, *n.* Positive or arrogant assertion, as of belief, without proof. — **dog-mat-ist**, *n.* — **dog-mat-ize** or **-tise**, *vt.* — **dog-mat-iz'ing**, *to* express oneself dogmatically.

doily, *dei'li*, *n.* [*DO'ILES*, *pl.*] A small table napkin. **doyley**.

do-ing, *dō'ing*, *n.* **1. pl.** Proceedings; acts; course of conduct. **2. s.** A transaction.

doit, *dōit*, *n.* Formerly, a small copper coin of the Netherlands; a trifle. [*< D. doit*, coin.]

dole, *dōl*, *vt.* [*DOLED*; *DO'LING*.] To dispense in small quantities; give or deal out.

dole¹, *n.* **1.** That which is dealt out; a gratuity. **2.** [Poet.] Lot; portion. [*< AS. dāl*.]

dole², *n.* [Poet.] Grief; mourning. [*< OF. dol*, < L. *doleo*, feel pain.] — **dole'ful**, *a.* Melancholy; mournful. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

doll, *dōl*, *n.* A toy representing a person. [*< OD. doll*, whipping-top; or *< Doll*, for *Dorothy*.]

dollar, *del'ar*, *n.* The monetary unit of the United States and Canada, equal to 100 cents, or about 4s. 1½d. English money; also, a similar coin of various other countries, as Mexico. [*< D. or G. dial. dalder*, < G. *thaler*.]

dol'or, *dō'lor*, *n.* [Poet.] Sorrow; anguish. [*OF.*, < L. *dolor*, pain.] **dol'our**, **-dol'orous**, *del'o-rus*, *a.* Sad; pathetic. — **-ly**, *adv.*

dolphin, *del'fin*, *n.* **1.** A cetacean of the Mediterranean and temperate Atlantic. **2.** A large fish of open seas, noted for the changes in its color when dying. [*< OF. dolphin*, < L. *delphinus*, < Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.]

dolt, *dōlt*, *n.* A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. [*< AS. dōl*, dull.] — **dolt'ish**, *a.*

do-main¹, *dō-mēn'*, *n.* **1.** A territory over which dominion is exercised; commonwealth; province. **2.** A department, as of knowledge; range. **3.** A manor. **4.** Absolute proprietorship; dominion; empire; rule. [*< L. F. dominium*, < *dominus*, lord.]

dome, *dōm*, *n.* **1.** The vaulted roof of a rotunda; a cupola. **2.** [Poet.] A majestic building; house. [*OF.*, < Gr. *domos*, house.]

do-mes'tic, *do-mes'tic*. **I. a.** **1.** Belonging to or fond of the house or household. **2.** Domesticated; tame. **3.** Of or pertaining to one's own country; home-made. **II. n.** A family servant. [*< L. F. domesticus*, < *domus*, house.] — **do-mes'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **do-mes'ti-cate**, *do-mes'ti-kēt*, *vt.* [*-CA'TED*; *-CA'TING*.] To train or reclaim for domestic use; make domestic; tame. **do-mes'ti-cize**, **-do-mes'ti-ca-tion**, *n.* — **do-mes'tic-i-ty**, *dō-mes'ti-ti*, *n.* [*-TI-ES*, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being domestic. **2.** A domestic affair.

dom'i-cil, *dem'i-sil*. **I. vt.** [*-CILED*; *-CILED*.] **dom'i-cile**, *fil'ing*.] To provide with or settle in a home or abode. **dom'i-cil'i-atet**. **II. n.** A home, house, or dwelling. [*< L. domicilium*, < *domus*, house.] — **dom'i-cil'i-a-ry**, *dom'i-sil'i-g-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to a private residence.

dom'i-nate, *dom'i-nēt*, *v.* [*-NA'TED*; *-NA'TING*.] **I. t.** To control; govern; rule. **II. i.** To prevail; predominate. [*< L. dominatus*, pp. of *dominor*, rule.] — **dom'i-nance**, *n.* Control; ascendancy. **dom'i-nan-cy**.

dom'i-nant, *dom'i-nant*. **I. a.** Ruling; governing; predominant. **II. n.** *Mus.* The fifth tone of a diatonic scale. — **dom'i-na'tion**, *n.* Control; dominion.

do'mi-ne, *dō'mi-ng*. A parson. [L.]

dom'i-neer¹, *dom'i-nir*, *v.* **I. t.** To dominate. **II. i.** To rule arrogantly or insolently. [*< L. F. dominor*; see *DOMINATE*.] — **dom'i-neer'ing**, *pa.* Overbearing. — **-ly**, *adv.*

do-min'ic-al, *do-min'ic-al*, *a.* Relating to Christ or to the Lord's day.

dom'i-nie, *dem'i-ni*, *n.* A schoolmaster. [*< L. domine*, voc. of *dominus*, lord.]

do-min'ion, *do-min'yun*, *n.* **1.** Sovereign authority; rule; sway. **2.** A country governed; realm. [*F.*, < L. *dominus*, lord.]

dom'i-no, *dem'i-nō*, *n.* [*-NOES*, *nōz*, *pl.*] **1.** A robe and hood, as worn at masquerades; also, the wearer; a mask. **2. pl.** A game played with flat pieces marked like dice, each piece being also called a *domino*. [*LL.*, ecclesiastical garment, < L. *dominus*, lord.]

don, *dōn*, *vt.* [*DONNED*; *DON'NING*.] To put on, as a garment. [*Contr.* of *do on*.]

don, *n.* **I.** Signor; sir. **2.** A gentleman. [*Sp.*]

do'rate, *dō'nēt*, *vt.* [*DO'NA'TED*; *DO'NA'TING*.] To bestow as a gift, especially a considerable gift; contribute. [*< L. donatus*, pp. of *dono*, give, < *donum*, gift.] — **do-na'tion**, *n.* The act of donating, or that which is donated; a gift; grant; offering. — **don'a-tive**, *don'a-tiv*. **I. a.** Belonging by deed of gift. **II. n.** A donation; gift. — **do-na'tor**, *n.*

done, *dun*, *pa.* *Pp.* of *do*.

done, *a.* Given; made public; executed, as a proclamation. [*Rep. OF. donē*, given.]

don'key, *dōn'ki*, *n.* An ass.

do'nor, *dō'ng*, *n.* A giver; donor. [*OF.*]

doom, *dūm*. **I. vt.** **1.** To consign to death or ruin. **2.** To decree as a penalty. **II. n.** **1.** The act of dooming, or the state of being doomed; sad or evil destiny. **2.** Judicial decision; condemnation; sentence. [*< AS. dōm*, < *dōn*, do, put.] — **dooms'day**¹, *dōmz'dē*, *n.* The day of final judgment.

door, *dōr*, *n.* An entrance, as to a house, or the hinged or sliding cover that closes it; passageway; access. [*< AS. dor*, *dyru*.] — **door-keep'er**, *n.* The keeper of a door; a janitor. — **door'way**², *n.* An entranceway.

Doric, *der'ic*. **I. a.** **1.** Relating to or characteristic of the district of Doris, in ancient Greece, or its inhabitants. **Do'ri-an**². **2.** Constructed in accordance with the type of Doric architecture, marked by strength and apparent simplicity. **II. n.** The Doric dialect.

dor'mant, *dōr'mant*, *a.* Being in a state of, or resembling, sleep; torpid; inactive; unused. [*F.*, < L. *dormien*(t)-s, ppr. of *dormio*, sleep.] — **dor'man-cy**, *n.* Torpidity; lethargy.

dor'mer, *dōr'mer*, *n.* A vertical window rising from a sloping roof. [*< L. OF. dormitorium*; see *DORMITORY*.] **dor'mer-win'dow**.

dor'mi-to-ry, *dōr'mi-to-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*]



Dormouse. 1/4

A students' lodging-house at a school or college; also, a large room in which many persons sleep. [*< L. dormitorium, < dormio, sleep.*]

dormouseⁿ, dŏr'mūs', *n.* [*DOR'MICE', dŏr'mīs', pl.*] 1. A small Old World squirrel-like rodent. See *illus.* on preceding page. 2. [*U. S.*] The common white-footed mouse. [*< Ice. dorma (< L. dormio), sleep, + mouse.*]

dor'sal, dŏr'sal, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, on, or near the back. 2. Pertaining to the under surface, as of a leaf. [*F., < L. dorsum, back.*]

do'ry¹, dŏ'ri, *n.* [*DO'RIES', pl.*] A sharp flat-bottomed rowboat, much used by fishermen.

do'ry², *n.* One of various fishes. [*< F. dorée, golden.*]

dose, dŏs. *I. vt. & vi.* [*DOSED'; DO'SING.*] To give doses to; deal out in doses; take doses repeatedly. *II. n.* The quantity of medicine to be taken at one time. [*< Gr. dōsis, < dōmi, give.*]

dot, dot, *ad per. sing. pres. ind. of DO, v.*

dot, dot, *I. vt. & vi.* [*DOT'TED'; DOT'TING.*] To mark with or as with a dot or dots; make dots. *II. n.* A minute mark; a speck, spot, or point. [*< AS. dott.*]

do'tage, dŏ'tĕj, *n.* Feebleness of mind, due to old age; senility.—**do'tard**, dŏ'tard, *n.* One who is in his dotage.

dote, dŏt, *vi.* [*DO'TED'; DO'TING.*] 1. To lavish extravagant fondness: with *on* or *upon*. 2. To be in one's dotage. **doat**¹.—**do'ter**, *n.*

doth, doth, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. of DO, v.*

doub'te, dub'l, *v.* [*DOUB'LED; DOUB'LING.*]

I. t. 1. To make twice as great. 2. To fold together: usually with *up, over*, etc. 3. To repeat. 4. To be twice as many or twice as much as. 5. To pass, march, or sail round.

II. i. 1. To become twice as great or many. 2. To turn and go back on the same track.

doub'le, *a.* 1. Having two of a sort together; being in pairs; coupled. 2. Twice as large, much, strong, heavy, or many. 3. Twofold; hence, ambiguous or deceitful. 4. *Bot.* Having the petals increased in number: said of flowers. [*F., < L. duplus, < duo, two, + plus, ful.*]

doub'le-deal'ing, *a.* Treacherous; deceitful.

II. n. Treachery; duplicity.

double, *n.* 1. Something that is twice as much. 2. A fold or plait. 3. A person or thing that closely resembles another; hence, an apparition or wraith. 4. A backward turn, as of a hunted fox; a trick.—**doub'le**, **doub'ly**, *adv.* In twofold degree; deceitfully.

doub'let, dub'lĕt, *n.* 1. One of a pair of like things; loosely, a pair or couple. 2.

A close-fitting outer body-garment (15th to 17th centuries). 3. A counterfeit gem.

doub-loon', dub-lŭn', *n.* A former Spanish gold coin worth about \$8.



Fisherman's Dory.



Doublet.

doubt^d, daut, *v.* *I. t.* To hesitate to accept; hold as uncertain; distrust. *II. i.* To be in doubt. [*< L. F. dubito, be uncertain.*]—**doubt'er**, *n.* One who doubts.

doubt, *n.* 1. Lack of certain knowledge; uncertainty; indecision. 2. A question; an objection; perplexity; problem.—**doubt'ful**, *a.* 1. Subject to, entertaining, or admitting of doubt; uncertain; undecided; contingent. 2. Indistinct; vague; ambiguous. 3. Questionable; dubious. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**doubt'less**, *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. **-ly**, *adv.*

dou'ceur', dŏ'sŭr', *n.* A small present; bribe; tip. [*F.*]

douche, dŭsh, *n.* A jet of water or vapor, or the instrument for administering it. [*F.*]

dough, dŏ, *n.* A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, mixed for cooking into bread, cake, etc.; also, any soft pasty mass. [*< AS. dāh.*]

—**dough'nut'**, *n.* A small cake of dough fried in lard.—**dough'y**, *a.* Like or containing dough.

dough'ty, dau'ti, *a.* Brave; valiant; redoubtable; also, boastful. [*< AS. dyhtig.*]—**dough'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**dough'ti-ness**, *n.*

douse, daus, *vt.* [*DOUSED'; DOUS'ING.*] To plunge into a liquid; duck; drench. [*Prob. < Sw. dunsä, plump down.*] **dowse**^t.

dove, dov, *n.* A pigeon. [*< AS. dŏfe.*]—**dove's cot'**, d.ŏcote, *n.* A house for tame pigeons. **d-house**^t.

dow'tail', dŏv'tĕl'. *I. vt.* To join by interlocking. *II. n.* A manner of joining boards, timbers, etc., by interlocking wedge-shaped tenons and spaces; the joint so made.

dow'a-ger, dau'a-jer, *n.* [*Eng.*] A widow holding dower. [*< OF. dower, ENDOW.*]

dow'dy, dau'di. *I. a.* [*POW'DI-ER; POW'DI-EST.*] Ill-dressed, ill-fitting, and in bad taste; shabby. **dow'dy-ish**^t. *II. n.* A slatternly woman.

dow'el, dau'el, *n.* A pin or peg fitted into two adjacent pieces to fasten them together. [*< F. douille, socket.*]

dow'er, dau'er. *I. vt.* To provide with a dower; endow. *II. n.* A widow's life-portion (usually a third) of her husband's lands and tenements; the sum of one's natural gifts; endowment. [*< L. LL. F. dos, dowry.*]

down, daun, *a.* 1. Going in a downward direction. 2. Downcast; dejected.

down¹, *n.* Fine soft plumage, hair, or fibers. [*Akin to Ice. dŭnn.*]

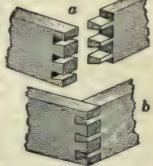
down², *n.* A downward movement; reverse.

down³, *n.* [*Eng.*] 1. A hill having a broad, treeless, grass-grown top; also, the open space on its top. 2. *pl.* Turf-covered, undulating tracts of upland. [*< AS. dŭn.*]

down, *adv.* 1. From a higher to or toward a lower level, place, position, etc. (literally or



Dove. 1/12



Dove-tailed Joint.
a, open; b, closed.

figuratively); downward. **2.** From an upright to a prone or prostrate position. **3.** At the lowest point; in or into subjection; under control. **4.** Below the horizon; as, the sun went down. **5.** To a smaller bulk; as, to boil down. [*< ADOWN, < AS. ādūn, of-ādūne, < of, from, + dūn, hill.*]—**down'cast**, *daun'cgst*, *a.* Directed downward or toward the ground; dejected; depressed.—**down'fall**, *n.* A falling or flowing downward; a fall; disgrace.—**down'fall'en**, *a.* Fallen; ruined.—**down'heart'ed**, *a.* Dejected; discouraged; low-spirited.—**down'hill**, *n.* **1.** *a.* Descending; sloping. **II.** *adv.* With a downward direction.—**down'right**, *n.* **1.** *a.* Straight to the point; unequivocal; plain; outspoken; utter. **2.** Directed downward. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Directly downward. **2.** Without doubt or qualification. **3.** In the extreme; utterly.—**down'trod'den**, *a.* Trodden under foot; oppressed. **down'trod'**, *n.*—**down'ward**, *daun'ward*, *n.* **1.** *a.* Descending or tending from a higher to a lower level, or from that which is more remote. **II.** *adv.* **1.** From a higher to a lower position. **2.** From that which is more remote, as in place or time. **3.** Toward the extremities. **down'wardst**, *n.*
down, *daun*, *prep.* In a descending direction along, upon, or within, literally or figuratively; adown.
down'y, *daun'i*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or covered with down; soft; restful; soothing.
dow'ry, *daun'ri*, *n.* [*DOU'RIES*, *pl.*] The property a wife brings to her husband in marriage; an endowment or gift. [*< DOWER, n.*]
dox-o-lo-gy, *dex-ol-o-jī*, *n.* [*-GIES*, *pl.*] An exultant hymn of praise. [*< Gr. doxa, praise, + legō, speak.*]
doze, *dōz*, *i. vt.* [*DOZED*; *DO'ZING.*] To sleep unsoundly or lightly; drowse. **II.** *n.* A light, unsound sleep; a drowse. [*< Ice. dōsa; cp. dizzy.*]—**do'zy**, *a.* Drowsy; soporific.
doz'en, *duz'n*, *n.* Twelve things of a kind, collectively. [*< OF. dozaine, < douze, twelve.*]
drab, *drab*, *n.* A yellowish-gray color; used also adjectivally. [*< F. drap, cloth.*]
drab, *n.* A slattern; lewd woman. [*< Ir. drabog.*]
drab'ble, *drab'l*, *vt.* [*DRAB'BL(E)D*; *DRAB'BLING.*] To drabble.
drachm, *drām*, *n.* Same as *DRAM*.
drach'ma, *drac'ma*, *n.* **1.** A Greek coin, anciently of the value of 9 to 17 cents, now equal to the franc (19¢ cents). **2.** An ancient Greek unit of weight, now a gram. [*< Gr. drachmē, handful.*]
draft, { *draft*, *I^d. vt.* **1.** To outline in
draught, { writing; sketch; delineate. **2.** To
select and draw off, as for military service; con-
script. **II.** *n.* **1.** A current of air. **2.** The
act of drinking; a drink. **3.** *Naut.* The depth
to which a vessel sinks in the water. **4.** The
act of drawing, or the fact of being drawn;
also, that which is drawn or to be drawn, or
its weight or resistance; a haul; pull; drag.
5. A plan; outline; sketch. **6.** *Com.* A money-
order; bill of exchange. **7.** A military or
naval conscription; levy. **8.** An exhausting
demand. [*< AS. dragan, draw.*]
drafts'man, { *drafts'man*, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*]
draughts'man, { One who draws or prepares
plans, designs, deeds, conveyances, etc.
drag, *drag*, *v.* [*DRAAGED*; *DRA'GING.*] **I.** *t.*
1. To pull along by main force; haul. **2.** To

draw a grapple along the bottom of, as in search of a dead body; search carefully or intently. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be drawn along the ground; move slowly or heavily. **2.** To ply a drag; dredge. [*ME. draggen; caus. of AS. dragan, draw.*]
drag, *n.* **1.** The act of dragging or that which drags or is dragged, as a grapple, a dredge, a drag-net, a brake, or heavy harrow, a skid or shoe for causing a carriage-wheel to drag, as in going down a hill; any clog or impediment. **2.** A long, high, four-wheeled carriage or coach.
—**drag'net**, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water.
drag'gle, *drag'l*, *vt. & vi.* [*DRA'GLE*(*D*); *DRA'GLING.*] To drag or trail on the ground so as to wet or soil; drabble; befoul.
drag'o-man, *drag'o-man*, *n.* [*-MANS*, improperly *-MEN, pl.*] An interpreter or agent for travelers in the East. [*F., < Ar. tarjūmān, translator.*]
drag'on, *drag'un*, *n.* **1.** A fabulous, serpent-like, winged monster. **2.** [*D.*] A northern constellation (*Draco*). [*F., < L. draco(n), < Gr. drakōn, serpent.*]—**drag'on-fly**, *n.* An insect with slender body, four large wings, and enormous eyes. Called also *darning-needle* and *devil's darning-needle*.
drag-oon, *drag'in*, *n.* **I.** *vt.* To harass by dragons; coerce; browbeat. **II.** *n.* In the British army, a cavalryman. [*< F. dragon, dragon, dragon.*]
drain, *drēn*, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw off by degrees, as a fluid; draw water or any fluid from. **2.** To make exhausting demands upon. **II.** *i.* To flow off or leak away gradually; become exhausted. [*< AS. drehnigean, drēnian.*]
drain, *n.* **1.** The act of draining; continuous strain, leak, or outflow. **2.** A pipe or trench for draining.
drain'age, *drēn'ej*, *n.* **1.** The act or means of draining; a system of drains. **2.** That which is drained off; also, the area drained.
drake, *drēk*, *n.* A male duck. [*< AS. ened, duck, + suf. -rake, chief.*]
dram, *drām*, *n.* **1.** In apothecaries' weight, 60 grains in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains. **2.** A drachma. **3.** A drink of spirits. [*< L. OF. drachma; see DRACHMA.*] **drachm**, *n.*
dra'ma, *drā'ma*, *n.* **1.** A composition to be acted upon the stage; a play. **2.** Stage representations collectively; the theater. [*< Gr. drama(-), < drabō, perform.*]—**dra-mat'ic**, *a.* Of or like the drama; theatrical. **dra-mat'ic-al-ist**, *n.* A dramatic author.—**dra-mat'ic-ize** or **-tise**, *vt.* [*-TIZED*; *-TIZ'ING.*] To set forth in dramatic form; relate or represent dramatically.
drank, *drauk*, *imp. of DRINK, v.*
drape, *drēp*, *vt. & vi.* [*DRAPE'D*; *DRA'PING.*] To cover, as with hanging cloth; arrange, as drapery. [*< F. draper, < drap, cloth.*]
—**dra-per**, *n.* A dealer in cloths.—**dra-per-y**, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] **1.** Loosely hanging attire; also, curtains, tapestry, etc. **2.** The business of a draper. **3.** Cloth in general.



Drag and Four.

dras'tic, dras'tic or drōs'tic. **I. a.** Acting vigorously; effective. **II. n.** A strong purgative. [*< Gr. drastikos, < draō, act.*]

draught, see **DRAFT**, etc.

draughts, drafts, **n. pl.** The game of checkers. [*< AS. dragan, draw.*]

— **draughtsman**, **n.** 1. A piece used in the game of checkers. 2. Same as **DRAFTSMAN**.

draw, drō, **v.** [*DREW, drū; DRAWN; DRAW'ING.*] **I. t. 1.** To pull; haul; lead; attract. 2. To take or pull out; extract; call forth; elicit; evoke. 3. To call for and receive, as pay; obtain. 4. To write out; draft; commonly with *up*. 5. To delineate; sketch; portray. 6. To require the depth of (so much water) in order to float, as a vessel. **II. i. 1.** To exert a pulling force or an attractive influence; be attractive. 2. To have a free draft, as a stove or chimney. 3. To move as if drawn; come or go; as, to draw away; to draw nigh. 4. To obtain means or money, or receive supplies on application. 5. To delineate, as with a pencil; practise drawing. 6. To unsheath a sword. [*ME. drāwen, < AS. dragan.*]

— **drawback**, **n.** 1. Anything that hinders; a disadvantage. 2. An allowance; a rebate. — **drawbridge**, **n.** A bridge of which the whole or a part may be raised, let down, or drawn aside. — **draw-ee**, drō'f, **n.** The one upon whom an order for the payment of money is drawn. — **drawer**, **n.** 1. One who draws; formerly, a waiter. 2. *Com.* One who draws a bill of exchange, money-order, or the like. 3. A sliding receptacle, as in a bureau, table, etc. — **drawers**, **n. pl.** A trouser-like undergarment. — **drawing**, **n.** 1. The act of one who or that which draws. 2. A picture, sketch, delineation, or design; also, the art of representing objects by lines; delineation.

draw, **n.** 1. An act of drawing. 2. An indecisive contest; a tie game. 3. The movable section of a drawbridge.

drawing-room, **n.** A room for the reception of company; also, the company assembled. [*Abbr. of WITHDRAWING-ROOM.*]

drawl, drōl. **I. vt. & vi.** To speak or pronounce slowly and lazily. **II. n.** Spiritless utterance. [*Freq. of DRAW.*]

dray, drē, **n.** A strong, heavy vehicle, usually low at the rear. [*< AS. dragē, thing drawn.*]

— **dray-age**, drē'j, **n.** 1. The act of conveying in a dray. 2. The charge for draying.



Two-wheeled Dray.

dread, dred. **I. d. vt.** To anticipate with horror or shrinking. **II. a. 1.** Causing great fear; terrible. 2. Exciting awe or reverential fear.

III. n. 1. Unconquerable fright; shrinking horror; terrifying anticipation. 2. Fear joined to deep respect; awe. 3. That which causes awe or fear. [*AS. drēdan.*] — **dreadful**, **a.** Inspiring dread or awe; terrible; awful. — **dreadful-ly**, **adv.** — **dreadful-ness**, **n.**

dream, drim. **I. vt. & vi.** [*DREAMED or DREAMT, dremt; DREAM'ING.*] To imagine in or as in a dream; have a dream or dreams; fancy; hope; imagine; also, to indulge in reverie. **II. n.** A train of thoughts or images passing through the mind in sleep; also, a visionary

idea, anticipation, or fancy. [*AS. *drēam.*]

— **dream'er**, **n.** One who dreams; a visionary. — **dream'ful**, **a.** — **dream'i-ly**, **adv.** In a dreamy manner. — **dream'less**, **a.** — **dream'y**, drim'y, **a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or given to dreams. 2. Appropriate to dreams.

dreamy, drir, **a.** [*Poet.*] Dreamy.

drear'y, drir'y, **a.** [*DREAR'I-ER; DREAR'I-EST.*] Forlorn, lonely, or gloomy; dismal; wearisome; monotonous; dull. [*< AS. drēdrīg, sad.*]

— **drear'i-ly**, **adv.** — **drear'i-ness**, **n.**

dredge, drej. **I. vt. & vi.** [*DREDGED; DREDG'ING.*] To clean out by means of a dredge; remove by a dredge; use a dredge; seek laboriously or blindly. **II. n.** An appliance for bringing up mud, silt, etc., from under water. [*< OF. dredge, oyster-net.*]

dredge, **n.** 1. *vt.* In cookery, to sprinkle or sift something, as flour, upon. **II. n.** A box with perforated lid, for dredging meat. [*< F. dragée, < Gr. tragēmata, sweetmeats.*]

— **dredge-box**, **n.** — **dredg'ing-box**, **n.**

dredg'er, dredj'er, **n.** One who dredges; a boat or machine for dredging.

dredg'er's, **n.** In cookery, a dredging-box.

dredg'ing, dredj'ing, **n.** The act of using a dredge; that which is taken up with a dredge.

dregs, dregz, **n. pl.** The sediment of liquids; lees; grounds; refuse. — **dreg'gy**, **a.** Containing dregs; full of dregs; foul. — **dreg'gi-ness**, **n.** — **dreg'gish**, **a.**

drench, drench, **vt. 1.** To wet thoroughly; soak. 2. *Veter.* To administer a drench to.

drench, **n.** 1. *Veter.* A liquid medicine, administered by compulsion, as to a horse. 2. A large draft or quantity of fluid; flood. [*< AS. drenc, < drincan, DRINK, v.*]

dress, dres, **v.** [*DRESSED or DREST; DRESS'ING.*] **I. t. 1.** To attire suitably; clothe; array; adorn. 2. To put in order; arrange; adjust; cleanse and bind up, as a wound; prepare. **II. i. 1.** To put on or wear clothing, especially elaborate attire. 2. To form in line; range. [*< L. OF directus, DIRECT, a.*]

— **dress'er**, dres'er, **n.** One who or that which dresses. — **dress'er's**, **n.** A kitchen table with shelves; a cupboard; sideboard. — **dress'ing**, dres'ing, **n.** The act of dressing, or that with which anything, as a wound, is dressed.

dress, **n.** 1. Covering for the body; clothes collectively; especially, elegant or fashionable attire. 2. A gown or frock of a woman or child. — **dress'ma'ker**, **n.** One who makes dresses for women or children. — **dress'ma'king**, **n.** — **dress'y**, **a.** [*Colloq.*] Fond of dress; showy; elegant.

drew, drū, *imp.* of **DRAW**, **v.**

dribble, drib'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [*DRIB'LED; DRIB'BLING.*] To drip; give out by piecemeal. **II. n.** Liquid falling in drops or in a scanty stream. [*For drippe, freq. of DRIP.*]

— **drib-let**, **n.** A scanty portion. **drib'blet**.

dried, drōd, *imp.* & *pp.* of **DRY**, **v.**

dri'er, drai'gr, **n.** One who or that which dries.

dry'er.

dri'er, dri'est, *compar.* & *superl.* of **DEY**, **a.**

drift, drift, **vt. & vi.** To carry or be carried along, as on a current; accumulate in masses by the force of the wind, as snow.

drift, **n.** 1. That which is driven onward or piled up by a current. 2. A course of motion; tendency, as of an argument. 3. A driving;

an urgent force; controlling influence. 4. A drove. 5. A boring tool. 6. *Mining*. A horizontal passage. [*< AS. drifan; see DRIVE.*]

drill, drill, *vt. & vi.* 1. To pierce or bore, as with a drill. 2. To train or engage in military exercises. 3. To plant in rows or drills. [*< D. drillen, bore, brandish, drill soldiers.*]

drill, *n.* 1. A boring-tool for metal. 2. A machine for planting seeds in rows; also, a row so planted. 3. Thorough military training.

drilling, *n.* A firm twilled fabric of linen or cotton. [*< L. triliſ, of three threads.*]

drily, *adv.* Same as *DRYLY*.

drink, drink, *vt. & vi.* [*imp. DRANK, drank (formerly DRUNK, drunk); pp. DRUNK (formerly DRUNK'EN); DRINK'ING.*] 1. To take (a liquid) into the stomach through the mouth. 2. To absorb; receive eagerly.—**drink'a-ble** (*e*). 1. *a.* Capable of or suitable for use as a drink. II. *n.* A beverage.—**drink'er**, *n.*

drink, *n.* 1. Any liquid that is or may be swallowed; a beverage. 2. As much as is or may be taken at one time; a draft. [*< AS. drinc, < drincan, drink.*]

drip, drip, *I. vt. & vi.* To fall, or let fall, in drops. II. *n.* A falling, or letting fall, in drops. [*< AS. dryppan, drypan, cause to drop.*]—**drip'ping**, *n.* That which falls in drops; the fat from roasting meat.

drive, driv, *v.* [*PROVE, dröiv; DRIV'EN, driv'n; DRIV'ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To push, urge, or press forward forcibly; impel, urge, and guide, as a horse; prosecute urgently, as a business. 2. To convey in a carriage. II. *i.* 1. To be impelled onward by force. 2. To press forward furiously; aim a blow; direct one's action. 3. To ride in a carriage or direct the animal or animals by which it is drawn. [*< AS. drifan.*]

—**driv'er**, *n.* One who or that which drives; a coachman; locomotive engineer; driving-wheel.

driving-wheel, *n.* A wheel imparting motion to other wheels, or impelling a machine.

drive, *n.* 1. The act of driving. 2. A road for driving. **drive'way**. 3. A journey or excursion in a carriage. 4. Urgent pressure, as of business. 5. A drove or drift, as of cattle.

driv'el, driv'l, *I. vi.* [*DRIV'ELED or DRIV'ELLED; DRIV'EL-ING or DRIV'EL-LING.*] To let spittle flow from the mouth; be weak or silly. II. *n.* 1. An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth. 2. Senseless talk; twaddle.—**driv'el-er**, *n.* **driv'el-let**.

driv'en, driv'n, *pp. of DRIVE, v.*

driz'zle (*e*), driz'l, *I. vt. & vi.* [*DRIZ'ZLE(D); DRIZ'ZLING.*] To shed or fall in fine drops. II. *n.* A light rain.—**driz'zly**, *a.*

droll, drol, *I. vi.* To jest; play the buffoon. II. *a.* Odd; comical; ludicrous; funny; queer. III. *n.* 1. A jester; a funny fellow. 2. A farce; a comical tale. [*< OF. drolle, < D. drol, pleasant fellow, droll.*]

—**droll'er-y**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] Waggishness; facetiousness; humor; oddity.—**drol'ly**, *adv.*

drom'e-da-ry, drom'g-de-ri, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] A fleet, elegant, one-humped riding camel. See *illus.* in next column. [*< F. dromadaire, < Gr. dromas, a running.*]

drone¹, drön, *I. vt. & vi.* [*DRONED; DRON'ING.*] To hum. II. *n.* A dull, monotonous, humming sound, as of a bee; one of the three long tubes of the bagpipe.

drone², *I. vt.* To idle. II. *n.* A male bee, that gathers no honey; hence, an idler.

droop, drüp, *I. vt. & vi.*

1. To allow to hang listlessly; lean or bend downwards; sink as from weakness. 2. To lose vigor and spirit; despond; decline. II. *n.* A sinking or hanging down. [*< Ice. drüpa, < drjüpa, drip.*]



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drop, drop, *I. vt. & vi.*

[*DROPPED' or DROPT; DROP'PING.*] 1. To fall or let fall in drops. 2. To fall or let fall in any way, literally or figuratively; give up; dismiss; descend; subside; sink. II. *n.* 1. A globule of liquid; a very small quantity of anything; a pendant. 2. A fall; descent. [*< AS. dropa, < dreöpan, drop, drip.*]

drop'sy, drop'sl, *n.* An abnormal accumulation of liquid in some part of the body. [*Abbr. of HYDROPSY, < Gr. L+H hydröpiastis, dropsy.*]

—**drop'si-cal**, *a.* Resembling, relating to, or affected with dropsy.—**drop'sied**, *a.* Afflicted with dropsy; swollen.

drosh'ky, { dresh'ki, dros'ki, *n.* 1. A light dros'ky, { dros'ky, { open four-wheeled Russian carriage. 2. A public cab in some European cities. [*< G. droschke, < Rus. drogi, carriage.*]

dross, dros, *n.* Refuse or impurity in melted metal; slag; cinders; refuse; waste. [*< AS. dros, < dreösan; see DREARY.*]

drought, { draut, drauth, *n.* Long-contin- drought, { dued dry weather; want of rain; dearth; thirst. [*< AS. drügath, < dryge, dry; see DRY.*]—**drought'y**, drought'y, draut'i, drauth'i, *a.* Marked by or suffering from drought or thirst; thirsty.—**drought'i-ness**, drought'i-ness, *n.*

drove, dröv, *n.* A number of animals driven or herded for driving. [*< AS. dräf, < drifan, DRIVE.*]—**dro'ver**, *n.* One who drives animals in droves to market.

drown, draun, *v. I. t.* 1. To kill by immersion, as in water. 2. To overflow; deluge; overwhelm. II. *i.* To die by suffocation in liquid. [*< AS. druncian, be drowned, sink.*]

drowse, drauz, *I. vt. & vi.* [*DROSE; DROWS'ING.*] To make, be, or become sleepy; doze; be listless. II. *n.* The state of being half-asleep; a doze. [*< AS. drüsan, < dreö-san, fall.*]—**drow'sy**, *a.* [*DROW'SI-ER; DROW'SI-EST.*] Heavy with sleepiness; dull.—**drow'si-ly**, *adv.*—**drow'si-ness**, *n.*

drub, drub, *I. vt. & vi.* [*DRUBBED; DRUB'BING.*] To beat; cudgel; thrash. II. *n.* A blow; thump. [*< AS. drepan, beat.*]

—**drub'bing**, *n.* A thrashing.

drudge, *druj*. **I. vi.** [DRUDGED; DRUDGE'ING.] To toil without spirit or interest; work hard and slavishly. **II. n.** One who toils at menial tasks.—**drudge'er-y**, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] Dull, wearisome, or menial work.

drug, *drug*. **I. vt. & vi.** [DRUGGED; DRUG'ING.] To mix drugs with, or administer drugs to, especially soporific drugs; stupefy; also, to take drugs. **II. n.** **1.** Any substance used medicinally. **2.** An unsalable commodity. [**< OF. drogue, drug, < D. droog, dry.**]

—**drug'gist**, *n.* A dealer in drugs; an apothecary; pharmacist.

drug'get, *drug'et, n.* A coarse woolen fabric for rugs and the like.

dru'id, *dru'id, n.* A priest of ancient Gaul and Britain: used also adjectively. [**< L. druida, < Old Ir. druí, magician.**]—**dru-id'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the druids. **dru-id'ict**.

drum, *drum*. **I. vt. & vi.** [DRUMMED; DRUM'MING.] **1.** To play (a tune) on a drum; beat a drum. **2. Mil.** To expel with beat of drum; with out. **3.** To arouse as by beat of drum; solicit, as trade: usually with up. **II. n. 1.** A musical instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder, the ends of which are covered with skin, to be beaten with drumsticks. **2.** One of various cylindrical organs or constructions, as the tympanum, or middle ear.—**drum'ner**, *n.* **1.** One who drums. **2.** [U. S.] A travelling salesman.—**drum'stick**, *n.* A stick for beating a drum.

drunk, *drunk, pp. of DRINK, v.: formerly imp.*
drunk, *a.* Inebriated; intoxicated.—**drunk'ard**, *n.* One who habitually drinks to intoxication; a sot.—**drunk'en**, *a.* Given to, resulting from, or characterized by drunkenness; drunk; tipsy.—**-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

drupe, *drup, n. Bot.* A soft fleshy fruit enclosing a hard-shelled stone or seed, as in the cherry. [**< L. drupa, < Gr. drypeps, very ripe.**]

dry, *drai*. **I. vt. & vi.** [DRIED; DRY'ING.] **1.** To make dry; evaporate; wither. **2.** To cease or cause to cease to flow: usually with up. **II. a.** [DRI'ER; DRI'EST.] **1.** Lacking moisture; not wet or damp; not fresh; not green. **2.** Thirsty. **3.** Lacking interest; lifeless; dull. **4.** Slyly jocose or satirical. [**< AS. dryge.**]—**dry'ly, adv. dri'ly†. -dry'ness, n.**

dry'ad, *drai'ad, n. Gr. Myth.* A wood-nymph. [**< Gr. dryas, < drys, tree.**]—**dry-ad'ic**, *a.*

dry'er, dry'est, *n.* Same as DRIER, DRIEST.

dry'ing, *drai'ing, ppr. & verbal n. of DRY, v.*

du'al, *diu'al, a.* Denoting or relating to two; composed of two, as of two natures; twofold; binary. [**< L. dualis, < duo, two.**]—**du'al-is'tic**, *a.*—**du-al'i-ty, n.** The state or character of being two or of being composed of two.

dub, *dub, vt.* [DUBBED; DUB'ING.] To confer knighthood upon; name or style; entitle.

du'bi-ous, *diu'bi-us, a.* **1.** Doubting; doubtful; problematic. **2.** Suspicious; questionable; equivocal; ambiguous. [**< L. dubius, < duo, two.**]—**-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

du'cal, *diu'cal, a.* Of or pertaining to a duke or a duchy. [**< L. dux (duc), leader.**]

duc'at, *duc'at, n.* One of several European coins, ranging in value from about 83 cents to \$2.25. [F., **< L. dux, leader.**]

duch'ess, *duch'es, n.* The wife or widow of a duke; female sovereign of a duchy.

duch'y, *duch'i, n.* [DUCH'IES', *pl.*] The territory or dominion of a duke; a dukedom.

duck, *duc, vt. & vi.* **1.** To plunge suddenly under water; dive. **2.** To bow quickly; bob; dodge; cringe.

duck, *n.* A web-footed, short-legged waterfowl. [**< AS. duce.**]

—**duck'ling**, *n.* A young duck.

duck, *n.* A sudden downward movement, as of the head; quick plunge under water.

duck, *n.* **1.** A strong linen or cotton fabric. **2. pl.** [Colloq.] Trousers made from such cloth. [**< D. doek; cp. G. tuch, cloth.**]

duct, *duct, n.* A tube or passage by which a fluid is conveyed. [**< L. ductus, a leading.**]

duc'til(e), *duc'til, a.* **1.** Capable of being drawn out, as into wire. **2.** Easily led; tractable; pliant. [**< L. ductilis, < ductus, pp. of duco, lead.**]—**duc'til'i-ty, n.** The state or degree of being ductile. **duc'til(e-ness).**

dud, *dud, n.* [Colloq.] An old or shabby garment.

dude, *diud, n.* A fop.—**du'dish**, *a.*

dudg'eon, *duj'un, n.* Sullen displeasure; resentment. [Prob. **< W. dygen, malice.**]

due, *diu*. **I. a.** **1.** Owning and demandable; owed, as moral duty, or as a consequence; proper; appropriate; fairly to be ascribed. **2.** Appointed or expected to arrive, as a ship or a train. **II. n.** That which is owed or rightfully required; a debt or obligation. **III. adv.** Directly; exactly; as, *due east*. [F., **< L. debitus, pp. of debeo, owe.**]

du'el, *diu'el, n.* **1.** A prearranged combat between two persons. **2.** Any encounter between two contending parties. [F.]—**du'el-ing**, *n.* The act of fighting a duel or duels.

du'el-ling, *n.*—**du'el-ist**, *n.*—**du'el-list**.

du-en'na, *du-en'a, n.* An elderly woman who watches over a young woman. [Sp.]

du-et, *diu-et', n.* A composition for two voices or instruments; also, a four-handed piece for the pianoforte. [**< It. duetto, < duo, two.**]

dug, *dug, imp. & pp. of DIG.*

dug, *n.* A tent or udger.

dug'out, *du'g-out, n.* **1.** A canoe formed of a hollowed log. **2.** [U. S.] A rude dwelling excavated in a hillside.

duke, *diuk, n.* **1.** A nobleman of the highest rank. **2.** A reigning prince inferior to a king. [**< F. duc, < L. dux (duc), leader.**]

—**duke'dom**, *n.* **1.** A duchy. **2.** The dignity or title of a duke.

dul'cet, *dui'set, a.* Sweet to the taste or to the ear; pleasing. [**< L. dulcis, sweet.**]

dul'ci-mer, *dui'si-mer, n.* **1.** A stringed instrument played with two padded hammers. **2.** An ancient wind-instrument. [**< L. OF dulce, sweet, + melos, < Gr. melos, song.**]

dul-cin'e-a, *dui-sin'e-a, n.* A sweetheart: from *Dulcinea* del Toboso, in "Don Quixote." [Sp.]

dull, *dul, I. vt. & vi.* To make or become less sharp, acute, bright, or intense; blunt; moderate; depress; cloud; tarnish. **II. a.** Not sharp, keen, bright, or acute; blunt; sluggish; wearisome; sad; dismal; obscure; dim. [**< AS. dol (for*drool), < y of DWELL.**]—**dull'ard**, *dui'ard, n.* A dull or stupid person: a dolt.—**dul'ly, adv. -dull'ness, n. dull'ness.**

du'ly, *diu'li, adv.* In accordance with what is due; justly; becomingly; regularly.

dumb, *b, dum, a.* **1.** Having no power of speech;

flut'ure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

mute; silent. **2.** Not clearly manifest; latent. [**< AS. *dumb*.**]

dumb'bell, *n.* A gymnastic implement consisting of a handle with a ball at each end.—**d. waiter**, *n.* A movable framework for carrying things from one room or floor to another.—

—dum(b'ly, adv.—dum(b'ness, n.—dum'my, dum'i. 1. a. Sham; counterfeit. II. n. [DUM'mies, pl.] A silent person or actor; something made with a superficial resemblance to something else; a steam-motor car.



Dumb-bells.

dump, *dump. I. vt. & vi.* To unload or remove in mass. **II. n.** [U. S.] A dumping-ground; also, that which is dumped.

dump'ling, *dump'ling, n.* A padding, often enveloping fruit or meat. [**< DUMP, n.**]

dumps, *n. pl.* A gloomy state of mind; melancholy. [Prob. Scand.]—**dump'ish, a.**

dump'y, *dump'i, a.* Short and thick; stocky. **dun**, *dun, vt. & vi.* [DUNNED; DUN'ING.] To press for payment; make a din; clamor.

dun, a. Of a dull, dark-brown color; swarthy. **dun, n. 1.** One who duns. **2.** The act of dunning; a demand for payment.

dunce, *duns, n.* A stupid or ignorant person. **dune**, *dūn, n.* A hill of loose sand; a dune.

dung, *dung, n.* Animal feces. [**< AS. *dung*.**]

dun'geon, *dun'jun, n.* A dark underground cell; any prison. [**< F. *donjon*, dungeon.**]

dung'hill, *dung'hil'. 1. a.* From or of the dunghill; ignoble. **II. n.** A heap of manure.

du'o, *dū'ō, n. Mus.* A duet. [It.]

du'o-dec'i-mal, *diū'o-des'i-mal, a.* Denoting a system of reckoning by twelves. [**< L. *duodecim*, twelve.**]

—du'o-dec'i-mal, n.

du'o-dec'i-mo, *diū'o-des'i-mō, n. 1.* A book-page of about 4½ by 7½ inches; a book having such pages; often written 12mo.: used also adjectivally. **2. Mus.** An interval of a twelfth.

dupe, *diūp. I. vt.* [DUPED; DU'PING.] To make a dupe of; impose upon. **II. n.** One misled through credulity. [F.]

dup'lex, *diū'plex, a.* Having two parts; double; twofold; also, working in two ways or in opposite directions. [L., **< duo**, two, + *plico*, fold.]

dupli-cate, *diū'pli-kēt. I. vt. & vi.* [**-CA'-TED^d; -CA'-TING.**] To make a duplicate of; reproduce exactly; make a thing or do an act exactly like a preceding one. **II. diū'pli-ket or -kēt, a. 1.** Made or done exactly like an original. **2.** Growing in pairs; double. **III. n.** Originally one of two, now one of any number of objects exactly alike; an exact copy; a reproduction. [**< L. *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold.**]

—du'pli-ca-tion, n. The act of duplicating, or the state of being duplicated.—**du'pli-ca-ture**, *diū'pli-kē-chur or -tjūr, n.* A doubling or folding.

du-pli-c'i-ty, *diū-plis'i-ti, n.* [**-TIES^s, pl.**] Tricky deceitfulness; double-dealing. [**< F. *duplicité*, < L. *duplex*, DUPLEX.**]

du'ra-ble, *diū'ra-bl, a.* Able to continue long in the same state; lasting. [F., **< L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durus*, hard.**]

—du'ra-bl-i-ty, n.

du'ra-ble-ness, **du'ra-bly, adv.**

du'rance, *diū'rans, n.* Personal restraint; imprisonment. [**OF., < L. *duro*, endure.**]

du-ra'tion, *diū-rê'shun, n.* The period of time during which anything lasts; time in general. [**< L.^{LL} *duro*, endure.**]

du'ress, *diū'res or du-res', n.* Constraint by force or fear; compulsion; imprisonment. [**< L.^{OF} *durus*, hard.**]

du-resse't, **dur'ing**, *diū'ring, prep.* In or within the time of. [Orig. ppr. of **DURE**, last.]

durst, *dūrst, imp.* of **DARE**, *v.*

dusk, *dusk. 1. a.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Somewhat dark; obscure; dim. **2.** Swarthy.

II. n. 1. A state between darkness and light; twilight. **2.** Swarthinness; shadowiness. [Cp. **Sw. *dusk*, raw weather.**]

—dusk'y, a. [DUSK'Y; DUSK'Y-EST.] Somewhat dark; dim; obscure; swarthy.—**dusk'i-ly, adv.—dusk'i-ness, n.** Moderate darkness.

dust, *dust. I^d, vt. 1.* To brush or wipe dust away from. **2. To sprinkle as with dust. **3.** To reduce to dust. **II. n. 1.** Any substance, as earth, reduced to powder. **2.** A dead body; remains; the grave. **3.** [Eng.] Ashes and household sweepings. [**< AS. *dust* (for *dūst*).**]**

—dust'er, n. 1. One who or that which dusters. **2.** A cloth or brush for removing dust. **3.** A garment or covering to protect from dust.—**dust'y, a.** [DUST'Y; DUST'Y-EST.] **1.** Covered with or as with dust. **2.** Of the color of dust.

Dutch, *duch, n. 1.* The people of Holland, or their language. **2.** Loosely, the German race or language. [**< G. *deutsch*, German.**]

—Dutch'man, duch'man, n. [DUTCH'MEN, *pl.*] A Hollander.

du'ty, *diū'ti, n.* [DU'TIES^s, *pl.*] **1.** That which one is under obligation to pay or do; moral obligation. **2.** An impost, as upon imports. **3.** A formal expression of respect. [**< DUE.**]

—du'te-ous, a. Rendering due respect and obedience; dutiful. **—ly, adv. —ness, n.—du'ti-a-ble, a. Law.** Subject to one's position; submissive; respectful. **—ly, adv. —ness, n.**

dwarf, *dwōrf. I. vt. 1.* To stunt. **2.** To cause to look small by comparison. **II. a.** Smaller than others of its kind; diminutive. **III. n.** A person, animal, or plant that is unnaturally small. [**< AS. *dworh*.**]

—dwarf'ish, a. Like a dwarf; diminutive; stunted.

dwel(l, dwel, vi. [DWELT or DWEL(L)ED; DWEL(L)ING.] **1.** To have a fixed abode; reside. **2.** To linger; pause; expatiate; with *on* or *upon*. [**< AS. *dwellan*, caus. of *dwelan*, be dull, err.**]

—dwel(l'er, n. A resident; inhabitant.—**dwel(l'ing, n.** A residence; domicile; family abode.

dwin'dl(e, dwin'dl, vi. [DWIN'DL(E)D; DWIN'DLING.] To waste, diminish, or become less; decline. [**< AS. *dwīnan*, pine away.**]

dye, *dai, v.* [DYED; DYE'ING.] **1. t.** To color by soaking in liquid coloring-matter; stain; tinge. **II. t. 1.** To absorb liquid color. **2.** To follow the dyers' trade. [**< AS. *deā-gian*, < *deāg*, dye, color.**]

dye, n. 1. A fluid or coloring-matter used for dyeing. **2.** A color produced by or as by dyeing; hue.—**dye'house, n.** A building where dyeing is done.—**dye'ing, n.** The act, process, or trade of fixing colors in cloth or the like.—**dye'er, n.** One who dyes.

dying, *daif'ing, pa. 1.* Departing from the present life; near to death; expiring; failing; closing. **2.** Destined to death; mortal; per-

ishable. **3.** Of or pertaining to death; also, given, uttered, or manifested just before death.

dyke, n. Same as DIKE.

dy-nam'ic, { dai-nam'ic, -ol, *a.* **1.** Per-
dy-nam'ic-al, { taining to motion as the
result of force, or to mechanical force of any
kind. **2.** Producing or involving activity or
action; efficient; causal. [*< Gr. dynamikos,*
powerful, *< dynamai,* be able.]—**dy-nam'ic-
al-ly, adv.**—**dy-nam'ics,** dai-nam'ics, *n.* The
branch of science that treats of the laws of force.

dy'na-mite, dai'na-mait, *n.* An explosive,
composed of an absorbent saturated with nitro-
glycerin. [*< Gr. dynamis,* power.]

dy'na-mo, dai'na-mō, *n. Elec.* A machine
for producing electricity by mechanical action.
[Short for DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.]

dy'nas-ty, dai'nas-ti, *n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] A suc-
cession of sovereigns in one line of family
descent. [*< Gr. dynasteia,* *< dynamai,* be
able.]—**dy-nas'tic, -al, a.**

dys'en-ter-y, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* Inflammation
of the large intestine; bloody flux; diarrhea.
[*< Gr. L¹ & F² dys-, bad, + enteron,* intestine.]

—**dys'en-ter'ic, a.** Pertaining to or suffer-
ing from dysentery. **dys'en-ter'ic-al.**

dys-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si-a, *n.* Difficult or
painful digestion, generally chronic. [*< Gr. L¹*
dyspepsia, *< dys-, bad, + peptō,* cook.]

—**dys-pep'tic, I. a. 1.** Relating to, of the
nature of, or suffering from dyspepsia; hence,
morbid; querulous. **2.** Tending to produce dys-
pepsia; indigestible. **dys-pep'tic-al.** **II. n.**
A dyspeptic person.

E

E, e, ē, n. [*EES, E's, or E's, iz, pl.*] The fifth
letter in the English alphabet.

e-, prefix. Out of; out; from: a shortened form
of *ex-* used before consonants. [*< L. e-, < ex-, <*
ex-, out, from.]

each, ich, I. a. Being one of two or more
individuals that together form an aggregate;
every. **II. pron.** Every one of any number
or aggregation considered individually; each
one. [*< AS. ð for ðw, ever, + gelic,* LIKE.]

ea'ger, i'ger, a. Impatiently anxious for some-
thing; intent; keen; vehement. [*< F. aigre,*
< L. acer (acr-), sharp.]—**-ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

ea'gle, i'gl, n. 1. A very large diurnal bird
of prey. **2.** A gold coin of
the United States, value \$10,
weight 258 grains. **3.** A
Roman military standard,
bearing the image of an
eagle. [*< L. F. aquila,* eagle.]

ea'glet, i'glet, n. A young
eagle.

ear, ir, vi. To form ears, as
wheat.

ear¹, n. 1. The organ of
hearing. **2.** The sense of
hearing; nice musical per-
ception. **3.** Attentive con-
sideration; heed. **4.** Anything like the ex-
ternal ear, as a projecting piece, handle, etc.
[*< AS. ēare, = Goth. auso,* ear.]

—**ear'less, a.** Destitute or deprived of ears.
—**ear'mark², n.** An owner's mark on the ear
of an animal; any mark of identification.—**ear-
ring², n.** A pendant worn at the ear.—**ear-
wig², n.** An insect with horny wing-covers
and a caudal forceps: popularly supposed to
enter the human ear.

ear², n. The fruit-bearing part of a cereal
plant; the head, as of wheat. [*< AS. ēār.*]

earl, erl, n. A member of the British nobility
next above a viscount. [*< AS. eorl,* man,
nobleman.]—**earl'dom, n.** The dignity, pre-
rogative, or territory of an earl.

early, gr'li. I. a. [*EAR'LI-ER; EAR'LI-EST.*]
1. Occurring among the first in a series. **2.**

Being or occurring sooner than is usual or nec-
essary. **3.** About to be or happen; soon to
occur. **II. adv.** At or near the beginning of
a period of time. [*< AS. ærlice,* adv.]

—**ear'li-ness, n.**
earn, ern, vt. To gain as a just recompense
by labor or exertion; merit. [*< AS. earnian.*]

—**earn'ing, n.** That which is earned; com-
pensation; wages: commonly in the plural.

ear'nest, gr'nest, a. 1. Zealous; fervent. **2.**
Serious; important. **-ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

ear'nest¹, n. Seriousness; reality. [*< AS.*
eorness, zeal.]

ear'nest², n. 1. Money paid in advance
to bind a bargain. **2.** An assurance of something
to come. [*< W.ernes,* pledge.]

earth, grth, n. 1. The globe on which we
dwell. **2.** Ground; soil; an earthy metallic
oxid, as ochre. **3.** Those who inhabit the
globe; the world. **4.** The hole of a burrowing
animal. [*< AS. eorthe.*]

—**earth'en, grth'n, a.** Made of earth or
of burnt clay.—**earth'en-ware², n.** Pot-
tery.—**earth'i-ness, n.** The quality of being
earthy or like earth.—**earth'li-ness, n.** The
quality of being earthly; grossness; worldliness.

—**earth'ling, n.** A worldling or a mortal.—
earth'ly, grth'l, a. Pertaining to the earth or
to the present world; material; secular; worldly;
carnal.—**earth'quake², n.** A vibration of a
portion of the earth's crust.—**earth'worm²,
n.** A burrowing terrestrial worm.—**earth'y,
a. 1.** Of or pertaining to earth or soil; made of
earth. **2.** Like earth. **3.** Unrefined; coarse.

ease, iz, I. vt. [*EASED; EAS'ING.*] To give
ease or relief; relieve; lighten. **II. n. 1.**
Freedom from agitation or perplexity; tran-
quillity; comfort. **2.** Freedom from apparent
effort; facility. **3.** Freedom from affection
or constraint. [*< OF. aiser, < aise,* ease.]

ea'sel, i'z'l, n. A folding frame for supporting
a picture. [*< D. ezel,* ass, easel.]

ea'si-ly, iz'i-li, adv. In an easy manner.

ea'si-ness, iz'i-nes, n. The state of being at
ease, or of being easy to do or accomplish.

east, ist. I. a. 1. Placed or being at the



Head and Talon
of an Eagle.

east; eastern. **2.** Coming from the east. **II. n.** **1.** That point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox. **2.** Any region to the eastward; [E-] the Orient. **III. adv.** In an easterly direction. [**<** AS. *eāst*, adv., in the east.]-**east'er-ly**, *a.* **1.** Situated, moving, or directed toward the east; eastward. **2.** Coming from the east.-**east'er-ly**, *adv.* Toward the east.-**east'ern**, *a.* **1.** [E-] Of, pertaining to, or being in the East; Oriental. **2.** Moving to or from the east; easterly.-**east'-ward**, *a.* Running or tending in an easterly direction. **II. adv.** Toward the east.

East'er, 1st'er, *n.* A Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ; also, the day on which it is celebrated. [**<** AS. *eāster*, *<* *Ēastre* goddess of spring.]

eas'y, iz'ī, *a.* [EAS'Y-ER; EAS'Y-EST.] **1.** Not involving great exertion or difficulty. **2.** Free from discomfort or anxiety; comfortable. **3.** Possessed of a sufficient competence. **4.** Free from embarrassment or affectation; natural. **5.** Yielding; indulgent. **6.** Gentle.

eat, it, v. [ATE OF EAT, et; EAT'EN, it'n (sometimes EAT, et); EAT'ING.] **1. t.** **1.** To chew and swallow, as food; take in, as nourishment. **2.** To consume or corrode. **II. i. t.** **1.** To take sustenance; feed. **2.** To gnaw or penetrate something, as by any corrosive agency. [**<** AS. *etan*.]-**eat'a-ble** (ē, it'a-bl. *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. **II. n.** Something edible.-**eat'er**, *n.*

eaves, ivz, *n. pl.* The projecting edge of a roof. [**<** AS. *efese*, clipped edge of thatch.]

-**eaves'drop'**, ivz'drep', *vt. & vi.* To overhear, or try to overhear, listen clandestinely.-**eaves'drop'per**, *n.*-**eaves'drop'ping**, *n.*

ebb, eb, *i. vi.* To recede, as the tide; decline; fall. **II. n.** **1.** The reflux of tide-water to the ocean. **ebb'tide'**. **2.** Decrease; decline. [**<** AS. *ebba*.]

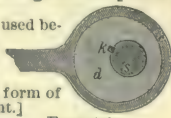
eb'on, eb'en, *a.* **1.** Of ebony. **2.** Very black. **II. n.** Ebony.-**eb'on-ite**, *n.* Black vulcanite, or hard rubber.-**eb'on-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* To polish, in imitation of ebony.

eb'on-y, eb'en-ī, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] A hard, heavy wood, usually black, used for cabinet-work, etc. [**<** Gr. *L. F. ebenos*, prob. *<* Egypt. *habni*.]

eb'ul-li'tion, eb'ul-lish'un, *n.* The bubbling of a liquid; boiling; violent agitation. [**<** L. *ebul*, *e*, out, + *bullio*, boil.]

ec-, *prefx.* From; out of; used before many words beginning with a consonant; sometimes equivalent in scientific terms to *ecto-* or *exo-*. [L. **<** Gr. *ek-*, *<* ek, form of *ex*, out, before a consonant.]

ec-cen'tric, ec-sen'tric, *a.* **1.** Peculiar; erratic. **2.** Not in the center; not having the same center; not a perfect circle, as an elliptical orbit. **II. n.** **1.** *Mech.* A disk mounted out of center on a driving-shaft, and surrounded by a collar or strap connected with a rod, giving the effect of a crank motion. **2.** One who or that which is eccentric. [**<** Gr. *ek*, out of, + *kentron*, CENTER.] **ec-cen'tric-al**.
-**ec-cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* -**ec'cen'tric-i-ty**, ec'sen'tris-i'ti, *n.* [-TI-ES', *pl.*] **1.** The



Eccentric. The disk, *d*, is eccentrically fixed by the key, *k*, to the shaft, *s*, and rotary movement of the shaft imparts a reciprocating movement to the connections of the collar, *c*.

state or quality of being eccentric; oddity. **2.** An eccentric, odd, or capricious act. **3.** *Mech.* The distance between the centers of two eccentric circles or objects. **ex'cen'tric-i-ty**.
ec-cle'si-as'tic, ec-li'zi-as'tic. **I. a.** Ecclesiastical. **II. n.** One officially set apart for the service of the church. [**<** Gr. *ekklesia*, assembly.]-**ec-cle'si-as'tic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the church. **-ly**, *adv.*

ech'o, ec'ō. **I. vt. & vi.** To give back or be given back as an echo; reproduce; imitate; respond. **II. n.** [ECH'OEZ', *pl.*] **1.** A sound given back by an opposing surface and returned to its source. **2.** Reproduction of another's views or thoughts; a close imitation; prompt response. [L., **<** Gr. *ēchō*, echo.]

é'clat', é'clād', *n.* Showiness of achievement; brilliancy; celebrity. [F.]

ec-lec'tic, ec-lec'tic. **I. a.** Selecting or made by selection; having broad views; liberal. **II. n.** One who practises selection from all systems or sources, as in philosophy or medicine. [**<** Gr. *ek*, out, + *legō*, select.]-**ec-lec'ti-cism**, ec-lec'ti-sizm, *n.* An eclectic method or system.

e-clip'se', e-clips', *i. vt.* [E-CLIPSED'; E-CLIPS'ING.] To darken or hide by inter-



Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

II. n. The obscuration of a heavenly body by the intervention of another; any hiding, obscuring, or overshadowing. [**<** Gr. *L. ekleipsis*, *<* ek, out, + *kēipō*, leave.]

e-clip'tic, e-clip'tic. **I. a.** Pertaining to eclipses or to the ecliptic. **II. n.** *Astron.* (1) That plane, passing through the center of the sun, which contains the orbit of the earth. (2) The apparent path of the sun around the celestial sphere.

ec'log'ue, ec'leg, *n.* A short pastoral poem. [**<** Gr. *eklogē*, selection.]

e-con'o-my, e-con'o-mī, *n.* [-MI-ES', *pl.*] **1.** Disposition to save; frugality. **2.** Cheapness of operation or production. **3.** Practical, systematic management of the affairs of a household, of society, or of the state; as, domestic economy; political economy. [**<** Gr. *L. oikonomia*, *<* *oikos*, house, + *nomō*, manage.]

-**ec'o-nom'ic**, ec'o-nem'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to economics; to money matters, or to the means and methods of living well. **2.** Economical.-**ec'o-nom'i-cal**, ec'o-nom'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Careful and provident; frugal; prudent. **2.** Economic.-**ec'o-nom'ics**, ec'o-nem'ics, *n.* The science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.-**e-con'o-mist**, *n.* **1.** One who is proficient in economics. **2.** One who is careful and thrifty in management.-**e-con'o-mize** or **-mise**, *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZING.] **I. t.** To use economically or thriftily. **II. i. t.** To be frugal or economical.

ec'sta-sy, ec'stā-sī, *n.* [-SI-ES', *pl.*] Rapturous excitement, exaltation, or delusion; rapture. [**<** Gr. *ekstasis*, trance.]-**ec-stat'ic**,

a. Pertaining to or of the nature of ecstasy; transporting; enraptured. **ec-stat/ic-al**.
ec'u-men/ic-al, *ec'yū-men'ic-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the habitable world, or to the Christian church throughout the world; universal. [*< Gr. oikoumenikos, < oikoumenē, whole world.*] **ec'u-men'ic**; **ec'u-men'ic-ly**; **ec'u-men'ic-ist**.
ec'ze-ma, *ec'zē-mā*, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the skin attended by itching. [*< Gr. ekzema, < ek, out, + zeō, boil.*]
-ed, *suffix.* Termination (1) of the past tense, and (2) of the past participle of regular verbs and analogous adjectives. (1) *< AS. -ede, -ode, -ade*, being *-de*, a reduced form of *dyde*, pret. of *dōn*, do, preceded by a verbal formative. (2) *< AS. -ed, -od, -ad*, an adj. and pp. suffix.]
ed'dy, *ed'ī. I. vt. & vi.* [ED'DIED; ED'DY-ING.] To move, or cause to move, in or as in an eddy. **II. n.** [ED'DIES?, *pl.*] A circling current, as of water; a turning aside; diversion. [*< Ice. idha, < idh, back.*]
E'den, *ī'dn*, *n.* The garden that was the first home of Adam and Eve; any delightful region or abode; paradise. [*< Heb. ʿēden, pleasure.*]
e-den'tate, *i-den'tet or -tēt. I. a.* Toothless. **II. n.** A toothless animal, as a sloth. [*< L. e, out, + dent(-)s, tooth.*]
edge, *ej. I. vt. & vi.* [EDGED; EDG'ING.] 1. To sharpen; incite. 2. To draw or move side-wise; sidle. **II. n.** 1. The thin, sharp cutting part of a blade; sharpness; acuteness. 2. A border; margin. [*< AS. eagg, — edge/wise.*]
I. a. Having the edge directed forward. **II. adv.** With the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. **edge/wayst**, *— edg'ing, n.* 1. Anything serving as or attached to an edge. 2. The dressing or ornamenting of edges.
ed'i-bl(e), *ed'ī-bl. I. a.* That may be eaten; fit to eat. **II. n.** Something suitable for food. [*< L. ʹl edo, eat.*]
ed'i-bl'ic-ity, *n.* — **ed'i-bl(e)-ness, n.**
e'dict, *ī'dict, n.* A proclamation of command or prohibition; an ordinance; a decree. [OF., *< L. e, out, + dico, say.*]
ed'i-fice, *ed'ī-fis, n.* An important structure; a building. [*< L. ʹf ædes, building, + facio, make.*]
ed'i-fy, *ed'ī-fai, vt. & vi.* [FIED; -FY'ING.] To build up, as in morals or religion; improve. [*< L. ʹf ædifico; see EDIFICE.*] — **ed'ī-fī-ca-tion**, *n.* The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; instruction or enlightenment. — **ed'ī-fī'er**, *n.* — **ed'ī-fy'ing**, *pa.*
ed'it, *ed'it, vt.* To prepare for publication; compile; emend; arrange. [*< L. editus, pp. of edo, give out.*] — **e-dit'ion**, *e-dish'un, n.* A special issue of a literary work; also, the number of copies issued at one time. — **ed'i-tor**, *ed'ī-ter, n.* One who edits; one having charge of a publication. — **ed'ī-to-ri-al**, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to or emanating from an editor. **II. n. An editorial article. — **ed'ī-tor-ship**, *n.* The office and duties of an editor.
ed'u-cate, *ej'u-kēt or ed'yū-kēt, vt.* [CA'-TED; -CA'TING.] To teach and discipline, so as to develop the natural powers; train; instruct. [*< L. educatus, pp. < e, out, + duco, lead.*] — **ed'u-ca-tion**, *ej'u-(or ed'yū)-kē'shun, n.* The systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation, example, etc.; instruction and training. — **ed'u-ca-tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to education. — **ed'u-ca-tiv(e)**, *a.* — **ed'u-ca'tor**, *n.* A teacher.**

e-duce', *e-diūs', vt.* [E-DUCED'; E-DU'CING.] To call forth; draw out; deduce; evoke. [*< L. e, out, + duco, lead.*]
eel, *īl, n.* A fish without ventral fins and of elongated snake-like form. [*< AS. æl.*]
e'en, *adv.* Same as *EVEN*; a contraction.
e'er, *ār or ēr, adv.* Same as *EVER*; a contraction.
ef-face', *ef-fēs', vt.* [EF-FACED'; EF-FA'-CING.] To obliterate, as written characters; wipe out; cancel. [*< F. effacer, < ef-, out, + face, FACE.*] — **ef-face'ment**, *n.*
ef-fect', *ef-fect'. I. vt.* To cause; produce; achieve; accomplish. **II. n.** 1. A result or product; a consequence. 2. Practical efficiency. 3. The substance of a statement; gist. 4. Active operation; execution. 5. Fact or reality; following in. 6. *pl.* Movable goods. [*< L. effectus, pp. of efficiō, < ex, out, + facio, do.*] — **ef-fect'ive**, *a.* Producing, or adapted to produce, an effect; efficient. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **ef-fec'tu-al**, *ef-fec'tu-al or -tū-al, a.* Producing or capable of producing an effect; efficacious. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
ef-fem'i-nate, *ef-fem'ī-nēt. I. vt. & vi.* [NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To make or become womanish or unmanly; weaken. **II. ef-fem'ī-net or -nēt, a.** Womanish; unmanly. [*< L. ex, out, + femina, woman.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **ef-fem'ī-na-cy**, *ef-fem'ī-na-sī, n.* The quality of being effeminate; womanishness.
ef'fer-vesce', *ef'gr-ves', vi.* [VESCED'; -VES'ING.] 1. To give off bubbles of gas; come away in bubbles, as gas; bubble. 2. To give way to irrepressible feeling. [*< L. ex, out, + ferveo, < ferveo, boil.*] — **ef'fer-ves-cence**, *n.* The bubbling of a liquid from escaping gas; irrepressible excitement or emotion. — **ef'fer-ves-cent**, *a.* Effervescing.
ef-fete', *ef-fīt', a.* Worn out; exhausted; barren. [*< L. ex, out, + fetus, producing.*]
ef'fi-ca'cious, *ef'ī-kē'shus, a.* Having efficacy. [*< L. efficax, < efficiō, EFFECT.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **ef'fi-ca-cy**, *n.* The state or quality of being efficacious; effective energy.
ef-fi'cient, *ef-fīsh'ent, a.* 1. Acting, or having power to act, effectually; competent. 2. Productive of effects; causative. [*< L. efficien(-)s, ppr. of efficiō; see EFFECT.*] — **ef-fi'cient-cy**, *n.* The character of being efficient; effectiveness. — **ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*
ef-fi-gy, *ef'ī-jī, n.* [GIES?, *pl.*] A picture or a stuffed figure representing some person. [*< L. effigies, < ex, out, + fingo, form.*]
ef'fort, *ef'fōrt, n.* 1. A voluntary exertion of power; strenuous endeavor; attempt. 2. An achievement. [F., *< efforcer, < L. ex, out, + fortis, strong.*]
ef-front'er-y, *ef-frunt'gr-i, n.* Insolent assurance; audacity; impudence. [*< L. ʹf ex, out, + frons(-)s, forehead.*]
ef-ful'gence, *ef-ful'jens, n.* A shining forth brilliantly; beaming brightness; splendor. [*< L. ex, forth, + fulgeo, shine.*] — **ef-ful'gent**, *a.* — **ef-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*
ef-fuse', *ef-fūz', v.* [EF-FUSED'; EF-FU'SING.] **I. t.** To pour forth; shed. **II. i.** To emanate. [*< L. ex, out, + fundo, pour.*] — **ef-fuse'**, *ef-fūs', a.* Widely or loosely spreading.
ef-fu'sion, *ef-fū'zhun, n.* 1. The act or process of pouring forth, or that which is poured forth. 2. An outpouring, as of fancy or senti-

flū'tū're (future); aisle; au (out); oil; e (—); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ink; thin.

ment; applied ironically to literary compositions. 3. Sentimental demonstration. 4. The pouring out of the blood or other fluid, as into the cellular tissue. [*L. effusio(n)-, < effusus; see EFFUSE, v.*]

ef-fu'siv (ē, ef-fū'siv, *a.* 1. Overflowing with sentiment; demonstrative; gushing. 2. Pouring forth: with *gr.* -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

eft, *eft*, *n.* 1. A newt. 2. A small lizard. [*< AS. efete.*] **eff.**

egg, *eg*, *vt.* To instigate or incite; urge; commonly followed by *on*. [*< Ice. eggja; see EDGE, v.*]

egg, *n.* A body containing the germ and food-yolk, as of birds, reptiles, or fishes, enclosed in a membranous or shelly covering. [*< Ice. egg. = AS. æg.*]

egis, *ĭgis* or *ē'gis*, *n.* [Classic form *ÆGIS*.] A shield or defensive armor, as the mantle of Minerva, bearing the Gorgon's head; any protecting influence or power. [*< Gr. ἄγῆς.*]

eg'lan-tine, *eg'lan-tain* or -*tin*, *n.* A plant either of two species of the genus *Rosa*, known as the sweet-brier, or the dogrose. [*F.*]

eg'o, *eg'o* or *ĭ'gō*, *n.* Self, considered as the seat of consciousness. [*L.*] -**eg'o-tism**, *eg'o-* (or *ĭ'gō-*) *tizm*, *n.* The habit of thinking and talking much of oneself; self-conceit. -**eg'o-tist**, *eg'o-* (or *ĭ'gō-*) *tist*, *n.* One characterized by egotism. -**eg'o-tis'tic**, *a.* Characterized by or proceeding from egotism. **eg'o-tis'tic-ali-**

e-gre'gious, *e-grĭ'jĭus*, *a.* Surpassing; excessive: usually in a bad sense. [*< L. ē, out, + greg (greg-), flock.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

e'gress, *ĭ'gres*, *n.* A going out; place of exit. [*< L. ē, out, + gradior, go.*] **e-gres'sion**, *n.*

eg'ret, *eg'ret* or *ĭ'gret*, *n.* A white heron, or a plume or tuft of its feathers. [*< F. ai-grette, < OHG. heigir, heron.*] **ei'grette**, *n.*

E-gyp'tian, *e-jĭp'shan*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Egypt. **II. n.** 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Egypt. 2. The language of Egypt.

eh, *ē* or *e*, *interj.* What: an interrogative ejaculation.

ei'der, *aĭ'der*, *n.* A large sea-duck of northern regions. [*< Ice. æðr.*] **ei'der-duck**, *n.*

-**ei'der-down**, *n.* The down of the elder, valuable as a stuffing for pillows, coverlets, etc.

eight, *ēt*, *I. a.* Consisting of one more than seven. **II. n.** The sum of seven and one; eight units or single objects. [*< AS. eahta, = Goth. ahtau.*] -**eighth**, *ēth*, *I. a.* 1. Next in order after the seventh. 2. Being one of eight equal parts. **II. n.** One of eight equal parts. -**eight'hly**, *adv.*

eight'een, *ēt'in*, *I. a.* Consisting of eight more than ten. **II. n.** The sum of ten and eight. [*< AS. eahta, eight, + teon, ten.*]

-**eight'eenth**, *ēt'inth*, *I. a.* Eight in order after the tenth. **II. n.** One of eighteen equal parts. -**eight'eenthly**, *adv.*

eight'y, *ēt'i*, *I. a.* Consisting of ten more than seventy. **II. n.** Eight times ten. -**eight'**



Great White Egret.

i-eth, *I. a.* 1. Tenth in order after the seventieth. 2. Being one of eighty equal parts. **II. n.** One of eighty equal parts. -ly, *adv.*

ei'ther, *ĭ'dher*, *I. a.* 1. One or the other of two, indeterminate or indifferently. 2. Each of two; one and the other. **II. pron.** One of two; one or the other. **III. conj.** In one of two or more cases, indeterminate or indifferently. [*< AS. æðther.*]

e-jac'u-late, *e-jac'yū-lēt*, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA-TED²; -LA'TING.*] To utter or exclaim suddenly. [*< L. ē, out, + jaculor, throw.*]

-**e-jac'u-la'tion**, *e-jac'yū-lē'shun*, *n.* The uttering of brief sudden exclamations; an exclamation. -**e-jac'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

e-ject, *e-ject'*, *vt.* To throw or drive out by sudden force; expel; dispossess. [*< L. ē, out, + jacio, throw.*] -**e-jection**, *n.* 1. The act of ejecting; expulsion. 2. Matter ejected. -**e-ject'ment**, *n.* A casting out; eviction. -**e-ject'or**, *n.*

eke, *ik*, *vt.* [*EKED²; E'KING.*] To increase till barely sufficient; piece out: followed by *out*. [*AS. ecan, ecan, caus. of *eācan, increase.*]

ekel, *adv. & conj.* Likewise; also. [*< AS. eac.*] **e-lab'o-rate**, *e-lab'o-rēt*, *I. vt.* [*-RA'TED²; -RA'TING.*] To develop and complete by thorough and careful work. **II. e-lab'o-ret** or -**rēt**, *a.* Developed with thoroughness or exactness. [*< L. ē, out, + laboro, LABOR.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -**e-lab'o-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of elaborating; that which is elaborated.

e-laps'e, *e-laps'*, *vi.* [*E-LAPSED²; E-LAPS'ING.*] To glide or slip by; pass away: said of time. [*< L. elapsus, < ē, from, + labor, glide.*]

e-las'tic, *e-las'tic*, *I. a.* 1. Spontaneously returning to a former size, shape, or attitude after being moved from it; springy; accommodating. 2. Capable of quick recovery, as from misfortune or depression; buoyant. **II. n.** A strip, cord, or band of elastic material. [*< Gr. elastō (ela-), drive.*] -**e-las'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* -**e-las'tic'i-ty**, *e-las'tis'is* (or *ĭ'las'tis'ti*), *n.* The property or quality of being elastic.

e-late, *e-lēt*, *I. vt.* [*E-LA'TED²; E-LA'TING.*] To raise the spirits of; excite; puff up. **II. a.** Exalted or triumphant; exultant. [*< L. ex, out, + latus, borne.*] -**e-la'tion**, *n.* A jubilant state of mind; exaltation.

el'bow, *el'bō*, *I. vt. & vi.* To push with the elbows; jostle; hustle. **II. n.** The joint at the bend of the arm, or any outward bend resembling it. [*< AS. elboga.*]

eld, *eld*, *n.* [*Ar-chale & Poet.*] Old times; antiquity; old age. [*< AS. eldu, yldu, age.*]

eld'er, *eld'er*, *a.*, *compar.* of **OLD**. Having lived longer; senior; older. [*< AS. eldra, elder.*] -**eld'er-ly**, *a.* Somewhat old. -**eld'est**, *a.*, *superl.* of **OLD**. First-born; oldest.

eld'er'i, *n.* A prince or head of a tribe or family; a church officer or minister:



Red-berried Elder.
a, the flower, enlarged.

an older or aged person. — **el'd'er-ship**, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of an elder. 2. A presbytery. **el'd'er**, *el'd'gr*, *n.* A shrub, with white flowers and purple-black or red berries. See *Illus.* on preceding page. [*< AS. ellen.*]

— **el'd'er-ber'-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] The fruit of the common elder.

El Do-ra'do, *el do-rá'dó*, *n.* Any region **El'do-ra'do**, {rich in gold or opportunity; a golden opportunity. [*Sp., the golden.*]

e-lect', *g-lect'*, *I^a*, *vt.* To choose for an office by vote; select; choose; appoint to salvation.

II. a. 1. Elected to office, but not yet in charge. 2. *Theol.* Chosen of God for salvation; of saintly or divine character. **III. n.** 1. A person, or body of persons, chosen of God for salvation or for special service. 2. One who is favored or preferred. [*< L. electus, pp. of eligo, < e, out, + lego, choose.*]

e-lection, *g-lect'shun*, *n.* 1. The selecting of a person or persons for office, as by ballot. 2. [*U.S.*] A popular vote on any question. 3. A choice. 4. *Theol.* (1) The sovereign choice of God. (2) Those elected to salvation, collectively. — **e-lection'-eer**, *g-lect'shun-ir'*, *vt.* To endeavor to win an election; canvass for votes.

e-lect'ive, *g-lect'iv*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a choice by vote; obtained or bestowed by election. 2. Exerting the privilege of choice. 3. Subject to choice; optional.

e-lect'or, *g-lect'gr*, *n.* 1. One who elects; a person qualified to vote at an election. 2. Formerly, one of the great princes of Germany. — **e-lect'or-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or holding rank as electors.

e-lect'ric'i-ty, *g-lect'ris-ti*, *n.* An imperceptible and invisible agent producing various manifestations of energy, as in lightning, magnetism, heat, motion, etc. [*< L. electricum, < Gr. elektron, amber.*] — **e-lect'ric**, *g-lect'ric*, *a.* 1. Relating to, derived from, produced, or operated by electricity. 2. Containing, producing, or carrying electricity. 3. Spirited; magnetic; thrilling. **e-lect'ric-al**, — **e-lect'ric'ian**, *g-lect'ric'ian*, *n.* 1. One versed in the science of electricity. 2. An inventor or manager of electrical apparatus.

e-lect'ri-fy, *g-lect'ri-fai*, *v.* [*-FYED; -FY'ING.*] **I. t.** To set upon or charge with electricity. **e-lect'ri-ze**, *To arouse; startle; thrill.* **II. i.** To become electric.

— **e-lect'ri-fi-ca-tion**, *n.* The process of electrifying, or the state of being electrified.

el'e-e-mos'y-na-ry, *el'e-g-mos'i-né-ri*, *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or dependent on charity or alms; charitable. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] A recipient of charity. [*< Gr. eleemosyna, ALMS.*]

el'e-gant, *el'e-gant*, *a.* Marked by refinement, grace, or symmetry; possessing or exhibiting refined taste. [*OF., < L. elegant-ia, < eligo; see ELECT.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **el'e-gance**, *el'e-gans*, *a.* 1. The state or quality of being elegant or refined. 2. Anything elegant. **el'e-gan-cy**, [*-IES, pl.*]

el'e-gy, *el'e-jí*, *n.* [*-GIES, pl.*] A funeral song; a meditative poem with sorrowful theme. [*< Gr. elegia, < elegos, mourning song.*]

— **el'e-gi-ac**, *el'i-jí-ac* or *el'e-jel'-ac*, *a.* Pertaining to elegies; of the nature of an elegy; sad; plaintive. **el'e-gi'-ac-al**.

el'e-ment, *el'e-mént*, *n.* 1. A component or essential part; a constituent; ingredient. 2. *pl.*

Rudiments. 3. *pl.* The bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. 4. Anciently, one of the substances—earth, air, fire, and water—supposed to make up all things; still in popular use; as, the fury of the elements. 5. The natural sphere or environment. 6. *Chem.* A form of matter which can not be decomposed by any means known to science. [*< L. elementum, first principle.*] — **el'e-men'tal**, *a.* Relating to an element; pertaining to or produced by the great forces of nature; rudimentary. — **el'e-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an element or elements, in any sense.

el'e-phat, *el'e-fent*, *n.* A large mammal, having a flexible proboscis and the upper incisors developed as tusks. [*< Gr. elephas, < Heb. eleph, ox.*] — **el'e-phat'time**, *el'e-fan'tic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to an elephant; enormous; unwieldy.



el'e-vate, *el'e-vét*, *vt.* [*-VA'TED; -VA'TING.*] 1. To raise from a lower to a higher place, rank, or character; promote; exalt. 2. To raise the spirits of; cheer; inspire. [*< L. e, out, + leva, lighten.*] — **el'e-va'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of elevating; exaltation. 2. An elevated place. 3. The front view of a building or the like. — **el'e-va'tor**, *n.* One who or that which elevates; a hoisting mechanism for grain, or a warehouse where grain is elevated and distributed; also, a movable platform or cage in a building, for carrying freight or passengers up or down.

e-lev'en, *g-lev'n*, *I. a.* Consisting of one more than ten. **II. n.** 1. The sum of ten and one. 2. A team or side of eleven players in cricket or football. [*< AS. endleagan.*] — **e-lev'enth**, *g-lev'nth*, *I. a.* 1. Next in order after the tenth. 2. Being one of eleven equal parts. **II. n.** One of eleven equal parts.

elf, *elf*, *n.* [*ELVES, adv. pl.*] A dwarfish, mischievous sprite; a dwarf. [*< AS. alfr.*]

— **elfin**, *I. a.* Relating or belonging to elves. **II. n.** 1. An elf. 2. A sportive child. — **elfish**, *a.* Relating to elves; mischievous.

e-lic'it, *g-lic'it*, *vt.* To draw out or forth, as by some attraction or inducement. [*< L. elicitus, < e, out, + lacio, allure.*]

e-lide, *g-laid'*, *vt.* [*E-LID'DED; E-LID'DING.*] To strike out or omit, as a part of a word. [*< L. e, out, + laedo, strike.*]

el'i-gi-ble, *el'i-jí-bl*, *a.* Capable of being chosen or elected; worthy of adoption or acceptance. [*OF., < L. eligo; see ELECT.*]

— **el'i-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **el'i-gi-bl-e-ness**, — **el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

e-lim'i-nate, *g-lim'i-nét*, *vt.* [*-NA'TED; -NA'TING.*] To reject and cast out from a system of algebraic equations. [*< L. e, out, + limen, threshold.*] — **e-lim'i-na'tion**, *n.*

e-li'sion, *g-liz'un*, *n.* The act of eliding.

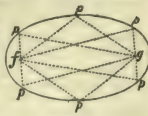
el-ix'ir, *el-ix'gr*, *n.* A sweetened alcoholic medicinal preparation; a cordial. [*OF., < Ar. al, the; iksar, philosopher's stone.*]

elk, *elk*, *n.* A large deer of northern forests, with palmated antlers. [*< Ice. elgr.*]

fiu'ture (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ell**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

ell, *el*, *n.* A measure of length now rarely used: in England, 45 inches. [*< AS. eln.*]

el-lips(*e'*, *el-lips'*, *n.* A plane curve such that the sum of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, called *foci*, is always the same; an oval. [*< L. ellipsis.*]



Ellipse.

f, *g*, foci; *pf* + *pg*, constant.

el-lip'sis, *el-lip'eis*, *n.* [*-ses*, *-siz*, *pl.*] The omission of a word or words necessary to complete a sentence. [*L.*, *< Gr. elleipsis*, *< en*, *in*, + *leipo*, leave.]

el-lip'tic, [*el-lip'tic*, *-al*, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or shaped like an ellipse; oblong with rounded ends. 2. *Gram.* Characterized by ellipsis; shortened.

elm, *elm*, *n.* A shade-tree with a broad, spreading, or overarching top. [*< AS. elm.*]



White Elm.

a, flowers; *b*, leaves and fruit.

el'o-cu'tion, *el'o-ku'shun*, *n.*

1. The art of correct intonation, inflection, and gesture in public speaking or reading. 2. Manner of utterance. [*< L. e*, out, + *locutus*, pp. of *loquor*, speak.] — **el'o-cu'tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **el'o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.* One who is skilled in or teaches elocution.

e-lon'gate, *e-lon'gét*, *vt.* & *vi.* [*-GA'TED*^d; *-GA'TING*.] To make or grow longer.

— **e-lon'ga'tion**, *n.* The act of elongating, or the state of being elongated; an extension.

e-lope', *e-löp'*, *vi.* [*E-LOPED*^c; *E-LO'PING*.] To run away from home with a lover or paramour. [*< D. ont*, away, + *loopen*, run.]

— **e-lope'ment**, *n.*

el'o-quent, *el'o-cwent*, *a.* Possessed of or manifesting eloquence; persuasive; convincing; expressive of emotion. [*< L. e*, out, + *loquor*, speak.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **el'o-quence**, *el'o-cwens*, *n.* 1. Lofty; impassioned, and convincing utterance. 2. The quality of being eloquent, moving, or persuasive.

else, *els*, *adv.* In addition to, or in the place of, something named; other; besides; instead; otherwise. [*< AS. elles.*] — **else'where**, *adv.* Somewhere or anywhere else.

e-lu'ci-date, *e-lü'si-dét*, *vt.* [*-DA'TED*^d; *-DA'TING*.] To throw light upon; clear up. [*< L. e*, out, + *lucidus*, *LUCID*.] — **e-lu'ci-da'tion**, *n.* The act of elucidating; an illustration.

e-lude', *e-lüd'*, *vt.* [*E-LU'DED*^d; *E-LU'DING*.] To evade; baffle. [*< L. e*, out, + *ludo*, play.]

— **e-lu'sion**, *e-lü'zhun*, *n.* The act of eluding or escaping. — **e-lu'sive**(*e*, *e-lü'siv*, *a.* Tending to slip away or escape. — **e-lu'so-ry**.

elve, *elv*, *n.* An old form of *ELF*. — **elves**, *n.* Plural of *ELF*. — **el'vish**, *a.*

E-lys'ian, *e-liz'ian*, *a.* Belonging to Elysium; hence, supremely blessed or happy.

E-lys'i-um, *e-liz'i-um*, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The abode of the blessed dead; paradise. [*L.*, *< Gr. Elysios*, *< eleusomai*, I shall go.]

em-, **em-2**, *prefixes.* Forms of *EN*¹, *EN*², before labials.

el'y-tron, [*el'i-trön*, *-trum*, *n.* [*-TRA*, *pl.*] **el'y-trum**] The thickened fore wing of certain insects. [*< Gr. elytron*, case, *< elyô*, wrap up.]

e-ma'ci-ate, *e-mê'shi-êt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED*^d; *-A'TING*.] To reduce greatly in flesh. [*< L. e*, out, + *macer*, lean.] — **e-ma'ci-a'tion**, *n.*

em'a-nate, *em'a-nêt*, *vi.* [*-NA'TED*^d; *-NA'TING*.] To flow forth or proceed, as from a source. [*< L. e*, from, + *manô*, flow.]

— **em'a-na'tion**, *em'a-nê'shun*, *n.* The act of emanating, or that which emanates; an effluence or outflowing, as of the Divine Essence.

e-man'ci-pate, *e-man'si-pêt*, *vt.* [*-PA'TED*^d; *-PA'TING*.] To set free, as from slavery. [*< L. e*, out, + *mancipio*, give up.] — **e-man'ci-pa'tion**, *n.* Liberation from bondage, dependence, or oppression. — **e-man'ci-pa'tor**, *n.*

e-mas'cu-late, *e-mas'kiu-lêt*, *v.* [*-LA'TED*^d; *-LA'TING*.] To deprive of masculine strength; castrate; weaken; impair. **II.** *let* or *-lêt*, *a.* Emasculated. [*< LL. e*, out, + *masculus*, male.] — **e-mas'cu-la'tion**, *n.*

em-balm', *em-bâm'*, *vt.* To preserve from decay, as a dead body, by antiseptic preparations. [*< L. F. in*, in, + *balsamum*, *BALM*.]

— **em-balm'er**, *n.*

em-bank', *em-bank'*, *vt.* To confine or protect by a bank, dike, or the like. — **em-bank'ment**, *n.* A protecting or supporting bank; the process of strengthening by a bank.

em'bar-ca'tion, *n.* Same as *EMBARKATION*.

em-bar'go, *em-bâr'gô*, **I.** *vt.* To forbid to depart from a port, as vessels or goods. **II.** *n.* An authoritative stoppage of commerce; an impediment; a check. [*Sp.*]

em-bark', *em-bâr'k'*, *vt.* & *vi.* 1. To put or go on board a vessel or boat. 2. To venture or invest. [*< F. embarquer*, *< L. in*, in, + *LL. barca*, boat, barge.] — **em'bar-ka'tion**, *n.*

em-bar' rass', *em-bar'as*, *vt.* 1. To confuse; fluster; abash. 2. To involve in difficulties, especially in business; hamper; encumber. [*< F. embarrasser*.] — **em-bar' rass-ment**, *n.* 1. Discomposure; entanglement; difficulty. 2. An impediment; hindrance; encumbrance.

em-bas'sa-dor, etc. Same as *AMBASSADOR*, etc.

em'bas-sy, *em'ba-si*, *n.* [*-SIES*², *pl.*] 1. An ambassador and his suite. 2. An ambassador's office, mission, or official residence. [*< F. ambassade*.]

em-bat'tled, *em-bat'ld*, *pa.*

1. Drawn up in battle array; ready for battle. 2. Made the scene of a muster or battle. 3. Having battlements. — **em-bat'tle**, *vt.*

em-bed', *em-bed'*, *vt.* [*EM-BED'DED*^d; *EM-BED'DING*.] To lay as in a bed. — **im-bed'**.

em-bel'lish', *em-bel'ish*, *vt.*

1. To ornament; decorate.

2. To heighten the interest of by imaginative additions. [*< L. F. in*, in, + *bellus*, beauti-



Embattled Arms.

ful.]—**em-bel'lish-ment**, *n.* The act of adorning; an ornament; ornamentation.

em'ber, em'ber, *n.* A live coal or an unextinguished brand. [*< AS. æmyrian, embers.*]

em-bez'zle (e, em-bez'l. *vt.* [*-zle*(ED); *-zling*]. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use. [*< L.^{OF} imbecillus, weak.*]

em-bez'zle (e, em-bez'l. *vt.* [*-zle*(ED); *-zling*]. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use. [*< L.^{OF} imbecillus, weak.*]

em-bit'ter, em-bit'gr, *vt.* To render bitter, unhappy, or resentful. **im-bit'ter**.

em-bla'zon, em-blé'zun, *vt.* **1.** To adorn with armorial ensigns; display, as a bearing. **2.** To extol; celebrate.—**em-bla'zon-ry**, *n.*

em'blem, em'blem, *n.* **1.** A figurative representation; symbol. **2.** A distinctive badge; ensign. **3.** An allegorical picture or the like. [*< Gr. emblemá, insertion, < en, in, + ballō, throw.*]

em'blem-at'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. **em'blem-at'ic-al**.

em-bod'y, em-bed'i, *v.* [*EM-BOD'IED*; *EM-BOD'Y-ING*]. **I. t.** **1.** To invest with or as with a body; express concretely. **2.** To collect into one whole; incorporate. **II. i.** To unite or coalesce, as in a mass.—**em-bod'i-ment**, *n.* The act or process of embodying, the state of being embodied, or that which embodies; a concrete expression.

em-bold'en, em-bold'n, *vt.* To make bold.

em-bos'om, em-buz'um, *vt.* To place in the bosom or midst of some thing or place; envelop; shelter; cherish.

em-boss', em-bes', *vt.* To cover or ornament with raised work; cause to stand out. [*< OF. embosser, < em-, in, + bosse, boss.*]

em-bow'er, em-bau'gr, *vt. & vi.* To cover, shelter with, or take rest in a bower or foliage.

em-brace', em-brès', *v.* [*EM-BRACED'*; *EM-BRA'ING*]. **I. t.** **1.** To take or infold in the arms; clasp; hug. **2.** To accept willingly. **3.** To surround; comprehend; include. **II. i.** To join in an embrace. [*< L.^{OF} in, in, + brachium, arm.*]

em-brace'ment, *n.*—**em-brace'ment**, *n.*

em-brace', *n.* The act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

em-bra'sure, em-bré'zhiur, *n.* An opening in a wall, as for a cannon. [*F.*]

em'bro-ca'tion, em'bro-ké'shun, *n.* A linciment, or its application. [*< Gr.^{LL} en, in, + brechō, wet.*]

em-broid'er, em-broid'er, *v.* **I. t.** To ornament with designs in needlework; execute in needlework. **II. i.** To make embroidery. [*< OF. em-, in, + broder, broider.*]

—**em-broid'er-y**, *n.* [*-ies*, *pl.*] Ornamental needlework, or the art of producing such work; decoration or ornamentation.

em-broil', em-breil', *vt. & vi.* To involve, or become involved, in dissension or strife. [*< F. en-, in, + brouiller, confuse.*]

em-broil'ment, *n.* The act or result of embroiling; strife.

em'bry-o, em'bri-5, *I. a.* Pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary. **II. n.** The germ or rudimentary form of anything, as of an animal or plant. [*< Gr.^F en, in, + bryō, swell.*]

e-meer', e-mír', *n.* An emir.

e-mend', e-mend', *vt.* To make corrections or changes in, as a result of criticism. [*< L. emendo; see AMEND.*]

em'en-da'tion, em'en-dé'shun, *n.* A correction or alteration.—**em'en-da'tor**, *n.*—**e-mend'a-to-ry**, *a.*

em'er-ald, em'er-old, *n.* A bright-green variety of beryl; a rich and vivid green hue; used also adjectively. [*< Gr.^{L+F} smaragdos, a precious stone.*]

e-merge', e-mérj', *vt.* [*E-MERGED'*; *E-MER'GING*]. To rise, as from a fluid; come forth; come into view. [*< L. e, out, + mergo, dip.*]

—**e-mer'gence**, *n.* **1.** The process or result of emerging. **2.** That which emerges; an outgrowth.—**e-mer'sion**, e-mér'shun, *n.* The act or process of emerging.

e-mer'gen-cy, *n.* [*-cies*, *pl.*] A sudden condition calling for immediate action.

em'er-y, em'er-j, *n.* A very hard black mineral substance: when powdered, used for polishing, etc. [*< Gr.^{OF} smyris, emery-powder.*]

e-metic, e-met'ic. **I. a.** Tending to produce vomiting. **II. n.** A medicine used to produce vomiting. [*< Gr. emetikos, < emed, vomit.*]

em'i-grate, em'i-grét, *vi.* [*-GRAT'ED*; *-GRA-TING*]. To go from one country to settle in another. [*< L. e, away, + migro, move.*]

em'i-grant, *I. a.* Emigrating. **II. n.** One who emigrates.—**em'i-gra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of emigrating. **2.** Emigrants collectively.

em'ience, em'i-engs, *n.* **1.** A lofty place; a hill. **2.** An exalted rank, condition, or degree. [*< L.^F eminentia, < e, forth, + mīneo, project.*]

em'i-nen-cy.—**em'i-nent**, em'i-nent, *a.* High in station, merit, or esteem; distinguished; paramount. **-ly**, *adv.*

e-mír', e-mír', *n.* A Mohammedan prince; a high Turkish official. [*< Ar. amīr, ruler.*]

em'is-sa-ry, em'i-se-ri, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A person sent out, especially as a secret agent; used also adjectively. [*< L. emissarius, < emissus, pp. of emitto; see EMIT.*]

e-mit', e-mit', *vt.* [*E-MIT'TED*; *E-MIT'TING*]. **1.** To send or give out; discharge. **2.** To issue authoritatively. [*< L. emitto, < e, out, + mitto, send.*]

e-mis'sion, e-mish'un, *n.* The act of emitting or that which is emitted.

em'met, em'et, *n.* An ant. [*< AS. Æmete.*]

e-mol'li-ent, e-mel'i-gent, *I. a.* Softening or relaxing; soothing. **II. n. Med.** A softening or soothing external application. [*< L. e, out, + mollis, soft.*]

e-mol'u-ment, e-mel'yu-ment, *n.* The remuneration connected with an office or service; gain; profit. [*< L. e, out, + molior, labor.*]

e-mo'tion, e-mō'shun, *n.* A stirring, perturbation, or excitement of mind; feeling; sensibility; sentiment. [*< L. e, out, + moveo, move.*]

e-mo'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressive of emotion. **2.** Having capacity for emotion.—**e-mo'tive** (e), *a.* Marked by or tending to excite emotion.

em-pale', { e-m-im-pale' } { e-m-im-pale' }, { pēl', *vt.* [*EM-PALED*; *EM-PA'LING*]. **1.** To put to death by fixing upon a pale or sharp stake. **2.** To fence in. [*< L.^{LL+F} in, on, + palus, stake.*]

—**em-(or im-)pale'ment**, *n.*



Emperor-moth. 1/3

em'per-or, em'per-er, *n.* 1. The sovereign of an empire. 2. One of various butterflies and moths. See *illus.* on preceding page.

em'pha-sis, em'fa-sis, *n.* [-ses, -siz, *pl.*] A stress laid upon some word or words in speaking or reading. [*L.*, < *Gr. emphásis*, < *en*, in, + *phainō*, show.] — **em'pha-size**, em'fa-siz, *vt.* [-sized; -siz'ing.] To articulate with special force or stress; make especially distinct, positive, or impressive. — **em'pha-siset**.

em-phat'ic, em-fat'ic, *a.* Speaking or spoken with emphasis or stress; striking; forcible; positive; earnest. — **em-phat'ic-al**. — **em-phat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

em'pire, em'pair, *n.* A state, or union of states, governed by an emperor; any powerful nation; wide and supreme dominion. [*F.*, < *L. imperium*, dominion, empire.]

em-pir'ic, em-pir'ic. *I. a.* Experimental rather than scientific. *II. n.* One whose methods are empirical; a quack. [*< Gr. en*, in, + *peira*, trial.] — **em-pir'ic-al**. — **em-pir'i-cism**, em-pir'i-sizm, *n.* 1. Empirical character, method, or practise; quackery. 2. *Philos.* — The doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience through the senses.

em-ploy, em-plei', *I. vt.* To have in service; furnish work for; make use of; use; apply. *II. n.* The state of being employed; service. [*< L. in*, in, + *plco*, fold.] — **em'ploy-é**, (an'plw'g'yé' or em'ple-é). — **em'ploy-ee**, em'plei', *n.* One who is employed by another. — **em-ploy'er**, *n.* One who employs. — **em-employ'ment**, *n.* The act of employing, or the state of being employed; service; work.

em-po'ri-um, em-pō'ri-um, *n.* [-ri-ums² or -ri-a, *pl.*] 1. The chief mart of a wide territory. 2. A bazaar. [*L.*, < *Gr. emporion*, < *en*, in, + *poros*, way.]

em-pow'er, em-pau'gr, *vt.* To authorize. **em'press**, em'pres, *n.* A woman who rules an empire; the wife or widow of an emperor.

emp'ty, emp'ti. *I. vt. & vi.* [EMP'TIED; EMP'TY-ING.] To remove the contents from (something); remove (something) from that which contains it; discharge; become empty. *II. a.* [EMP'TI-ER; EMP'TI-EST.] Having nothing within; without contents or substance; vacant; hollow; unmeaning. [*< AS. æmtig*, < *æmta*, *æmetta*, leisure.] — **emp'ti-ness**, *n.*

em'py-re'an, em'pl-r'an, *n.* The highest heaven; upper sky. — **em-pyr'e-al**, em-pir'e-al or em'pl-r'al, *a. & n.*

e'mu, f'miti, *n.* A large Australian, ostrich-like bird.

em'u-late, em'yu-lét, *vt.* [-LA'TED'; -LA'TING.] To strive to equal or surpass; vie with. [*< L. æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulor*, < *æmulus*, striving to equal.] — **em'u-la-tion**, *n.* Effort or ambition to equal or excel another in any act or quality. — **em'u-la-tive**, *a.* Inclined to emulation. — **em'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **em'u-lous**, *a.* Eager or striving to equal or excel another; competitive. — *ly*, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

e-mul'sion, e-mul'shun, *n.* 1. A liquid mixture in which a fatty substance is suspended in minute globules. 2. Any milky liquid. [*OF.*,

< *L. e*, out, + *mulgeo*, milk.] — **e-mul'si-fy**, *vt.* To make into an emulsion. — **e-mul'siv(e)**, *a.* 1. Capable of emulsifying. 2. Of the nature of an emulsion; softening. 3. Producing oil on being pressed.

en-1, *prefix.* In; into. [*F.*, < *L. in-*, < *in*, in, into.]

en-2, *prefix.* In. [*F.*, < *Gr. en-*, < *en*, in.]

-en, *suffix.* Used (1) to form verbs; (2) to form past participles in strong verbs; (3) to form plural of verbs; (4) to form feminine of nouns; (5) to form plural of nouns; (6) to form adjectives denoting material; (7) as a form of -AN. [(1) *a* ME., also -e, < AS. -an, -ian; (2) < AS. -nan. (3) < AS. -en. (3) ME., also -e, < AS. -en, -on. -an. (4) < AS. -en. (5) < AS. -an. (6) < AS. -en. (7) = -AN.]

en-a-bl(e), en-é'bl, *vt.* [EN-A'BL(E)D; EN-A-BLING.] To make able; empower.

en-act^d, en-act', *vt.* 1. To make into a law. 2. To carry out in action; perform. 3. To represent as or in a play. — **en-act'or**, *n.* — **en-act'ment**, *n.* 1. A law enacted; a statute. 2. The act of establishing a law.

en-am'el, en-am'el. *I. vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To cover with enamel; paint or decorate in enamel. *II. n.* A hard and glossy coating, as that of the teeth or of porcelain. [*< EN-1* + *OF. esmail*, < *LL. smaltum*, enamel.]

— **en-am'el-er**, *n.* — **en-am'el-ert**. — **en-am'el-ist**, *n.* — **en-am'el-list**.

en-am'or, } en-am'or, *vt.* To inspire with
en-am'our, } ardent love; used chiefly in the
pp. and followed by *of* or *with*. [*< F. enamourer*, < *L. in*, in, + *amor*, love, < *amo*, love.]

en-cage^d, en-kéj', *vt.* To shut up in a cage.

en-camp^d, en-camp', *vt. & vi.* To settle and lodge in a camp; form a camp. — **en-camp'ment**, *n.* The act of pitching a camp; also, a camp, or the body of persons occupying a camp.

en-caust'ic, en-cös'tic, *a.* Painted and having the hues fixed by heat, as tiles. [*< Gr. en*, in, + *kaidō*, burn.]

en-chain^d, en-chén', *vt.* To bind with or as with a chain; confine.

en-chant^d, en-chant', *vt.* To bewitch; fascinate; delight. [*< L. incanto*, < *in*, in, + *canto*; see *CHANT*, *v.*] — **en-chant'er**, *n.* One who enchants; a magician. — **en-chant'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-chant'ment**, *n.* 1. The act of enchanting, or the state of being enchanted. 2. Illusive charm. — **en-chant'ress**, *n.* 1. A sorceress. 2. A bewitching woman.

en-cir'cle(e), en-ser'cl, *vt.* [-CL(E)D; -CLING.] To surround; environ; make a circuit about.

en-close^d, en-clöz', *vt.* [EN-CLOSED'; EN-CLOSING.] 1. To insert in something, as in an envelope. 2. To fence in; appropriate (land) by fencing. 3. To surround. [*< L. OF in*, in, + *claudo*, shut.] — **in-close**^d. — **en-clo'sure**, en-clō'shur, *n.* The act of enclosing; that which encloses or is enclosed. — **in-clo'sure**.

en-co'mi-um, en-cō'mi-um, *n.* [-UMS² or -A, *pl.*] A formal expression of praise; a eulogy. [*L.*, < *Gr. enkōmion*, < *en*, in, + *kōmos*, revel.]

— **en-co'mi-nist**, en-cō'mi-nist, *n.* A eulogist.

en-com'pass, en-cum'pas, *vt.* To encircle; surround; shut in.

en-core^d, en-cōr'. *I. vt. & vi.* [EN-CORED'; EN-COR'ING.] To call for a repetition of (a performance) or by (a performer); demand a repetition. *II. n.* The call for a repetition, as of some part of a performance; also, the repetition



Emu. 1/60

itself. **III. adv.** Again; once more. [F.]

en-coun'ter, en-coun'ter. **I. vt. & vi.** To come upon; meet as an adversary; meet face to face or in conflict. **II. n. 1.** A coming together, especially when casual or unexpected. **2.** A hostile meeting; contest; conflict; battle. [*L. or in, in, to, + contra, against.*]

en-courage, en-cur'ej. **vt.** [*AGED; -A'GING.*]

1. To inspire with courage, hope, or resolution. **2.** To promote; countenance. [*< F. encourager, < en, in, + courage, courage.*]

-en-cour'age-ment, n. The act of encouraging, or that which encourages. **-en-cour'a-ging, pa.** Giving, or tending to give, courage or confidence.

en-croach', en-crōch'. **vt.** To trench on another's limits or rights. [*< OF. encrocher, < en, in, + croc, hook.*]

-en-croach'ment, n. 1. Entrance upon the rights or domain of another; especially, gradual intrusion. **2.** That which is gained or seized by encroaching.

en-cum'ber, en-cum'ber. **vt.** To obstruct or hinder in action; charge; burden. [*< OF. encombrer, < en, in, + combier, cumber.*]

-en-cum'brance, n. That which encumbers; a lien or liability; burdensome addition.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-a, {en-sai'clo-pi'di-a, *n.*
en-cy'clo-pæ'di-a, {en-sai'clo-pi'di-a, *n.*

A work containing information on all subjects, or exhaustive of one subject. [*< Gr. ² enkuklios, in a circle, + paida, education.*]

-en-cy'clo-pe'die or -pæ'dic, a. Pertaining to, of the character of, or proper to an encyclopedia; comprehending a wide range of topics.

end¹, end, v. I. t. To put an end to; come to the end of; finish; terminate; kill. **II. i. 1.** To come to an end; conclude. **2.** To issue or result. [*< AS. endian, < ende, end.*]

-end'ing, end'ing, n. The act of bringing or coming to an end; also, an end; extremity; conclusion.

end, n. 1. The terminal point or part of an object. **2.** The conclusion of a period of time, or any work or operation. **3.** A purpose, consequence, or result. **4.** The close of life. [*< AS. ende.*]

-end'less, a. 1. Enduring everlastingly; eternal. **2.** Having no end in space; boundless; infinite. **3.** Continually recurring; incessant. **4.** Forming a closed loop or circle; continuous. **-ly, adv. -ness, n. -end'most', a.** Placed or being at the extreme end; most remote; farthest. **-end'wise, adv.** With the end foremost or uppermost; on end. **end'ways't.**

en-dan'ger, en-dên'jer. **vt. 1.** To put in danger. **2.** To cause danger of.

en-dear', en-dir', **vt.** To make dear or beloved. **-en-dear'ing, pa. 1.** Making dear or beloved. **2.** Manifesting affection; caressing. **-en-dear'ment, n.** The act of endearing; an expression of love; a caress.

en-deav'or, en-dev'gr. **I. vt. & vi.** To make an effort to do or effect; undertake; exert oneself to accomplish an object. **II. n.** An attempt or effort to do or attain something; earnest exertion for an end. [*< EN-¹ + F. devoir, duty.*]

-en-deav'or-er, n.

en-dem'ic, en-dem'ic, *a.* Peculiar to or prevailing in or among some (specified) country or people. [*< Gr. endēmios, native.*]

en'do-gen, en'do-jen, *n.* A plant that increases by growth from within. See *illus.* in next column. [*< Gr. endon, within, + genes, < gignomai, be born.*]

-en-dog'e-nous, en-

dej'e-nus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an endo-gen; growing from within.

en-dorse', en-dors'a-bl'e. See *ENDORSE*, etc.

en-dow', en-dau', **vt. 1.** To bestow a permanent fund or income upon. **2.** To furnish or equip, as with talents or natural gifts. [*< OF. endouer, < en, in, + dower, endow.*]

-en-dow'ment, n. 1. Money or property given for the permanent use of an institution, person, or object. **2.** Any natural gift, as talent or beauty. **3.** The act of endowing.

en-due', en-diŭ', **vt.** [*EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.*]

To invest, as with some quality or grace, usually spiritual. [*Var. of EN-DOW.*]

en-due'², vt. [*EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.*]

1. To put on; assume. **2.** To clothe; invest. [*< L. induo, put on, clothe.*]

en-dure', en-dŭr', **v.** [*EN-DURED'; EN-DUR'ING.*]

I. t. 1. To suffer or bear, as pain, sorrow, or destructive force, without injury or giving way; withstand. **2.** To suffer patiently; tolerate. **II. i. 1.** To have duration; continue. **2.** To be firm in trial. [*< L. ² in, in, + durus, hard.*]

-en-dur'a-bl'e, a. That may be endured; bearable. **-en-dur'ance, n. 1.** The power to endure; fortitude; durability. **2.** Continuation in time; duration. **-en-dur'ing, pa.** Having or showing endurance; lasting; long-suffering or long-continuing.

en'e-ma, en'e-ma, *n.* [*-MAS' of EN'E-MA'TA, pl.*]

Med. An injection. [*< Gr. en, in, + hēmi, send.*]

en'e-my, en'e-mi or en'e-mi, *n.* [*-MIES', pl.*]

1. One who cherishes resentment or malicious purpose toward another; an adversary; foe. **2.** One of a hostile army or nation; a hostile nation or military force collectively. [*< L. ^{OF} inimicus, < in, not, + amicus, friend.*]

en'er-gy, en'er-ji, *n.* [*-GIES', pl.*]

Power to move or change, or to accomplish any result; vigor; force. [*< Gr. energeia, < energos, at work, < en, in, + ergon, work.*]

-en'er-get'ic, en'er-jet'ic, *a.* Having or displaying energy; forceful; strenuous. **-en'er-get'ic-ally, adv.**

en-er-vate, e-ngr'vêt or en'er-vêt. **I. vt.** [*E-NER'VA-TED or EN'ER-VA'TED; E-NER'VATING or EN'ER-VA'TING.*]

To deprive of nerve, energy, or vigor; weaken; defeat. **II. a.** Rendered feeble or effeminate; weakened. [*< L. e, out, + nervus, nerve.*]

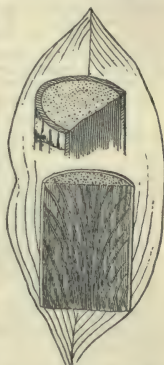
-en'er-va'tion, n. The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; debility.

en-fee'bl'e, en-fî'bl', **vt.** [*-BL(E)D; -BLING.*]

To render feeble. **-en-fee'bl'e-ment, n.**

en'fi-lade', en-fî-lâd', **vt.** [*-LA'DED'; -LA'DING.*]

To rake lengthwise with shot or missiles. [*F., < enfilade, thread.*]



Leaf and Divided Stem of an Endo-gen, showing characteristic structure.

fiutjûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

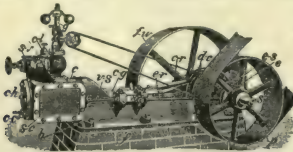
en-fold', etc. Same as **INFOLD**, etc.
en-force', en-fōrs', *vt.* **1.** To put into execution by force; execute, as laws. **2.** To exact or obtain authoritatively or by force. **3.** To urge forcibly or cogently. [**<** LL.^{9f} *in, in, + fortia*, force.] — **en-force'ment**, *n.* The act of enforcing, or the state of being enforced; compulsory execution; compulsion.

en-fran'chise, en-fran'chiz or en-fran'chiz, *vt.* [**-CHISED**; **-CHIS-ING**.] **1.** To endow with a franchise, as the right to vote. **2.** To set free, as from bondage. — **ment**, *n.*

en-gage', en-gēj', *v.* [**EN-GAGED**; **EN-GA'-GING**.] **1. t. 1.** To bind or obtain by promise. **2.** To attract; win over. **3.** To occupy or engross. **4.** To join in conflict with. **II. i. 1.** To bind oneself by promise. **2.** To busy oneself. **3.** To begin or maintain a conflict. [**<** LL.^F *invadio*, **<** L. *in, in, + LL. vadum*, pledge.] — **en-gaged'**, *pa.* **1.** Affianced. **2.** Occupied or busy. — **en-gage'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of engaging. **2.** The condition of being engaged; a betrothal. **3.** Something that engages or binds; an obligation. **4. Mil.** A battle. — **en-ga'ing**, *pa.* Attracting interest; winning.

en-gen'der, en-jen'de; *v. I. t.* To bring into existence; produce. **II. i.** To come into being. [**<** L.^F *in, in, + genero*, beget.]

en'gine, en'jin, *n.* A machine by which



Common Type of Horizontal Engine.

b, bed; *c*, cylinder; *cc*, cylinder-cock; *ch*, cylinder-head; *cg*, cross-head guide; *cl*, cylinder-lubricator; *cr*, connecting-rod; *dc*, disk-crank; *e*, eccentric; *er*, eccentric-rod; *es*, eccentric-strap; *f*, foundation; *fw*, fly-wheel; *g*, governor; *p*, pulley; *s*, crank-shaft; *sc*, steam-chest; *sv*, steam-valve; *vs*, valve-stem.

power, as of steam, is applied to the doing of work; any powerful mechanism, agency, or instrumentality. [**<** L.^F *ingentum*, **<** *in, in, + gigno*, produce.] — **en'gine-dri'ver**, *n.* [**Eng.**] A locomotive-engineer. — **en'gine-ry**, *n.* **1.** The management of engines or artillery. **2.** Engines collectively. **3.** An artful scheme. **4.** Any powerful agency.

en'gi-neer', en'ji-nir'. **I. vt. 1.** To execute or manage by contrivance. **2.** To plan and superintend the construction of. **II. n. 1.** One versed in or practising any branch of engineering. **2.** One who runs or manages an engine. **3.** A manager; inventor; plotter.

— **en'gi-neer'ing**, *n.* **1.** The art of making, building, or using engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works or the like. **2.** Painstaking management; maneuvering.

Eng'lish, in'glish. **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from England, its people, or its language. **II. n. 1. pl.** The people of the English race collectively. **2.** The language of the English peoples. **3.** An English rendering or equivalent. [**<** AS. *Englisc*, **<** *Engle*, the Angles.] — **Eng'lish-man**, *n.* [**-MEN**, *pl.*]. **1.**

A native or citizen of England. **2. Naut.** An English ship. **Eng'lish-eri**.

en-grain', en-grēn', *vt.* Same as **INGRAIN**.

en-grave', en-grēv', *vt.* [**EN-GRAVED**; **EN-GRA'VING**.] **1.** To cut or carve upon some surface; fashion or copy by carving; hence, to impress deeply. **2.** To carve figures or inscriptions upon. [**<** F. *engraver*, **<** *en, in, + graver*, grave.] — **en-gra'ver**, *n.* A person who engraves. — **en-gra'ving**, *n.* **1.** The act or art of cutting designs on a plate. **2.** An engraved design, plate, or print.

en-gross', en-grōs', *vt.* **1.** To write in a bold, round hand; make a formal transcript of. **2.** To occupy completely; absorb. [**<** OF. *engrossir*, **<** L. *in, in, + LL. grossus*, large.] — **en-gross'er**, *n.* — **en-gross'ment**, *n.*

en-gulf', en-gulf', *vt.* To swallow up in or as in a gulf. — **in-gulf'**.

en-hance', en-hqūs', *vt. & vi.* [**EN-HANCED**; **EN-HAN'GING**.] To make or become higher or greater in degree, measure, or importance. [**<** OF. *en, in, + haucer*, raise.] — **en-hance'ment**, *n.* Increase; advance.

e-nig'ma, e-nig'ma, *n.* An obscure or ambiguous saying; a riddle; anything that puzzles or baffles. [**<** L. *enigma*, **<** Gr. *ainigma*, **<** *ainos*, tale.] — **e'nig-mat'ic**, **e'nig-mat'ic-al**, *a.* Of or like an enigma; ambiguous; puzzling. — **e'nig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

en-join', en-join', *vt.* To lay a command or injunction upon; charge; command. [**<** L.^F *injungo*, **<** *in, in, + jungo*, join.]

en-joy', en-joī', *vt. & vi. 1.* To experience joy or pleasure in; receive pleasure. **2.** To have the use or benefit of. [**<** OF. *enjoier*, **<** *en, in, + joie*, joy.] — **en-joy'a-ble**(e, a. Giving, or capable of giving, enjoyment. — **en-joy'ment**, en-joī'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or state of enjoying; pleasure. **2.** Something that gives joy or satisfaction.

en-kin'dle(e, en-kin'dl, *vt.* To set on fire; kindle.

en-large', en-lārj', *v.* [**EN-LARGED**; **EN-LAR'GING**.] **1. t. 1.** To make larger; increase; expand. **2.** To set at liberty. **II. i. 1.** To become large; grow larger. **2.** To expatiate.

— **en-large'ment**, en-lārj'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of making or growing larger; also, the state of being enlarged; an addition or extension. **2.** A setting at liberty. **3.** Fullness of statement.

en-light'en, en-lait'n', *vt.* To bestow mental or spiritual light upon; impart knowledge to.

— **en-light'en-er**, *n.* — **en-light'en-ment**, *n.* Moral and intellectual advancement.

en-list', en-list', *v. I. t.* To engage and place upon the lists for service, as in the army; gain the interest and assistance of; enroll. **II. i. 1. To enter voluntarily the military or naval service. **2. To engage heartily in something.****

— **en-list'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of enlisting. **2.** The document binding one enlisted.

en-li'ven, en-lai'vn', *vt.* To make lively or cheerful; give life to; quicken; stimulate.

en-mi'ty, en-mi-ti, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*]. **1.** The spirit of an enemy; hostility. **2.** The state of being an enemy; a hostile condition. [**<** L.^{9f} *inimicitia*, **<** *inimicus*, enemy.]

en-no'ble, en-nō'bl, *vt.* [**-BLED**; **-BLING**.] To make noble or honorable; confer a title of nobility upon. — **en-no'ble-ment**, *n.*

en'nuī', en'wī', *n.* A feeling of listless weariness resulting from satiety. [**F**.]

e-nor'mous, e-nôr'mus, *a.* **1.** Excessive or extraordinary in size, amount, or degree. **2.** Wicked above measure; atrocious. [*< L. enormis, < e, out of, + norma, rule.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -e-nor'mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being outrageous or extremely wicked. **2.** A flagrant offense.

e-nough', e-nuf', *I. a.* Adequate; sufficient. **II. n.** An ample supply; a sufficiency. **III. adv.** Sufficiently. **IV. interj.** It is enough; stop. [*< AS. genôh, genôg, < geneah, it suffices.*]

en-quire', etc. Same as **INQUIRE**, etc.

en-rage', en-rêj', *vt.* [*EN-RAGED'; EN-RA'-GING.*] To throw into a rage; exasperate.

en-rap'ture, en-rap'chur or -tjûr, *vt.*

[-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To bring into a state of rapture; delight extravagantly.

en-rich', en-rich', *vt.* To make rich; render

fertile, as soil; improve; adorn.—**en-rich'-ment, n.** The act of making rich or richer; that which enriches; a decoration; ornament.

en-roll', en-rôl', *vt.* **1.** To enter in a roll or

register; enlist; place on record. **2.** To roll up; wrap.—**en-rol'-ment, n.** **1.** The act of enrolling. **2.** A record. **en-rol'-ment',**

en route, ân rû. On the road or way. [*F.*]

en-sconce', en-scons', *vt.* [*EN-SCONCED'; EN-SCON'-CING.*] To fix securely or comfortably in some place; settle snugly.

en-shrine', en-shrain', *vt.* To place in or as

in a shrine; cherish devoutly; be a shrine for.

en-shroud', en-shraud', *vt.* To cover with a

shroud; hence, to enwrap or conceal.

en'si-form, en'si-fôrm, *a.* Sword-shaped, as

certain leaves. [*< L. ensis, sword, + -form.*]

en'sign, en'sain, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing flag

or banner; standard. **2.** A military or naval

officer. **3.** A badge or symbol, as of office.

[*< L. LL+^F insigna, < in, in, + signum, mark.*]

en'silage, en'si-lêj, *a.* The process of pre-

serving succulent fodder in air-tight pits or

silos; fodder thus preserved. [*F.*] **sil'age**, *t.*

en-slave', en-slêv', *vt.* To make a slave of,

literally or figuratively; bring into bondage.

—**en-slave'-ment, n.** Bondage.

en-snare', en-snâr', *vt.* [*EN-SNARED'; EN-*

SNARE'-ING.] To entrap; inveigle; seduce.

en-sue', en-sû', *vt. & vi.* [*EN-SUED'; EN-SU'-*

ING.] To follow; result. [*< L. ^Finsequor, <*

in, on, + sequor, follow.]

en-sure', *v.* Same as **INSURE**.

en-tab'la-ture, en-tab'la-chur or -tjûr, *n.*

Arch. The uppermost

member of a columnar

structure that rests hori-

zontally upon the columns

and extends upward to the

roof. [*< L. ^{OF} in, on, +*

tabula, board.]

en-tail', en-têl', *I. vt.* To

leave or fix, by or as by

entail, upon a successor;

bring upon another as a

consequence or legacy;

limit by entail. **II. n. 1.**

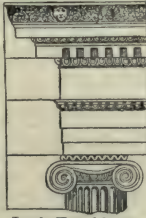
Anything transmitted as an

inalienable inheritance. **2.**

An estate limited to a particular class of heirs,

as eldest sons. **3.** The act of entailing, or the

state of being entailed. [*< L. LL+^F in, in, +*



talea, cutting.]—**en-tail'-ment, n.** The act of entailing, the state of being entailed, or that which is entailed.

en-tan'gle, en-tan'gl, *vt.* **1.** To catch in or

as in a snare; hamper; perplex. **2.** To twist

into a tangle or snarl.—**en-tan'gl-e-ment, n.**

en'ter, en'ter, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To pass from with-

out to the interior of; pass inward through, as

a gate; penetrate; be initiated into; join. **2.**

To set or insert in; enroll; record; file. **II. i.**

To effect an entrance; come or go inward. [*<*

F. entrer, < L. intro, < in, in.]

enter-, *prefix.* Same as **INTER-**. [*< F. entre, <*

L. inter; see INTER.]

en'ter-prise, en'ter-proiz, *n.* **1.** Any pro-

jected task or work; an undertaking. **2.** Bold-

ness, energy, and invention in practical affairs.

[*< F. entreprise, < entreprendre, undertake.*]

en'ter-prize',—**en'ter-pri'-sing, pa.** En-

ergetic and progressive.

en'ter-tain', en'ter-tên', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To re-

ceive and care for, as a guest. **2.** To afford

amusement to; divert. **3.** To take into con-

sideration; hold in mind, as an opinion. **II.**

i. To receive and care for guests. [*< L. ^Finter,*

among, + teneo, hold.]—**en'ter-tain'er, n.**—

en'ter-tain'ing, pa. Of a character to en-

tertain; amusing; diverting.—**en'ter-tain'-**

ment, n. 1. Hospitable accommodation; hos-

pitality. **2.** A diverting performance; amuse-

ment. **3.** The act of entertaining in the mind.

en-thrall', en-thrôl', *vt.* To bring under any

overmastering influence; enslave.—**en-thral'-**

ment, n. **en-thral'-ment'.**

en-throne', en-thrôn', *vt.* [*EN-THRONED';*

EN-THRO'-NING.] To put upon a throne; in-

vest with sovereign power. -ment, *n.*

en-thu'si-asm, en-thû' [or -thîû']-zi-azm, *n.*

1. Earnest and fervent feeling; ardent zeal for

a person or cause. **2.** Irrational religious

ecstasy. [*< Gr. enthousiasmos, < en, in, +*

theos, god.]—**en-thu'si-ast, n.** One prone to

or moved by enthusiasm; an ardent adherent;

zealot.—**en-thu'si-as'tic, a.** Given to en-

thusiasm; ardent; zealous. **en-thu'si-as-**

tic-ally, en-thu'si-as'tic-al-ly, adv.

en-tice', en-tais', *vt.* [*EN-TICED'; EN-TI'-*

CING.] To draw, or attempt to draw (especially

into evil), through the desires, hopes, etc.;

allure. [*< OF. enticer, entice.*]

—**en-tice'-ment, n.**—**en-ti'-cer, n.**

en-tire', en-tair', *I. a.* Complete in all its

parts; undivided; unbroken; unqualified;

whole. **II. n.** The whole; the entirety. [*<*

F. entier, < L. integer, whole.]—**en-tire'-ly,**

adv.—**en-tire'-ness, n.** The state of being en-

tire.—**en-tire'-ty, en-tair'-ty, n. 1.** Entireness.

2. That which is entire; a whole.

en-ti'tle, en-tai'tl, *vt.* [-TIED; -TLING.] **1.**

To give a title to. **2.** To authorize to receive

or require. [*< L. ^Fin, in, + titulus, title.*]

en'ti-ty, en'ti-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] Anything

that exists or may be supposed to exist; being.

[*< LL. entitas, < en(t)-s, ppr. of sum, am.*]

en-tomb', en-tûm', *vt.* To place in a tomb;

bury.—**en-tomb'-ment, n.**

en'to-mol'o-gy, en'to-mel'o-ji, *n.* The

branch of zoology that treats of insects, or a

treatise upon it. [*< Gr. entomon, an insect,*

+ -logy.]—**en'to-mol'og-i-cal, a.** **en'to-**

mo-log'ic-ty, en'to-mol'o-gist, n. A stu-

dent of entomology.

fîütjûre (future); aisle; au (out); œil; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

en'trails, en'trêlz, *n. pl.* The internal parts, especially the intestines, of an animal. [*< L.^F interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus*, interior.]

en-trance', en-trangs', *vt.* [*EN-TRANCED'*; *EN-TRAN-CING.*] **1.** To put into a state of ecstasy; transport. **2.** To throw into a trance.

en'trance, en'trans, *n.* **1.** The act of entering, in any sense. **2.** A passage into a house or other enclosed place. **3.** The right or power of entering. [*OF., < entrer*, enter.]

en-trap', en-trap', *vt.* To take or catch in a trap, or by trick or artifice; ensnare.

en-treat', en-trit', *vt.* To solicit with importunity; supplicate. [*< OF. entraiter*, *< en*, in, + *traiter*, TREAT.]—**en-treat'y**, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] An earnest request; supplication.

en'trée', ân'trê', *n.* **1.** The act or privilege of enjoying; entrance; admission. **2.** A subordinate dish between courses. [*F.*]

en-trench', en-trench', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To protect, as by a trench. **2.** To make a trench or trenches in or on. **II. i. 1.** To encroach; trespass. **in-trench'**, **en-trench'ment**, *n.* **1.** A breastwork of earth, properly one with a ditch. **2.** Any defense or protection. **3.** The act of entrenching, or the state of being entrenched. **in-trench'ment**.

en-trust', en-trust', *vt.* **1.** To give in trust. **2.** To place in charge. **in-trust'**.

en'try, en'tri, *n.* [*EN'TRIES*, *pl.*] **1.** The act of coming or going in; entrance. **2.** A place of entrance; a small hallway. **3.** The act of entering anything in a register, list, etc.; the official report of the arrival of a ship in port. [*< F. entrée*, *< L. intro*, *< in*, in.]

en-twine', en-twin', *vt. & vi.* To twine round; twine or twist together.

en-twist', en-twist', *vt.* To twist; intertwist. **e-numer-ate**, e-nû'mer-êt, *vt.* [*-A'TED*; *-A'TING.*] To name one by one; count or ascertain the number of. [*< L. e*, out, + *numero*, number.]—**e-numer-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** Detailed mention of things in succession; a catalogue. **2.** The act of ascertaining a number by counting.

e-nun'ci-ate, e-nun'si-êt or -shi-êt, *vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED*; *-A'TING.*] **1.** To articulate; utter; speak. **2.** To state with formal exactness. [*< L. e*, out, + *nuntius*, messenger.]

e-nun'ci-a'tion, e-nun'si-ê-shun or -shi-ê-shun, *n.* **1.** The utterance or mode of utterance of vocal sounds. **2.** Definite statement.

en-vei'gle', *vt.* Same as INVEIGLE.

en-vel'op', { en-vel'op, -ôp, *vt.* **1.** To sur-
en-vel'ope', { round as a wrapper; lie or be
round or about. **2.** To enclose in, or as in, a
wrapper. [*< F. envelopper*, *< en*, in, + **velop-*
per, = WRAP.]—**en-vel'op-ment**, *n.*

en-vel'ope, { en-vel'ôp, en-vel'ôp, -up, *n.* **1.**
en-vel'ope, { A wrapper of paper with
en-vel'op, { gummed edges, for enclosing a
letter or the like. **2.** Any enclosing covering.

en-ven'om, en-ven'um, *vt.* To impregnate with venom; poison; render vindictive.

en-vi'ous, en-vi-us, *a.* Cherishing envy; characterized by envy. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**en-vi-a-bly**, *a.* Adapted to excite envy.—**en-vi-a-bly**, *adv.*

en-vi'ron, en-val'run, *vt.* To be or extend round; completely enclose; surround. [*< F. environner*, *< environ*, around.]—**en-vi'ron-**

ment, *n.* **1.** Whatever encompasses; one's surroundings or external circumstances collectively. **2.** The act of envying, or the state of being envied.—**en-vi'rons**, *n. pl.* The surrounding region; outskirts; suburbs.

en'voy', en'vel, *n.* A diplomatic agent below an ambassador; a messenger. [*< F. envoyé*, prop. pp. of *envoyer*, send.]

en'voy', en'vel, *n.* A postscript to or the closing lines of a poem; a send-off; generally printed *l'envoi*. [*OF.*]

en'vy, en'vi, *v.* [*EN'VIED*, -vid; *EN'VY-ING.*] **I. t. 1.** To feel a grudge toward (another) on account of coveting what he possesses. **2.** To view with admiration and desire to possess without ill will. **II. i. 1.** To feel or show envy.

en'vy, *n.* [*EN'VIES*, *pl.*] **1.** Selfish and unfriendly grudging in view of what another enjoys; in a mild sense, the longing for a good possessed by another, without ill will toward the possessor. **2.** An object of envy. [*< F. envie*, *< L. invidia*, *< in*, upon, + *video*, see.]

E-o'li-an, { e-ô'li-an. **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to
Æ-o'li-an, { Æolus, the god of the winds. **2.**
[e.] Hence, pertaining to the winds; produced,
moved, or borne by the wind; aerial. **3.** Eolic.

II. n. A member of the Eolic division of the Greek race.—**Eolian harp**, **E. lyre**, a stringed instrument that gives forth musical sounds when exposed to a current of air.



Eolian Harp.

E-ol'ic, { e-ol'ic.
Æ-ol'ic, { **I. a.**
Pertaining to Eol-
is, in ancient
Greece, its people,
or their language.

II. n. The dialect of the Greek language spoken by the Eolians. **AI-ol'ic**.

e'on, { i'en or ê'on, *n.* An incalculable period
æ'on, { of time; an age; eternity. [*< L. æon*,
< Gr. aîon, age.]

ep'au-let, ep'ô-let, *n.* A fringed shoulder-ornament of commissioned officers; now rarely worn. [*< F. épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*, shoulder.] **ep'au-lette**.

eph-em'er-al, ef-em'gr-al, *a.* Living one day only, as certain insects (the *Ephemeridae* or May-flies); hence, transitory.

eph'od, ef'od, *n.* A Jewish priestly vestment. [*< Heb. êphôd*, *< âphad*, cloth.]

epi-, *prefix.* Upon, beside, over, etc., becoming *epi-* before vowels, and *epha-* before the aspirate: the first element in many compounds from the Greek. [*< Gr. epi*, *ep*, *ephe*, *< epi*, upon.]

ep'ic, ep'ic, *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an epic; grand; noble; heroic. **II. n.** A poem celebrating in stately verse the achievements of heroes or demigods; a heroic poem. [*< Gr. êpikos*, *< epos*, word.]

ep'i-cure, ep'i-kiûr, *n.* One given to dainty indulgence in the pleasures of the table. [*< Gr. êpikouros*.]—**Ep'i-cu-re'an**, ep'i-kiûr'an. **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Epicurus or to his doctrine that pleasure is the chief good. **2.** [e.] Of, pertaining to, or like an epicure. **II. n.** **1.** A follower of Epicurus. **2.** [e.] A pleasure-seeker; an epicure.

ep'i-dem'ic, ep'i-dem'ic, *I. a.* *Med.* Af-

fecting many in a community at once. **II. n.** Wide-spread disease in a certain region; also, wide-spread excitement, influence, etc. [*< Gr. epi, upon, + dēmos, people.*]

ep'i-der'mis, ep'i-der'mis, *n.* The cuticle, or outer skin. [*< Gr. epi, upon, + derma, skin.*]

ep'i-glot'tis, ep'i-glet'is, *n.* [-TĪ-DES, -tī-dīz or -dēs, pl.] The leaf-shaped lid that covers the larynx during the act of swallowing. [*< Gr. epi, upon, + glōttis; see GLOTTIS.*]

ep'i-gram, ep'i-gram, *n.* **1.** A pithy or antithetical saying. **2.** A short, pithy poem. [*< Gr. epi, on, + graphō, write.*] — **ep'i-gram-mat'ic**, ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to or marked by epigram; witty; pointed; antithetical. — **ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, adv.

ep'i-lep-sy, ep'i-lep-sī, *n.* A chronic nervous disease characterized by recurrent paroxysms. [*< Gr. epi, upon, + lambanō, seize.*] — **ep'i-lep'tic**. **I. a.** Pertaining to or affected with epilepsy. **II. n.** One affected with epilepsy.

ep'i-log'ue, ep'i-leg, *n.* The conclusion of a discourse, a poem, or the like; a concluding speech. [*< Gr. epi, upon, + legō, say.*]

e-piph'a-ny, e-pif'a-nī, *n.* [*E.*] A festival in commemoration of the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, celebrated on Jan. 6. **2.** Any bodily manifestation, as of a deity. [*< Gr. epiphaneia, < epi, upon, + phainō, show.*]

e-pis'co-pal, e-pis'co-pal, *a.* Of or pertaining to bishops; having a government vested in bishops. [*< Gr. episkopos, BISHOP.*] — **e-pis'co-pa-cy**, e-pis'co-pa-sī, *n.* **1.** Government of a church by bishops. **2.** A bishop's state or office. **3.** The body of bishops collectively. — **E-pis'co-pa-li-an**, e-pis'co-pē-li-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church, its forms, etc. **2.** [-] Pertaining to church government by bishops. **II. n.** **1.** A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** [-] An advocate of episcopacy. — **e-pis'co-pa-li-an-ism**, *n.* — **e-pis'co-pal-ly**, adv. — **e-pis'co-pate**, e-pis'co-pēt, *n.* The office, dignity, or term of office of a bishop; a bishopric; also, the body of bishops collectively.

ep'i-sode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* An incidental story in a literary work; any incident or action out of the regular course of events. [*< Gr. epi, besides, + eis, into, + hodos, way.*]

e-pis'tle, e-pis'l, *n.* A letter. [*< Gr. epistolē, < epi, to, + stellō, send.*] — **e-pis'to-la-ry**, e-pis'to-le-ri, *a.* Belonging or suitable to correspondence by letter.

ep'i-taph, ep'i-tgf, *n.* An inscription, as on a tomb, in memory of the dead. [*< Gr. epi, upon, + taphos, tomb.*]

ep'i-thet, ep'i-thet, *n.* A phrase or word used adjectively to describe some quality: not having necessarily an opprobrious implication. [*< Gr. epi, on, + tithēmi, put.*]

e-pit'o-me, e-pit'o-me, *n.* A concise summary; abridgment; compendium. [*< L. < Gr. epi, upon, + temnō, cut.*] — **e-pit'o-mize** or **-mise**, vt. & vi. [-MIZED, -mī'ZING.] To reduce to an epitome; make an epitome.

ep'i-zo-ot'ic, ep'i-zo-ot'ic, *n.* An epidemic disease of animals, as horses. **ep'i-zo-o'ty**.

e-plu'ri-bus a-num, l or é plu'ri-bus yū-num or ū-num. From many, one: the motto of the United States. [*L.*]

ep'och, ep'oc, *n.* **1.** An important point in

history; the beginning of an era. **2.** A definite and memorable period of history; era. [*< Gr. epochē, check, < epi, upon, + echō, have.*]

e'qua-b'le, i'cwa-bl, *a.* Of uniform condition or movement; regular; even; steady. [*< L. æqualis, < æquo, make equal.*] — **e'qua-bil'i-ty**, i'cwa-bil'i-tī, *n.* Evenness, as of temper or action. **e'qua-b'le-ness**, **e'qua-b'ly**, adv.

e'qual, i'cwal, *I. vt.* [*E'QUALED or E'QUALLED; E'QUAL-ING or E'QUAL-LING.*] To be or become equal to; make equal; equalize. **II. a.** **1.** Of the same degree with another, or with each other, as in magnitude or value; neither greater nor less. **2.** Equable. **3.** Adequate for the purpose; commensurate. **4.** Equitable; just. **III. n.** A person or thing equal to another; a person of the same rank or condition. [*< L. æqualis, < æquus, even.*]

-ly, adv. **-ness**, *n.* — **e'qual'i-ty**, e'cwal'i-tī, *n.* [*-TIEST, -tī.*] The state of being equal; exact agreement; uniformity. — **e'qual-i-za-tion** or **-sa-tion**, *n.* The act of equalizing; an equal state. — **e'qual-ize** or **-ise**, vt. [-IZED, -ISED, -I'ZING, -I'SING.] To make equal to another or to one another.

e'qua-nim'i-ty, i'cwa-nim'i-tī, *n.* Evenness of mind or temper; composure; calmness. [*< L. æquus, equal, + animus, mind.*]

e-qua'tion, e-cwē'shun, *n. A proposition expressing (usually by the symbol =) the equality of two quantities. [*< L. æquatio(n), < æquo, make equal, < æquus, equal.*] — **e-quate**, e-cwēt, vt. [*E-QUA'TED; E-QUA'TING.*] To make equal; represent as equivalent; put into the form of an equation.*

e-qua'tor, e-cwē'ter, *n.* **1.** A great circle of the earth, the sun, a planet, etc., midway between the poles (that of the earth being the *terrestrial equator*). **2.** The great circle in which the plane of the earth's equator cuts the celestial sphere (the *celestial equator*). [*< LL. æquator, < L. æquo; see EQUATE, v.*] — **e'qua-to'ri-al**, i'cwa-tō'ri-al, *a.* **I. a.** Relating to, near, or determined by an equator. **II. n.** A telescope turning on two axes at right angles to each other, the principal one being parallel to the axis of the earth. Called also *equatorial telescope*.

equ'er-ry, e-cwēr-i, *n.* [-RIES, pl.] The stables of a prince or noble, or an officer having charge of the horses. [*< F. écurie, stable.*]

e-ques'tri-an, e-cwes'tri-an, *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; skilled in horsemanship. **2.** Representing as on horseback. **II. n.** One skilled in horsemanship; a horseman. [*< L. equester (equester), < equus, horse.*] — **e-ques'tri-an-ism**, *n.* Horsemanship. — **e-ques'tri-enne**, *n.* A woman skilled in horsemanship.

equi- A combining form. [*< L. æquus, equal.*] — **e'qui-an'gu-lar**, i'cwi-an'gu-lar, *a.* Having equal angles. — **e'qui-dis'tant**, *a.* Situated at equal distances from a point or from each other. — **e'qui-lat'er-al**, *a.* Having all the sides equal.

e'qui-lib'ri-um, i'cwi-lib'ri-um, *n.* Even poise or balance, as of a body acted upon by counteracting forces, or of the mind between conflicting motives. [*< L. æquus, equal, + libra, balance.*] — **e'qui-lib'rate**, e'cwi-lai'rēt, v. [-BRA'TED; -BRA'TING.] To bring into or be in equilibrium; counterpoise.

e'quin(e), i'cwin or i'cwin. **I. a.** Of, per-

fū'tū're (future); aī'sle; au (out); ōil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, īnk; thin,

taining to, or like a horse. **II. n.** A horse, or a related animal. [*< L. equinus, < equus, horse.*]

e-quì-nox, e'kwì-nex, *n.* *Astron.* One of two opposite points at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when the days and nights are equal; also, the time of this crossing (about Mar. 21 and Sep. 22). [*< L. æquus, equal, + nox (noct-), night.*] — **e-quì-noe'tial**, e'kwì-noe'shul. **1. a.** Occurring at or pertaining to the equinox or to equality of day and night. **II. n.** **1.** A severe storm occurring usually at or near the equinox. **2.** The equator.

e-quip', e-cwip', *vt.* [*E-EQUIPPED'; E-EQUIP-PING.*] **1.** To furnish or fit out for any purpose. **2.** To dress or attire; array. [*< Ice. OF skipa, set in order.*] — **e-quip'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of equipping, or the state of being equipped. **2.** A complete outfit.

eq-ui-page, ec'wì-pêj, *n.* **1.** A complete outfit. **2.** A carriage, with its horses, attendants, etc.; retinue. [*OF., < equiper, equip.*]

e-quì-poise, e'kwì-peiz, *n.* **1.** Equality or equal distribution, as of weight and power; equilibrium. **2.** A counterpoise.

eq'ui-ty, ec'wì-tì, *n.* [*-TISS-, pl.*] Fairness or impartiality; equal justice. [*< L. æquitas (t-), < æquus, equal.*] — **eq'ui-ta-ble** (*e, a*). Characterized by equity or fairness; impartial; just; fair. **-ness, n.** — **eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

e-quiv'a-lent, e-cwiv'a-lent. **I. a.** Equal in value, area, volume, force, meaning, or the like. **II. n.** That which is equivalent; something equal in value, power, or effect. [*< L. æquus, equal, + valeo, be strong.*] — **e-quiv'a-lence**, *n.* The state of being equivalent or of having equal values. **e-quiv'a-len-cy**.

e-quiv'o-cal, e-cwiv'o-cal, *a.* Having a doubtful meaning; susceptible of different interpretations; questionable; suspicious. [*< L. æquus, equal, + vox (voc-), voice.*] — **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** — **e-quiv'o-cate**, e-cwiv'o-két, *vt.* [*-CA-TED'; -CA-TING.*] To use ambiguous language with intent to deceive. — **e-quiv'o-ca'tor**, *n. — **e-quiv'o-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of equivocating. **2. Logic.** A fallacy arising from the employment of a word of doubtful meaning. — **eq'ui-voque**, ec'wì-vök, *n.* An equivocal word or phrase; an equivocation; a play upon words.*

-er, suffix. Used (1) to form nouns of agency; as, maker, knocker, etc.; (2) to form the comparative degree; as, larger, longer; (3) to form frequentative and diminutive verbs; as, flutter (from float); (4) to denote a person, often an agent, without derivation from a verb; as, pensioner. [(1) *< AS. -er*; (2) *< AS. -er, -or*; (3) *< AS. -erian*; (4) *< OF. -er, -ier, < L. -arius.*]

e'ra, i'ra, *n.* **1.** A period dating from a fixed epoch; as, the Christian era. **2.** A notable period. **3.** An epoch. [*< LL. æra, pl. of æs (ær-), brass.*]

e-rad'i-cate, e-rad'i-két, *vt.* [*-CA-TED'; -CA-TING.*] To root out; extirpate. [*< L. e, out, + radix (radic-), root.*] — **e-rad'i-ca-ble** (*e, a*). — **e-rad'i-ca'tion**, *n.*

e-rase', e-rés', *vt.* [*E-BASED'; E-RA'SING.*] To obliterate, as by scraping or rubbing out; efface. [*< L. e, out, + rado, scratch.*] — **e-ra'ser**, e-ré'ser, *n.* One who or that which erases; a sharp tool or a rubber for removing pencil or ink-marks. — **e-ra'sure**, e-ré'zhur, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing, or the state of being erased. **2.** Anything erased.

ere, ār, *prep. & conj.* Sooner than; before;

rather than. [*AS. ær, before.*] — **ere'long**, *adv.* Ere long; before long.

e-rect', e-rect'. **I. vt.** To rear or set up; set upright; build; establish; exalt. **II. a.** Upright; vertical. [*< L. erectus, pp. of erigo, set up.*] — **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

e-rec'tion, e-rec'shun, *n.* The act of erecting, or the state of being erected; a building or structure.

er'e-mite, er'e-mait, *n.* A hermit. [*< Gr. erēmítēs, < erēmos, lonely.*]

er'go, er'gō, *adv.* Hence; therefore. [*L.*]

er'min(e), er'min, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, the stoat, especially in its winter dress, which is white, with a black tail tip. **2.** Its fur, used in Europe for the facings of official robes, as of judges; hence, the judicial office or its ideal purity. [*OF., < OHG. harmin, ermine-fur.*]

e-ro'sion, e-rō'shun, *n.* The wearing away of rocks, as by water. [*< L. e, off, + rodo, gnaw.*]

er-ot'ic, er-et'ic, *a.* Amorous; amatory. **er-ot'ic-ally**. [*< Gr. erōtikos, < erō(t-), love.*]

err, er, *vi.* [*ERRED; ER'RING.*] **1.** To wander from the truth; mistake. **2.** To go astray morally; sin. **3.** To miss one's aim. [*< L. erro, wander.*] — **er-ran-cy**, er'an-si, *n.* **1.** The condition of erring or of containing errors; liability to err. **2.** Frequent change, or liability to change.

er'rand, er'and, *n.* A going to carry a message or do a commission; also, that which one goes to accomplish. [*< AS. ærende, < 4 ar, go.*]

er'rant, er'ant, *a.* Roaming or wandering; erratic. [*OF., ppr. of errer, wander.*]

er-rat'ic, er-rat'ic, *a.* **1.** Not conforming to rules or standards; irregular; eccentric. **2.** Wandering; straying. [*< L. erraticus, < erro, wander.*] — **er-rat'ic-ally**.

er-ra'tum, er-rét'um or-rét'um, *n.* [*-TA, pl.*] An error, as in writing or printing. [*L.*]

er-ro'ne-ous, er-rō'ne-us, *a.* Marked by error; mistaken. [*< L. erroneus, straying, < erro, wander.*] — **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

er'ror, er'er, *n.* A mistake; fault; transgression. [*OF., < L. error, wandering.*]

erst, erst, *adv.* [*Archaic or Poet.*] **1.** Formerly; long ago; once. **2.** In the beginning. [*< AS. ærest, superl. of ær, before.*]

e'ruc-ta'tion, i'ruc-té'shun, *n.* The act of belching; also, that which is thrown off in belching. [*< L. eructo, < e, out, + ructo, belch.*] — **e-ruct'**, e-ruct'ate, *vt.*

er'u-dite, er'u-dait, *a.* Very learned; scholarly. [*< L. eruditus, pp. of erudio, instruct, < e, from, + rudis, rude.*] — **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** — **er'u-di-tion**, er'u-dish'un, *n.* **1.** Complete and various scholarship. **2.** The act of instructing.

e-rupt', e-rupt', *v.* **I. t.** To cause to burst forth. **II. t.** To break out suddenly and with violence, as a volcano. [*< L. e, out, + rumpo, burst.*] — **e-rupt'ion**, e-rupt'shun, *n.* **1.** A breaking forth with violence; bursting out; outbreak. **2.** That which bursts forth, as lava from a volcano. **3.** A breaking out, as in a rash.

e-rupt'iv(e), e-rupt'iv, *a.* Pertaining or tending to eruption.



Ermine. 1/12

pupū, gsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ŷ, î (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

er'y-sip'e-las, er'i-sip'e-las, *n.* *Pathol.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, accompanied by fever. [*< Gr. erythros, red, + pella, skin.*] **es-**, *prefix.* Form of *ex-* in many words of Romance origin; as *escape*, *eschent*, *exchange* (now *exchange*).

-es, *suffix.* Used (1) to form many plurals; (2) to form the 3d person singular of the present indicative of verbs ending in a vowel. (1) (a) *ME. -es, -is*, *< AS. -as*; (b) *< L. -es*, a pl. termination in the 3d declension. (2) *ME. -es, -s*, *< AS. -eth, -ath.*

es'ca-lade', es'ca-léd'. **I. vt.** [-LA'DED^d; -LA'DING.] *Mil.* To mount and enter by means of a ladder; scale, as a wall. **II. n.** *Mil.* An attempt to pass ramparts, etc., by scaling. [*F., < L. scala, ladder.*]

es-cal'lop, es-cal'lop, *v. & n.* Same as *SCALLOP*. **es'ca-pade**, es'ca-péd, *n.* **1.** A mischievous prank. **2.** An escape. **3.** A plunging or kicking, as of a horse. [*F.*]

es-cape', es-kép', *v.* [*ES-CAPE'D*; *ES-CA'-RING.*] **I. t.** To flee from so as to get clear of; get away from. **II. i.** To succeed in getting away from something; also, to elude notice. [*< LL. OF. ex'capa, < L. ex, out of, + LL. capa, cape.*]

es-cape', *n.* **1.** A successful flight, as from custody, pursuit, or annoyance. **2.** Freedom from some evil. **3.** Issue, as of a fluid; leakage.

es-cape-ment, es-kép'ment, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device, used in timepieces for securing a uniform movement. **2.** The act of escaping.

-esce, *suffix.* Used to form inceptive verbs. [*< L. -esco.*]

-escence, -escent, *suffixes* of nouns and adjectives corresponding to verbs in *-esce*.

es-chew', es-chū', *vt.* To shun, as something unworthy or injurious. [*< OF. eschuer, shun.*]

es-cort', es-cört', *vt.* To accompany for the purpose of guarding; conduct; convey.

es'cort, es'cört, *n.* A guard accompanying a person or property in transit; safeguard; protection. [*< F. wheel; s, escape-wheel.*]

es'cri-toire', es'cri-twär', *n.* A secretary; writing-desk. [*OF., < L. scribo, write.*]

es-cu-lent, es'ku-lent, *a.* Suitable for food; edible. [*< L. esculentus, < edo, eat.*]

es-cutch'oon, es-cuch'un, *n.* A heraldic shield; any shield-shaped surface or device. [*< L. OF. scutum, shield.*]

Es'ki-mo, es'ki-mō, *n.* [-mos, *pl.*] One of the American natives of northern North America. [*N. Am. Ind., 'eaters of raw flesh.'*]

Es'qui-mau', [-MAUX, *pl.*]

e-soph'a-gus, {-səf'a-gus, *n.* The tube **oesoph'a-gus**, through which food passes from the mouth to the stomach; the gullet. [*< Gr. oisō, will bear, + phagein, eat.*]

es'o-ter'ic, es'o-ter'ic, *a.* Confined to a select circle; confidential. [*< Gr. esōterikos, inner.*] — **es'o-ter'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

es-pal'ier, es-pal'yér, *n.* **1.** A trellis on which

to train small fruits. **2.** A tree trained on such a framework. [*F., < L. spatula, blade.*]

es-pe'cial, es-pesh'al, *a.* **1.** Exceptional; noteworthy. **2.** Particular or individual; special. [*OF., < L. specialis. SPECIAL.*]

— **es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.* Preeminently; particularly; specifically.

es-pi'al, es-pi'al, *n.* The action of a spy; a watching in secret; concealed observation.

es'pi-o-nage, es'pi-o-nēj, *n.* The practise of spying; excessive or offensive surveillance. [*< F. espionnage, < espier, espy.*]

es'pla-nade', es'pla-néd', *n.* A level open space, as before a fortress or along a waterside, for promenading. [*OF., < esplaner, level.*]

es-pouse', es-pauz', *vt.* [*ES-POUSED*; *es-rous'ing.*] **1.** To marry; promise, engage, or bestow in marriage. **2.** To assume the advocacy of, as a cause or claim. [*< LL. F. sponsus, pp. of spondeo, promise.*] — **es-pou'sal**, es-pau'zal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a betrothal or a marriage. **II. n.** **1.** The act of espousing; marriage. **2.** The adoption of a cause.

es-py', es-poi', *v.* [*ES-PIED*; *ES-PY'ING.*] **I. t.** To get sight of; discover; observe closely; explore. **II. i.** To keep close watch. [*< OF. espier, < OHG. spehōn, spy.*]

Es'qui-mau, es'ki-mō, *n.* Same as *ESKIMO*. **es-quire'**, es-cwair', *n.* **1.** A title of dignity, office, or courtesy. **2.** In England, a landed proprietor; squire. **3.** A knight's attendant. [*< LL. F. scutarius, shield-bearer.*]

es-say', es-sé', *vt.* To try; attempt.

es'say, es'é, *n.* **1.** A composition on some special subject. **2.** An endeavor; attempt; effort. [*< L. LL. OF. exigo, < ex, out, + ago, drive.*] — **es'say-ist**, es'é-ist, *n.* **1.** A writer of essays. **2.** One who makes an attempt.

es'sence, es'ens, *n.* **1.** The intrinsic nature of anything; that which makes a thing what it is. **2.** Being or existence in the abstract; also, a being, especially a spiritual being. **3.** A solution, as of an essential oil in alcohol. **4.** Perfume; scent. [*F., < L. essentia, < esse, be.*] — **es-sen'tial**, es-sen'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the essence of anything. **2.** Absolutely requisite. **3.** Having real existence. **II. n.** That which is essential or characteristic; a necessary element. — **es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

-est, *suffix.* Used to form (1) the superlative of adjectives, and (2) the second person singular of present and past indicative. (1) [*< AS. -est, -ast, -ost, -st.* (Compar. *-es, -er, -as, -or, + emphatic t.*)] [*< AS. -est, -ast, -st, < pron. t, thou.*]

es-tab'lish, es-tab'lish, *vt.* To settle or fix firmly; prove; verify; substantiate; ratify; sanction. [*< L. OF. stabilio, < stabilis, stable.*]

— **es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of establishing, or the state of being established. **2.** Some thing established, as a body of employees, a military organization, or a state church.

es-tate', es-tét', *n.* **1.** One's entire property; a tract of land; property left after death. **2.** Condition or state; social standing; rank; dignity; means. **3.** A class or order of persons in a state. [*< L. OF. status, STATE.*]

es-teem', es-tim', *v.* **1.** To prize. **2.** To hold in estimation (favorable or unfavorable); value; estimate. **II. n.** **1.** Favorable opinion, as that based on moral worth. **2.** Character that commands respect. [*< L. F. aestimo, value.*]



Anchor Escape-ment of a Watch.
a, anchor; *b*, lever or fork; *c*, impulse-pallet; *d*, locking-pallet; *e*, roller operating the balance-wheel; *f*, escape-wheel.

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ail**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

es-thet'ic, { es-thet'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to æs-thet'ic, { beauty, taste, or the fine arts; artistic. 2. Appreciating or loving the beautiful. [*< Gr. aîsthêtikos, perceptive.*]

—**es'thete**, æs'thete, *n.* A votary of art; a possessor of or a pretender to fine taste and artistic culture. —**es-thet'ics**, æs-thet'ics, es-thet'ics, *n.* The science of beauty and taste; knowledge of the fine arts and art criticism.

es'ti-ma-ble, es'ti-ma-bl, *a.* 1. Deserving of esteem. 2. That may be estimated or calculated. —**es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

es'ti-mate, es'ti-mêt. *I. vt.* [*-MA'TED^d; -MA'TING.*] 1. To form a general opinion about; compute. 2. To assign a value to; rate. *II.* es'ti-met or -mêt, *n.* A valuation based on opinion or incomplete data. [*< L. æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimo*, value.] —**es'ti-ma'tion**, es'ti-mê'shun, *n.* 1. The act of estimating, or the conclusion arrived at; an estimate. 2. Esteem; regard.

es'trange, es'trênj, *vt.* [*ES-TRANGED^d; ES-TRAN'GING.*] 1. To make indifferent or distant; alienate. 2. To make a stranger. [*< OF. estranger, < estrange, strange.*]

—**es'trange'ment**, *n.*

es'tray, es'trê', *n.* *Law.* A stray or unclaimed domestic beast. [*< F. estraié.*]

es'tu-ary, es'chu-*[or -tju-]*g-ri, *n.* [*-RIES^s, pl.*] A wide lower part of a tidal river. [*< L. æstuarium, < æstus, tide.*]

—**et**, A diminutive suffix. [*< F. -et, -ette.*]

ê'ta-gère, ê'ta-zhâr', *n.* An ornamental stand with shelves; a what-not. [*< F. étage, stage.*]

et cet'e-ra, et set'e-ra. And other things, or the rest; and so forth: abbreviated etc. and etc. [*L.*]

etch, êch, *v.* *I. t.* To engrave by means of a corrosive fluid; also, by incising lines with a pointed instrument. *II. t.* To practise the art of etching. [*< G.^d âtzen, corrode, etch.*]

—**etch'ing**, ech'ing, *n.* 1. A process of engraving in which lines are scratched with a needle on a plate covered with wax or other coating, and the parts thus exposed are subjected to the biting of an acid. 2. An impression from an etched plate.

e-ter'nal, e-ter'nal, *a.* Having neither beginning nor end of existence; infinite in duration; everlasting; timeless; immutable; also, of or pertaining to eternity. [*< L. of æternus, < ævum, age.*] —**e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* Without beginning or end; throughout eternity; forever.

e-ter'ni-ty, e-ter'ni-ti, *n.* [*-TIES^s, pl.*] 1. Infinite duration or existence. 2. Endless time. 3. Immortality. 4. That which is eternal or immortal.

ether, î'ther, *n.* 1. A colorless volatile liquid made by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol: used as an anesthetic. 2. A supposed medium filling all space, through which the vibrations of light, heat, and electric action are propagated. 3. The upper air. [*< Gr.^l aithēr, < aithō, burn.*]

e-the-re-al, e-thî'r-ê-al, *a.* Having the nature of ether or air; light; airy; subtle; aerial.

—**e-the-re-al-ize** or **-ise**, *v. I. t.* 1. To make ethereal; spiritualize. 2. To change into ether. *II. t.* To become ethereal. —**e'ther-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* To subject to the influence of ether.

eth'ic-al, eth'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to ethics or morals. [*< Gr.^l êthikos, < êthos, character.*] —**eth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

eth'ics, eth'ics, *n.* 1. The science of human duty; moral science. 2. The basic principles of right action.

E'thi-o'pi-an, î'thi-ô'pi-an. *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or derived from Ethiopia. 2. African; negro. *II. n.* 1. A negro. 2. A native of ancient Ethiopia. [*< Gr.^l Aîthiopia, Ethiopia.*]

Æ'thi-o'pi-an, —**E'thi-op**, î'thi-op. *I. a.* Ethiopian; also, negro; black. *II. n.* An Ethiopian. **Æ'thi-op**, —**E'thi-op'ic**, î'thi-op'ic, *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia.

et'i-quette, et'î-ke't', *n.* The usages of polite society or professional intercourse. [*< F. etiquette; see TICKET.*]

et'y-mol'o-gy, et'î-mol'o-jî, *n.* [*-GIES^s, pl.*] 1. That branch of philology which treats of the derivation of words; also, an account of the derivation of a particular word. 2. The branch of grammar that treats of the parts of speech and their inflections. [*< Gr. etymon, the true (sense); and see -OLOGY.*] —**et'y-mol'og'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to or founded upon etymology. **et'y-mol'og'ic**, —**et'y-mol'og'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**et'y-mol'o-gist**, *n.* A student of or one versed in etymology.

eu'cha-rist, yû'ca-rîst, *n.* The Lord's Supper. [*< Gr.^l eucharistia, < eu, well, + chairo, rejoice.*] —**eu'cha-ris'tic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the eucharist. 2. Expressive of thanks. **eu'cha-ris'tic-al**.

eu'chre, yû'ker. *I. vt.* [*EU'CHRED; EU'CHRING.*] In the game of euchre, to check (an opponent); hence, to outwit or defeat. *II. n.* 1. A game of cards. 2. The act of euchring. [*Cp. G. jucks, joke.*]

eu'lo-gy, yû'lo-jî, *n.* [*-GIES^s, pl.*] A spoken or written laudation of a person's life or character. [*< Gr.^l eulogia, praise, < eu, well, + legô, speak.*] **eu-lo'gi-um**, —**eu'lo-gist**, *n.* The author of a eulogy; one who speaks in high or extravagant praise. —**eu'lo-gis'tic**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of eulogy; expressing high praise. **eu'lo-gis'tic-al**, —**eu'lo-gize** or **-gise**, *vt.* [*-GIZED; -GIZING.*] To speak or write a eulogy upon.

eu'nuch, yû'nuch, *n.* An emasculated man; an Oriental palace official; a chamberlain. [*< Gr.^l eunê, bed, + êchô, have, keep.*]

eu'phe-mism, yû'fê-mizm, *n.* A mild or agreeable expression for something disagreeable. [*< Gr. euphêsmos, < eu, well, + phêmi, speak.*] —**eu'phe-mis'tic**, *a.*

eu'pho-ny, yû'fô-nî, *n.* [*-NIES^s, pl.*] 1. Agreeableness of sound. 2. Well-sounding combination or arrangement of words. [*< Gr.^l eu, well, + phônê, voice.*] —**eu-pho'ic**, yu-fôn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to euphony; euphonic. —**eu-pho'ni-ous**, yu-fôn'i-us, *a.* Characterized by euphony; well-sounding, as a word.

eu-re'ka, yu-rî'ka or hu-rê'ka, *excl.* I have found (it). [*Gr.*]

Eu'ro-pe'an, yû'ro-pî'an. *I. a.* Relating to or derived from Europe or its inhabitants. *II. n.* A native of Europe; a descendant of Europeans.

e-vac-u-ate, e-vac'yû-êt, *v.* [*-ATED^d; -A'TING.*] *I. t.* 1. To abandon possession of by withdrawing from, as a fortress. 2. To eject or discharge, as from the bowels. 3. To make empty. *II. t.* To pass or flow out. [*< L. e, out, + vacuus, empty.*] —**e-vac'u-a'tion**, e-vac'yû-ê'shun, *n.* 1. The act of evac-

uating, or that which is evacuated. **2.** The act of making void or null, as a contract.

e-vade', g-véd', *v.* [E-VA'DED'; E-VA'DING.]

1. t. To avoid by artifice; elude; baffle. **II. i.** To practise artifice in order to elude or escape. [*< L. evado, < e, from, + vado, go.*]

ev'a-nes-cent, ev'a-nes'ent, *a.* Passing away, or liable to pass away, gradually or imperceptibly. [*< L. evanesco, vanish.*] — **ev'a-nes-cence**, *n.* — **ev'a-nes-cent-ly**, *adv.*

e-van-gel, g-van'jel, *n.* Good news; a gospel. [*< Gr. evangelion, < eu, well, + angelos, messenger.*] — **ev'an-gel'ic-al**, ev'an-jel'ic-ul, *1. a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the gospel or the four Gospels. **2.** Holding or conformed to the fundamental doctrines of the gospel. **3.** Spiritually minded; evangelistic. **II. n.** One who holds evangelical doctrines. **ev'an-gel'ist**, — **ev'an-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **e-van-gel-ism**, *n.* Zeal in spreading the gospel. — **e-van-gel-ist**, *n.* **1.** A traveling revivalist. **2.** One of the four writers of the Gospels.

e-vap'o-rate, g-vap'o-rét, *v.* [-RA'TED'; -RA'TING.] **1. t.** **1.** To convert into vapor, as by heat. **2.** To remove moisture from by drying or heating. **II. i.** To become vapor; pass off like vapor. [*< L. ev, out, + vapor, vapor.*] — **e-vap'o-ra-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of changing or being changed into vapor. **2.** The act of drying or concentrating. — **e-vap'o-ra-tor**, *n.* An apparatus for drying substances, as fruits, by evaporation.

e-va'sion, g-vé'zhun, *n.* The act, means, or result of evading; equivocation; subterfuge. [*< L. evado, EVADE.*] — **e-va'siv**(e), *a.* Tending or seeking to evade; marked by evasion; elusive. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

e-ve, ív, *n.* **1.** The evening before a church festival or other event. **2.** The time immediately preceding some event. **3.** [Poet.] Evening. [*< AS. æfen.*]

e'ven, ív'n, *v.* **1. t.** To make even or level; balance. **II. i.** To be or become even in any way. [*< AS. æfnan, < æfen; see EVEN, a.*]

e'ven, *a.* **1.** Free from inequalities or irregularities; level; uniform; equal. **2.** Divisible by 2 without remainder; said of numbers. [*< AS. æfen, æfn, even, equal.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

e'ven, ív'n, *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Evening, or the eve before an event. [*< AS. æfen.*] — **e'ven-tide**', *n.* The time of evening.

e'ven, *adv.* **1.** To a like degree; at the very time; fully; quite. **2.** As much as; so far as. **3.** Evenly. [*< AS. æfne, < æfen; EVEN, a.*]

even'ing, ív'ning, *n.* The closing part of the day. [*< AS. æfnung, < æfen, evening.*]

e-vent', g-vent', *n.* **1.** Anything that happens or comes to pass. **2.** The result or outcome of any action. **3.** A contingent occurrence or state of things. **4.** One incident in a series, as of games. [*< L. e, out, + venio, come.*]

— **e-vent'ful**, *a.* Attended or characterized by important or noteworthy events; momentous.

e-ven'tu-al, g-ven'chn-ul or -tj-ul, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a result; consequential; ultimate. **2.** Dependent upon a final contingency. — **e-ven'tu-al'ly**, *adv.* Ultimately; finally. — **e-ven'tu-ate**, *vt.* [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] **1.** To have a particular result; turn out. **2.** To be the event or issue; happen.

ev'er, ev'gr, *adv.* **1.** At any time; in any case;

in any degree; at all. **2.** Under all circumstances; always; perpetually. [*< AS. æfre.*]

— **ev'er-green**', *1. a.* Retaining verdure throughout the year; always fresh. **II. n.** An evergreen tree or plant. — **ev'er-last'ing**, *1. a.* **1.** Lasting forever; eternal. **2.** Interminable; incessant; also, exceedingly durable. **II. n.** **1.** Past or future endless duration; eternity. **2.** A plant whose flowers retain their form and colors when dried. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ev'er-more**', *adv.* During all time; always.

ev'er-glade', ev'er-gléd', *n.* A tract of low swampy land covered with tall grass.

ev'ry, ev'ri or ev'er-i, *1. a.* **1.** Each, as of an aggregate of individuals; all taken one by one. **2.** All possible. **II. pron.** Every one; each. [*< AS. æfre (see EVER) + ðe; see EACH.*]

— **ev'ry-bod'y**, *n.* Every person; people in general. — **ev'ry-day**', *a.* Suitable for every day; ordinary; usual. — **ev'ry-thing**, *n.* Each one in a collection or number of things; whatever exists; something supremely important. — **ev'ry-where**', *adv.* At or in every place.

e-vict', g-vict', *vt.* **1.** To dispossess by legal process; oust; expel forcibly. **2.** To take away, as property. [*< L. evictus, pp., < e, out, + vinco, conquer.*] — **e-vic-tion**, *n.* The act of evicting; forcible ejection.

ev'i-dence, ev'i-dens, *1. vt.* [-DENCED'; -DEN-CING.] To make evident; show clearly; prove. **II. n.** A fact, or body of facts, on which a judgment is based; proof. [*< L. evidētia, clearness.*] — **ev'i-dent**, *a.* Plain or manifest, as to the mind or the senses; obvious. — **ly**, *adv.*

e'vil, ív'il, *1. a.* **1.** Morally bad; wrong; wicked; sinful. **2.** Injurious; unwholesome; noxious. **3.** Calamitous; sorrowful. **4.** Of ill repute. **II. n.** **1.** Wicked conduct or disposition; moral depravity. **2.** Injury; affliction; calamity. **III. adv.** In an evil manner. [*< AS. æfel.*] — **king's evil**, scrofula: once supposed to be curable by a monarch's touch.

e-vince', g-vins', *vt.* [E-VINCED'; E-VIN'GING.] To show plainly or certainly; make evident. [*< L. e, out, + vinco, conquer.*]

e-vis'cer-ate, g-vis'ér-ét, *vt.* [-A'TED'; -A'TING.] To disembowel. [*< L. e, out, + viscera, entrails.*] — **e-vis'cer-a-tion**, *n.*

e-voke', g-vók', *vt.* [E-VOKED'; E-VOK'ING.] To call forth or out. [*< L. e, out, + voco, call.*]

ev'o-lu'tion, ev'o-lū'shun or -liū'shun, *n.* The act of evolving; development; growth. [*< L. evolutio(n), < evolutus, pp. of evolve; see EVOLVE.*]

e-volve', g-velv', *vt. & vi.* [E-VOLVED'; E-VOLV'ING.] To unfold or expand; develop; open; unfold. [*< L. evolvo, unroll, < e, out, + volvo, roll.*]

ewe, yū, *n.* A female sheep. [*< AS. eowu.*]

ew'er, yū'ér, *n.* A wide-mouthed water-pitcher. [*< L. of aquarius, of water.*]

ex-, *pref.* Out; out of; off; beyond; used also with privative and intensive force. Prefixed to a word denoting office, it indicates one who formerly occupied the position; as, *ex-President*. [*< L. ex-, < ex, from; or Gr. ex, from.*]

ex-act', egz-act', *1. vt.* To compel the yielding or payment of; extort; require peremptorily. **II. a.** Perfectly conformed to a standard; precise; accurate; methodical. [*< L. exigo, drive out, determine, < ex, out, + ago, drive.*]

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

—**ex-act'er**, *n.* **ex-act'or**, —**ex-act'ing**, *pa.* Making unreasonable or inconsiderate demands; taxing; arduous. —**ex-act'ion**, *egz-ac'shun*, *n.* The act of exacting or something exacted; a compulsory levy. —**ex-act'ly**, *adv.* —**ex-act'ness**, *n.* **ex-act'i-tude**.

ex-ag'ger-ate, *egz-aj'gr-ët*, *v.* [—**A'TED**^d; —**A'TING**.] **I. t.** To represent extravagantly; overstate. **II. i.** To use exaggeration. [*< L. exaggero, heap up, < ex, out, + agger, heap.*] —**ex-ag'ger-a'tion**, *n.* The act of exaggerating; overstatement; hyperbole.

ex-alt'^d, *egz-äl't*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To raise or elevate; increase; heighten. **2.** To magnify; dignify; glorify. **3.** To elate. **II. i.** To produce exaltation; promote. [*< L.^f ex, out, + altus, high.*] —**ex'al-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of exalting, or the state of being exalted; promotion; elation.

ex-am'in(e), *egz-am'in*, *vt.* [—**IN(E)D**; —**IN-ING**.] To inspect or scrutinize with care; investigate critically; test, as by questions or exercises. [*< F. examiner, < L. examino, < exigo; see EXACT, a.*] —**ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.* The act or process of examining or being examined.

ex-am'ple, *egz-am'pl*, *n.* **1.** A thing or person suitable to be used as a copy. **2.** An instance of something to be avoided. **3.** A sample; illustration. **4.** A problem to be solved. **5.** A precedent; parallel. [*< L.^{OF} exemplum, < ex, out, + emptus, pp. of emo, buy.*]

ex-as'per-ate, *egz-as'per-ët*, *vt.* [—**A'TED**^d; —**A'TING**.] **1.** To irritate exceedingly; enrage. **2.** To aggravate; intensify; inflame. [*< L. ex, out, + asper, rough.*] —**ex-as'per-a'tion**, *n.* The act of exasperating; extreme anger.

ex-ca-vate, *ex'ca-vët*, *vt.* [—**VA'TED**^d; —**VA-TING**.] To dig or cut into; make by digging out; remove or uncover by digging. [*< L. ex, out, + cavus, hollow.*] —**ex'ca-va'tion**, *n.* A digging out; a cavity or hollow so formed. —**ex'ca-va'tor**, *n.*

ex-ceed'^d, *ex-sid'*, *v.* **I. t.** To go beyond, as in quantity, measure, or value; surpass. **II. i.** **1.** To go beyond bounds or too far. **2.** To preponderate. [*< L.^f excedo, < ex, forth, + cedo, go.*] —**ex-ceed'ing**, *pa.* Greater than usual; surpassing. —**ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.* Extremely; remarkably.

ex-cel', *ec-sel'*, *v.* [—**EX-CELLED**^d; —**EX-CEL'LING**.] **I. t.** To go beyond or above, properly in something good or admirable; surpass. **II. i.** To surpass another or others. [*< L.^f excello, < ex, out, + celsus, raised.*] —**ex-cel'lence**, *n.* **1.** Possession of eminently good qualities. **2.** A superior trait. —**ex-cel'lency**, *n.* [—**CIES**^d, *pl.*] **1.** An honorary title of various high officials. **2.** Excellence. —**ex-cel'lent**, *a.* Having good qualities in a high degree. —**ly**, *adv.*

ex-cel'si-or, *ec-sel'si-ër*, *a.* Still higher; ever upward. **II. n.** A packing-material composed of long, fine wood-shavings. [*L.*]

ex-cept'^d, *ec-sept'*, *v.* **I. t.** To leave out; omit. **II. i.** To object; take exception; with *to*. [*< L. ex, out, + capio, take.*]

ex-cept', *prep.* With the exception of.

ex-cept', *conj.* If not that; unless.

ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.* Except.

ex-cep'tion, *ec-sep'shun*, *n.* **1.** That which is excluded, as from a list. **2.** The act of excepting; exclusion. —**ex-cep'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Open to exception or objection. —**ex-cep'tion-a-l**, *a.* Unusual or uncommon; superior.

ex-cerpt', *ec-serpt'*, *n.* An extract, as from a book. [*< L. ex, out, + carpo, pluck.*]

ex-cess', *ec-ses'*, *n.* **1.** That which passes the ordinary, reasonable, or required limit. **2.** Inordinate gratification of appetite. **3.** The amount by which one thing is greater than another; overplus. [*< L.^f excessus, < excedo; see EXCEED.*] —**ex-cess'ive**, *a.* Being in, tending to, or marked by excess; immoderate; extreme. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

ex-change', *ex-chênj'*, *v.* [—**EX-CHANGED**^d; —**EX-CHAN'GING**.] **I. t.** To part with in return for an equivalent; barter; interchange. **II. i.** To be given or received in exchange; make an exchange. [*< I.L. excambio, < ex, out, + cambio, exchange.*]

ex-change', *ex-chênj'*, *n.* **1.** The act of exchanging; barter; trade. **2.** Transition. **3.** That which is interchanged. **4. Com.** A place where merchants effect exchanges. **5.** A central telephone-office. —**ex-change'a-ble**^d, *a.* **1.** That may be exchanged. **2.** Connected with exchange.

ex-cheq'uer, *ex-chek'gr*, *n.* **1.** The treasury of a state; finances; pecuniary resources. **2.** [E.] [Eng.] A court or department treating matters connected with the public revenue. [*< OF. eschequier, chess-board.*]

ex-cise'^d, *ec-siz'*, *vt.* [—**EX-CISED**^d; —**EX-CI-SING**.] To cut out or off. [*< L. ex, out, + cædo, cut.*] —**ex-ci'sion**, *ec-sizh'un*, *n.* The act of excising; removal of a part; extirpation.

ex-cise'^d, *vt.* To levy a tax upon. —**ex-ci'sa-ble**(*a.*) Taxable.

ex-cise', *a.* A charge levied upon commodities, especially upon liquors. [*< F. accise, corr. of assis, taxes.*]

ex-cite', *ec-sait'*, *vt.* [—**EX-CI'TED**^d; —**EX-CI-TING**.] To produce agitation in; stimulate; bring about, as by stimulating. [*< L.^f ex, out, + cieo, call.*] —**ex-ci'ta-ble**^d, *a.* Easily excited. —**ex-ci'tant**, *ec-sai'tant*, *a.* Adapted to excite or stimulate. **II. n.** That which tends to excite or stimulate. —**ex-ci'te'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of exciting, or that which excites. **2.** The state of being excited. —**ex-ci'ta'tion**^d. —**ex-ci'ter**, *n.* —**ex-ci'ting**, *pa.* Of a nature to excite; stirring; rousing. —**ly**, *adv.*

ex-claim', *ex-clêm'*, *vt. & vi.* To cry out abruptly or with passion. [*< L. ex, out, + clamo, cry.*] —**ex-cla-ma'tion**, *n.* **1.** Clamorous or passionate outcry. **2.** An abrupt or emphatic expression; an interjection. **3.** An exclamation-mark (·). —**ex-clam'a-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of exclamation. **2.** Given to the use of exclamation. —**ex-clam'a-tive**(*a.*)

ex-clude', *ex-clûd'*, *vt.* [—**EX-CLU'DED**^d; —**EX-CLU'DING**.] To shut out; debar; reject; eject. [*< L. ex, out, + claudo, shut.*] —**ex-clu'sion**, *ex-clûzhun*, *n.* The act of excluding, or the state of being excluded; that which is excluded. —**ex-clu'sive**, *ex-clû'siv*, *a.* Of a nature or tendency to exclude, as from participation or from social relations. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

ex'com-mu'ni-cate, *ex'cem-miû'nî-kët*, *vt.* [—**CA'TED**^d; —**CA'TING**.] **1.** To cut off from church-membership and communion. **2.** To expel in disgrace. **II. a.** Excommunicated. **III. n.** An excommunicated person. [*< L.^U ex, out, + communico, share, communicate.*] —**ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor**, *n.* —**ex'com-**

mu''ni-ca'tion, *n.* The act of excommunication, or the state of having been excommunicated.

ex-co''ri-ate, ex-co''ri-ét, *vt.* [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] To strip off the skin or covering of; abrade; gall. [*< L. ex, off, + corium, skin.*]

—**ex-co''ri-a'tion**, *n.*

ex-cre-ment, ex-cre-mént, *n.* Refuse matter discharged from an animal body; feces. [*< L. excrementum, < ex, out, + cerno, separate.*]

ex-cres-cence, ex-cres-céns, *n.* An unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth. [*< L. ex-crescentia, < ex, out, + cresco, grow.*]

—**ex-cres-cent**, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.

ex-crete', ex-crit', *vt.* [EX-CRE'TED^d; EX-CRE'TING.] To throw off (waste matter) by normal discharge. [*< L. ex, out, + cerno, separate.*]

—**ex-cre-tion**, *n.* The act of excreting; matter excreted.

ex-cru-ci-ate, ex-cru'shi-ét, *vt.* [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] To inflict excessive pain or agony upon; torture. [*< L. ex, out, + crux (cruc-), cross.*]

—**ex-cru-ci-a'tion**, *n.* Torture.

ex-cul-pate, ex-cul-pât, *vt.* [-PA'TED^d; -PA'TING.] To exonerate; excuse. [*< EX- + L. culpo, blame, < culpa, fault.*]

—**ex-cul-pa-tion**, *n.*—**ex-cul-pa-to-ry**, *a.*

ex-cur-sion, ex-cür'shun, *n.* **1.** A short journey, usually for pleasure. **2.** A body of excursionists collectively. **3.** A digression. [*< L. ex, out, + curro, run.*]

—**ex-cur-sion-ist**, *n.* One who makes an excursion.

—**ex-cur-sive**, ex-cür'siv, *a.* **1.** Given to making excursions; wandering. **2.** Desultory; erratic; digressive.

ex-cuse', ex-kiüz', *vt.* [EX-CUSED'; EX-CU'SING.] **1.** To exculpate; vindicate. **2.** To pardon and overlook. **3.** To offer or serve as excuse for; justify. **4.** To release from a service. **5.** To remit, as a demand or claim. [*< L. ex-cuso, < ex, from, + causa, charge.*]

—**ex-cu'sa-ble**, *a.* Admitting of excuse or pardon; justifiable. —**ex-cu'sa-bly**, *adv.*

ex-cuse', ex-kiüz', *n.* **1.** A plea in extenuation of an offense, neglect, or failure. **2.** The act of excusing. **3.** A reason for excusing.

ex-e-crate, ex'e-crét, *vt.* [-CRA'TED^d; -CRA'TING.] To curse, or call down evil upon. [*< L. ex, out, + sacer, sacred.*]

—**ex-e-cra-ble**, *a.* Worthy of execration; abominable; accursed.

—**ex-e-cra-bly**, *adv.*—**ex-e-cra-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of execrating; imprecation; malediction. **2.** An accursed thing.

ex-e-cute, ex'e-kiüt, *v.* [-CU'TED^d; -CU'TING.] **I. t.** **1.** To carry through; effect; accomplish. **2.** To put to death in accordance with legal sentence. **II. i.** **1.** To perform or accomplish something. [*< L. ex, out, + sequor, follow.*]

—**ex-e-cu'ter**, *n.* One who executes. —**ex-ec-u-tor**, egz-ec'yü-tör, *n.* **1. Law.** A person nominated by the will of another to execute a will. **2.** Same as EXECUTOR. —**ex-ec-u-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to execution; executive; administrative. —**ex-ec-u-trix** or **-tress**, *n. pl.* A woman who serves as an executor.

ex''e-cu'tion, ex'e-kiüt'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of executing. **2.** A judicial writ. **3.** The signing, as of a deed. **4.** The infliction of capital punishment. **5.** Style of performance; technical skill, as in music or art. **6.** Effective work. —**ex''e-cu'tion-er**, *n.* One who executes a death sentence.

ex-ec'u-tiv(e), egz-ec'yü-tiv, *I. a.* Having the function of executing; administrative. **II. n.** An official personage or body charged with the administration of a government.

ex''e-g'e'sis, ex'e-j'is, *n.* [-SES, -síz or -sés, *pl.*] Explanation or interpretation, as of the Bible. [*< Gr. exégēsis, < exēgeomai, explain.*]

—**ex''e-g'e'tic**, ex'e-jet'ic, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; expository; explanatory. —**ex''e-g'e'tic-al**.

ex-em-plar, egz-em'plar, *n.* A model; pattern; example; specimen. [*< L. exemplar, < exemplum; see EXAMPLE, n.*]

—**ex-em-pla-ry**, egz-em-ple-ri, *a.* Serving as a model or warning.

ex-em-pli-fy, egz-em'pli-fai, *vt.* [-FIED, -foid; -FY'ING.] To show or explain by example; illustrate. [*< L. ex-emplum, EXAMPLE, + facio, make.*]

—**ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of exemplifying. **2.** An example.

ex-empt', egz-empt'. **I. a. vt.** To free or excuse from some burdensome obligation. **II. a.** Free, clear, or excused, as from some restriction or burden. **III. n.** A person who is exempted, as from military service. [*< L. ex, out, + emo, buy, take.*]

—**ex-emption**, egz-em'pshun, *n.* Freedom or immunity, as from some liability, requirement, or evil.

ex'er-cise, ex'er-saiz, *v.* [-CISED; -CI'SING.] **I. t.** **1.** To employ actively; exert; train by practise. **2.** To make anxious in mind. **II. i.** **1.** To use exertion; take exercise.

ex'er-cise, *n.* **1.** A putting into use, action, or practise. **2.** Activity for health, development, or training. **3.** An act of worship; a religious service. [*< L. exerceo, exercise, < ex, out, + arceo, keep off.*]

ex-ert', egz-ert', *vt.* To put forth, or put in action, as force or faculty. [*< L. ex, out, + sero, join.*]

—**ex-er'tion**, egz-er'shun, *n.* The act of putting some power or faculty into vigorous action; a strong effort.

ex-hale', ex-hél', *vt. & vi.* [EX-HALED'; EX-HA'LING.] To breathe forth; send out, as a vapor or perfume; emit; evaporate. [*< L. ex, out, + halo, breathe.*]

—**ex''ha-la-tion**, *n.* A breathing out; anything exhaled; an emitted vapor or fume.

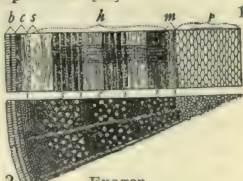
ex-haust', egz-öst', *vt.* **1.** To draw off entirely, as a liquid. **2.** To empty, as a receptacle, by draining off the contents. **3.** To reduce; weaken; impoverish. **4.** To examine or discuss with absolute completeness. —**ex-haust''i-bil-i-ty**, *n.*—**ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.*—**ex-haust'ion**, egz-ös'chun, *n.* The act or process of exhausting, or the state of being exhausted; deprivation of strength or energy. —**ex-haust'ing**, *pa.* Producing or tending to produce exhaustion; wearying; weakening. —**ex-haust'iv(e)**, *a.* Having the effect or tendency to exhaust, as by thorough and complete discussion. —**-ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*—**ex-haust'less**, *a.* Inexhaustible.

ex-hib'it, egz-ib'it. **I. v. vt. & vi.** To set forth for inspection; present to view; display. **II. n.** **1.** Any object or objects exhibited. **2. Law.** A document or object marked for use as evidence. [*< L. ex, out, + habeo, have.*]

—**ex''hi-b'i-tion**, ex'hi-bish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of exhibiting; display. **2.** Anything exhibited; a show. —**ex-hib'it-or**, *n.* One who exhibits. —**ex-hib'it'er**.

ex-hil'a-rate, egz-il'a-rét, *vt.* [-RA'TED^d;

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

-RA'TING.] To enliven; cheer; stimulate. [*L. exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilaro*, gladden.]
-ex-hil'a-rant, *I. a.* Causing exhilaration. *II. n.* Something that exhilarates.—**ex-hil'a-ra'tion**, *n.*
ex-hort', *egz-ört'*, *v. I. t.* To incite to well-doing by earnest appeal or argument; admonish. *II. i.* To deliver or practise exhortation. [*L. F. ex*, out, + *hortor*, urge.]—**ex-hor-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of exhorting; earnest advice; admonition.—**ex-hort'er**, *egz-ört'er*, *n.*
ex-hume', *ex-hüm'*, *vt.* [*EX-HÜMED'*; *EX-HÜMING*.] To dig out of the earth (what has been buried); disinter. [*L. L. ex*, from, + *humus*, ground.]—**ex-hu-ma'tion**, *n.*
ex'i-gen-cy, *ex'i-jen-si*, *n.* [*-CI-ES*, *pl.*] The state of being urgent or exigent; a pressing necessity. [*L. F. ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.]
ex'i-gent.—**ex'i-gent**, *a.* Demanding immediate aid or action; urgent; exacting.
ex'ile, *ex'ail*. *I. vt.* [*EX'ILED*; *EX'ILING*.] To expel from and forbid to return to one's native land or home. *II. n. 1.* Banishment from one's home or native land; expatriation. *2.* One driven or wandering away from country or home. [*L. ex*, from, + *solum*, soil.]
ex-ist', *egz-ist'*, *vi.* To be, or continue to be; live. [*L. ex*, out, + *sisto*, set, *< sto*, stand.]
-ex-ist'ence, *n. 1.* Actual possession or continuance of being; life. *2.* Anything that exists; an entity.—**ex-ist'ent**, *I. a.* Having being or existence. *II. n.* That which exists.
ex'it, *ex'it*, *n.* A way or passage out; egress; departure. [*L. ex*, out, + *eo*, go.]
ex'it. He goes out: a stage direction. [*L.*]
ex'o-dus, *ex'o-dus*, *n. 1.* A going forth, or departure, as of a multitude, from a place or country. *2.* [*E.*] The second book of the Old Testament. [*Gr. L. ex*, out, + *hodos*, way.]
ex-of-fi-ci-o, *ex-of-ist'*, *v.* By virtue of or because of office or position. [*L.*]
ex'o-gen, *ex'o-jen*, *n. Bot.* A plant which increases in size by successive concentric additions or rings. [*Gr. exō*, without, + *gennō*, *< gignomai*, be born.]—**ex-og'e-nous**, *ex-og'e-nus*, *a. 1.* Pertaining to or like an exogen. *2.* Originating or growing from without.

ex-on'er-ate, *egz-on'er-et*, *vt.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING*.] *1.* To vindicate from accusation or blame. *2.* To free from a responsibility or the like. [*L. ex*, from, + *onus* (*oner-*), burden.]—**ex-on'er-a'tion**, *n.*
ex-or-bi-tance, *egz-ör-bi-tans*, *n.* Excessiveness in degree or amount; extravagance. [*L. ex*, out, + *orbita*, track.]—**ex-or-bi-tant**, *a.* Going beyond usual and proper limits; excessive; extravagant. *-ly*, *adv.*
ex-or-cise, *ex-ör-saiz*, *v.* [*-CI-SED*; *-CI-SING*.]

I. t. To cast out (an evil spirit). *II. i.* To use or practise exorcisms. [*Gr. ex*, out, + *horkizō*, administer an oath.]—**ex-or-ci'ser**, *n.*—**ex-or-cism**, *ex-ör-sizm*, *n.* The act of exorcising evil spirits.—**ex-or-cist**, *n.*
ex-or'di-um, *egz-ör'di-um*, *n.* [*-UMS* or *-A*, *pl.*] The introductory part, as of a discourse; a prelude. [*L.*, *< ex*, out, + *ordior*, begin.]
ex'o-ter'ic, *ex'o-ter'ic*, *a.* Belonging to the outside world: opposed to *esoter'ic*. [*Gr. exōterikos*, *< exō*, without, outside.] **ex'o-ter'ic-al**.
ex-ot'ic, *ex-et'ic*. *I. a.* Belonging, as a flower, to another part of the world; foreign. *II. n.* Something not native, as a plant. [*Gr. L. exōtikos*, *< exō*, without, outside.]
ex-pand', *ex-pand'*, *vt. & vi.* To increase in bulk, but not in mass; enlarge; swell; spread out. [*L. expando*, *< ex*, out, + *pando*, spread.]—**ex-panse'**, *ex-pans'*, *n.* That which lies spread out; a vast, continuous area or stretch.—**ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**ex-pan'si-bil'e**, *a.*—**ex-pan'sion**, *n.* The act of expanding; increase; enlargement.—**ex-pan'siv'e**, *a.* Capable of enlarging or being expanded; causing or characterized by expansion; broad. *-ly*, *adv.* *-ness*, *n.*
ex-pa'ti-ate, *ex-pē'shi-ēt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING*.] To enlarge in statement; discuss fully or prolixly. [*L. ex*, out, + *spatio*, walk, *< spatium*, space.]—**ex-pa'ti-a'tion**, *n.*
ex-pa'tri-ate, *ex-pē'tri-ēt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING*.] To drive from one's own country; exile; banish. [*L. L. ex*, from, + *patria*, fatherland.]—**ex-pa'tri-a'tion**, *n.*
ex-pect', *ex-pect'*, *vt. 1.* To look forward to as probable; anticipate; look for. *2.* To count upon as right and due; rely upon; require. [*L. ex*, out, + *specto*, freq. of *specio*, see.]—**ex-pect'an-cy**, *ex-pect'an-si*, *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation. **ex-pect'ant**.—**ex-pect'ant**, *ex-pect'ant*. *I. a.* Waiting or looking forward in expectation. *II. n.* One who is anticipating confidently.—**ex'pec-ta-tion**, *n. 1.* The act of looking confidently for something; expectancy. *2.* A prospect of good to come, as of wealth: often plural. *3.* Something expected.
ex-pec'to-rate, *ex-pec'to-rèt*, *vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING*.] To cough up and spit forth; spit. [*L. ex*, out, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.]—**ex-pec'to-rant**. *I. a.* Relating to expectoration. *II. n.* A medicine to promote expectoration.—**ex-pec'to-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of expectorating; also, matter expectorated.
ex-pe'di-ent, *ex-pl'di-ent*. *I. a.* Serving to promote a desired end; suitable under the circumstances; contributing to personal advantage; advisable. *II. n.* That which furthers or promotes an end; a device; resource. [*OF.*, *< L. expedien(t)-s*, ppr. of *expedio*, *< ex*, out, + *pe(d)-s*, foot.]—**ex-pe'di-en-cy**, *n. 1.* The quality of being expedient. *2. Ethics.* The principle of utility or self-interest. **ex-pe'di-en-cet**.
ex-pe-dite, *ex-pe-dit*, *vt.* [*-DI-TED'*; *-DI-TING*.] To hasten; quicken; despatch. [*L. expeditus*, pp. of *expedio*, *< ex*, out, + *pe(d)-s*, foot.]—**ex'pe-di'tion**, *ex'pe-dish'un*, *n. 1.* A journey, as of many persons; also, the body of persons journeying. *2.* The quality of being expeditious; speed; despatch.—**ex'pe-di'tious**, *a.* Accomplished with energy and despatch; quick; speedy. *-ly*, *adv.* *-ness*, *n.*

papū, ask; at, air; element, they, usêge; it, î, î (ee); o, oh; orator, ör; full, îlke; but, ür;

ex-pel', ex-pel', *vt.* [EX-PELLED'; EX-PEL-LING.] To drive out by force or authority. [*< L. ex, out, + pello, thrust.*]

ex-pend'^a, ex-pend', *vt. & vi.* To pay out; disburse. [*< L. ex, out, + pendo, weigh.*]

—**ex-pend'i-ture**, ex-pend'-tshur or -tjūr, *n.* The act of expending; outlay; disbursement.

ex-pense', ex-pens', *n.* **1.** The laying out or expending, as of money. **2.** Money expended; outlay.—**ex-pen'siv(e, a.)** Causing or involving much expense; costly.

ex-pe'ri-ence, ex-pi'ri-ens. **I. vt.** [ENCED'; -EN'ING.] To undergo personally; feel. **II. n.** **1.** Knowledge derived from one's own action, practise, perception, enjoyment, or suffering; experimental knowledge. **2.** Something undergone, enjoyed, etc. [*< L. OF experior, try, < ex, out, + peritus, experienced.*]

—**ex-pe'ri-enced**, ex-pi'ri-ent, *pa.* Taught by experience; practised; skilled.

ex-per'i-ment, ex-per'i-ment. **I. v.** To make experiments; make a test or trial. **II. n.** An act or operation designed as a test; a trial; essay; attempt. [*< L. experimentum, < experior; see EXPERIENCE.*] —**ex-per'i-men'tal, a.** Pertaining to or known by experiment or experience. —**ly, adv.**

ex-pert', ex-pert', *a.* Skilful as the result of practise; dexterous; marked by skill; proceeding from an expert. [F., *< L. expertus, pp. of experior; see EXPERIENCE.*]

ex'pert, ex'pert, *n.* One who has special skill or knowledge; a specialist.

ex-pli-ate, ex-pli-ét', *vt.* [A'TED'; -A'TING.] To atone for, as by suffering or restitution. [*< L. ex, out, + pio, appease.*] —**ex-pli-a-ble(a, a—ex-pli-a-tion, n.** The act or means of expiating; atonement.—**ex-pli-a-to'ry, a.** Having the character of or offered in expiation.

ex-pire', ex-pair', *v.* [EX-PIRED'; EX-PIR'ING.] **1. t.** To breathe out; emit from the lungs. **II. i. 1.** To breathe out the breath or the life; die; perish. **2.** To terminate. [*< L. F. ex, out, + spiro, breathe.*] —**ex-pir'a-to-ry, ex-pair'a-to-ri, a.** Pertaining to the expiration of breath.—**ex-pli-ra'tion**, ex-pli-ré'shun, *n.* **1.** The natural termination of anything, as of a lease or a period of time. **ex-pi-ryt.** **2.** A breathing out; death.

ex-plain', ex-plén', *vt. & vi.* To make plain or clear; interpret; elucidate. [*< L. OF ex, out, + planus, flat.*] —**ex-plain-a-ble(a, a—ex-pla-na'tion**, ex-pla-né'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or means of explaining; elucidation. **2.** Meaning; significance; sense.—**ex-plan'a-to-ry, ex-plan'a-to-ri, a.** Serving or tending to explain.

ex-ple-tiv(e, a) ex-ple-tiv. **I. a.** Added for emphasis; redundant. **II. n.** An interjection, often profane; something, as a word, serving merely to fill out. [*< L. L. ex, out, + pleo, fill.*]

ex-pli'cit, ex-plis'it, *a.* Plainly expressed, or that plainly expresses. [*< L. ex, out, + plico, fold.*] —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

ex-plode', ex-plód', *vt. & vi.* [EX-PLO'DED'; EX-PLO'DING.] **1.** To burst by force from within; drive out violently; flash up noisily, as gunpowder. **2.** To disprove utterly, as a theory. [*< L. explodo, drive off by clapping.*]

ex-plot't, ex-plóit'. **I. v.** **1.** To put to use; utilize selfishly, as workmen. **2.** To recount at length. **II. n.** A heroic deed or act. [F.] —**ex'ploi-ta'tion, n.**

ex-plore', ex-plór', *vt. & vi.* [EX-PLORED'; EX-PLO'RING.] To search through or travel in or over, as new lands; scrutinize; make explorations. [*< L. ex, out, + ploro, cry out.*]

—**ex-pló-ra'tion, n.** The act of exploring.

—**ex-plor'er, n.**

ex-pló'sion, ex-pló'shun, *n.* The act of exploding; a sudden and violent outbreak.—**ex-pló'siv(e, I. a.** Pertaining to explosion; liable to explode. **II. n.** An explosive substance.

ex-po'nent, ex-pó'ngent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which explains or expounds. **2. Alg. A** symbol, indicating a power. [*< L. expono, indicate.*]

ex-port'^a, ex-pórt', *vt.* To carry or send out or away, as from one country to another. [*< L. ex, out, + porto, carry.*] —**ex'por-ta'tion, n.** **1.** The act or practise of exporting. **2. An** export commodity.—**ex-port'er, n.**

ex'port, ex'port, *n.* The act of exporting, or that which is exported; merchandise sent from one country to another; also used adjectively.

ex-pose', ex-póz', *vt.* [EX-POSED'; EX-PÓ-SING.] **1.** To lay open; display; disclose; reveal. **2.** To place in a perilous situation; abandon to probable destruction. [*< OF. exposer, in sense < L. ex, forth, + pono, place.*]

ex'po-sé', ex'po-zé', *n.* An undesirable or embarrassing disclosure or exposure. [F.]

ex'po-si'tion, ex'po-zish'un, *n.* **1.** A public exhibition. **2.** An explanation; commentary. [F.] —**ex-pos'i-tor, n.** One who expounds.

—**ex-pos'i-to-ry, a.** Pertaining to exposition.

ex-pos'tu-late, ex-pes'chu-[or -tjū]-lét', *vi.* [LA'TED'; LA'TING.] To reason earnestly with a person, against some action. [*< L. ex, from, + postulo, demand.*] —**ex-pos'tu-la'tion, n.**

ex-po'sure, ex-pó'shur, *n.* **1.** The act of exposing; an exposed state or situation. **2.** Outlook or aspect.

ex-pound'^a, ex-paund', *vt.* To explain; interpret. [*< L. OF expono; see EXPONENT.*]

—**ex-pound'er, n.**

ex-press', ex-pres'. **I. vt.** **1.** To set forth; manifest; declare. **2.** To press out. **3.** To send by express. **II. a.** **1.** Set forth distinctly; explicit; plain; direct. **2.** Done or carried by express; hence, with speed or in haste. **3. Like. III. n.** **1.** A system of rapid transportation or transmission. **2.** A message; despatch; also, a messenger bearing despatches; a courier. [*< L. ex, out, + premo, press.*]

—**ex-press-age**, ex-pres'j, *n.* **1.** Amount charged for carrying by express. **2.** Things carried by express.—**ex-press'i-ble(a, a—ex-press'ly, adv.**

ex-pres'sion, ex-pres'hun, *n.* **1.** The act or mode of uttering or representing. **2.** That which is uttered. **3.** Outward aspect; look; looks. **4.** A pressing out.—**ex-press'iv(e, a.** Conveying expression; full of meaning. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

ex-pul'sion, ex-pul'shun, *n.* Forcible ejection. [*< L. expulsio(n), < expello; see EXPEL.*] —**ex-pul'siv(e, a.** Tending to expel.

ex-punge', ex-punj', *vt.* [EX-PUNGED'; EX-PUN'GING.] To blot out; obliterate; efface; destroy. [*< L. ex, out, + pungo, prick.*]

ex'pur-gate, ex-pur-gét or ex-pūr-gét', *vt.* [GA'TED'; -GA'TING.] To clear, as a book, of whatever is objectionable. [*< L. ex, out, +*

purgo; see PURGE.] — **ex'pur-ga'tion**, *n.*
ex'qui-sit'e, ex'cwi-zit. **I. a. 1.** Fine and delicate; dainty; refined; delicately beautiful. **2.** Delicately sensitive; fastidious. **3.** Intense or poignant. **II. n.** A dainty person; a fop; dandy; dude. [*L. ex, out, + quero, seek.*]
-ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
ex'tant, ex'tant or ex'tant, *a.* Still existing and known; living. [*L. ex, out, + sto, stand.*]
ex-tem'po-re, ex-tem'po-ri-or-rē. **I. a.** Ex-temporaneous; unstudied; offhand. **II. adv.** Without special preparation. [*L. ex, from; tempore, abl. s. of tempus (tempor-), time.*]
— **ex-tem'po-ra-ne-ous**, ex-tem'po-rē-ne-us, *a.* **1.** Done or made with little or no preparation; offhand. **2.** Given to speaking without notes. -ly, *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra-ry**, ex-tem'po-re-ri, *a.* **1.** Extemporaneous. **2.** Made for the occasion. — **ex-tem'po-ri-ze**, *vt. & vi.* [-RIZED; -RI-ZING.] To make or compose without preparation. **ex-tem'po-ri-ze**, — **ex-tem'po-ri-zer** or -ser, *n.*
ex-tend', ex-tend', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To make larger; lengthen; widen; enlarge; prolong. **2.** To reach or stretch out; hold out for acceptance. **II. i.** To reach in dimensions, time, etc.; stretch. [*L. ex, out, + tendo stretch.*]
— **ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **ex-ten'si-ble**, *a.* That may be extended. **ex-ten-sion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of extending; extent. **2.** An annex; addition. **3.** That property of matter by virtue of which it occupies space or has length, breadth, and thickness. — **ex-ten'siv(e)**, *a.* Extended widely in space, time, or scope. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
ex-ten't, ex-ten't, *n.* Amount or degree of extension; size; compass; reach.
ex-ten'u-ate, ex-ten'yū-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED^d; -A-TING.] **1.** To mitigate; palliate. **2.** To make thin or thinner. [*L. ex, out, + tenuis, thin.*]
— **ex-ten'u-a-tion**, *n.* Palliation.
ex-ter'i-or, ex-tēr'i-er. **I. a. 1.** External; outlying. **2.** Manifest to the senses. **3.** Acting from without. **II. n.** That which is outside; the external features or qualities. [*L. exterior, compar. of exterius, exter, outside.*]
ex-ter'mi-nate, ex-ter'mi-nēt, *vt.* [-NA'TED^d; -NA-TING.] To destroy entirely; annihilate. [*L. ex, out, + terminus, boundary.*]
— **ex-ter'mi-na'tion**, *n.* Annihilation; extirpation. — **ex-ter'mi-na'tor**, *n.*
ex-ter'nal, ex-ter'nul. **I. a.** Outside; superficial. **II. n.** An exterior or outer part; an outward symbol, as of religion. [*L. exterius, < ex, out.*] -ly, *adv.*
ex-tinct, ex'tinct, *a.* Extinguished; inactive; quenched; worn out; non-existent. [*L. extinctus, pp. of extinguo*; see EXTINGUISH.]
— **ex-tinc'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished. **ex-tin'guish-ment**, **2.** A complete destruction; annihilation; quenching.
ex-tin'guish, ex-tin'guish, *vt.* To render extinct; destroy; put out; quench. [*L. ex-tinguo, < ex, out, + stinguo, quench.*] — **ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **ex-tin'guish-er**, *n.*
ex-tir-pate, ex'tēr-pēt, *vt.* [-PA'TED^d; -PA-TING.] To root out or up; eradicate. [*L. ex, out, + stirps, stem, stock, root.*] — **ex-tir-pa-tion**, *n.* The act of extirpating; total removal of a growth. — **ex-tir-pa'tor**, *n.*
ex-tol', ex-tol', *vt.* [EX-TOLLED'; EX-TOL-LING.] To praise in the highest terms; mag-

nify. [*L. ^{or} extollo, < ex, out, + tollo, raise.*]
ex-tort', ex-tērt', *v.* **I. t.** To obtain by violence, oppression, threats, etc.; wring; wrest; also, to exact illegally. **II. i.** To practise extortion. [*L. ex, out, + torqueo, twist.*]
— **ex-tor-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of extorting. **2.** That which has been extorted. — **ex-tor-tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **ex-tor'tion-ate**, *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive. — **ex-tor-tion-er**, *n.* **ex-tort'er**.
ex'tra, ex'trā. **I. a.** Being over and above what is required; additional. **II. n.** Something beyond what is usual or required.
extra-, *prefix.* Outside; beyond; besides. [*L., < extra, without, prop. abl. fem. of exter, outward, < ex, out.*]
ex-tract', ex-tract', *vt.* **1.** To draw or pull out; obtain, as an extract. **2.** To select for citation. [*L. ex, out, + traho, draw.*] — **ex-tract-a-ble** or -i-ble, *a.* — **ex-tract-ion**, *n.* **1.** The act of extracting. **2.** That which is extracted. **3.** Lineage. — **ex-tract'ive**, *a.* **1.** That extracts or tends to extract. **2.** Capable of extraction. **II. n.** Something capable of being extracted. — **ex-tract'or**, *n.*
ex'tract, ex'tract, *n.* **1.** Something extracted or drawn out, as by distillation. **2.** A selection, as from a book.
ex'tra-di'tion, ex'tra-dish'ūn, *n.* The surrender of an accused person to the justice of another government. [*F., < L. ex, out, + traditio(n-); see TRADITION.*]
ex-tra'ne-ous, ex-trē-ne-us, *a.* Not intrinsic or essential; foreign. [*L. extraneus, foreign.*] -ly, *adv.*
ex'traor'di-na-ry, ex-trōr'di-nē-ri or ex'tra-ōr'di-nē-ri, *a.* Being beyond or out of the common order; remarkable; special. **II. n.** [-RIES^d, *pl.*] Something extraordinary. [*L. extraordinarius, < extra, without, + ordo, order.*] — **ex'traor'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*
ex-trav'a-gant, ex-trav'a-gant, *a.* **1.** Exceeding ordinary limits; immoderate; fantastic; unrestrained. **2.** Needlessly free or lavish in expenditure. [*F., < L. extra, without, + vagus, wandering.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* — **ex-trav'a-gance**, ex-trav'a-gans, *n.* An extravagant act; lavishness; prodigality; irregularity; wildness. **ex-trav'a-gan-cy**.
ex-treme, ex-trim'. **I. a. 1.** Being of the highest degree. **2.** Farthest; outermost; final. **3.** Very strict or severe; exacting. **II. n. 1.** The highest or utmost degree of anything. **2.** The utmost or farthest point or limit; extremity. **3. Math.** The first or last term of a proportion or series. [*L. extremus, farthest, extreme.*] — **ex-trem'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES^d, *pl.*] **1.** The utmost or farthest point; termination, end, or edge. **2.** The greatest degree. **3.** Extreme distress or need. **4. pl.** Extreme measures. **5.** A hand, foot, etc.
ex'tri-cate, ex'tri-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED^d; -CA-TING.] To liberate from entanglement. [*L. ex, out, + trica, hindrances.*] — **ex'tri-ca-ble**, *a.* — **ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **ex'tri-ca-tion**, *n.*
ex-trin'sic, ex-trin'sic, *a.* Being outside of the nature of an object or case; foreign. [*L. exter, outside, + secus, beside.*]
— **ex-trin'sic-a-li-ly**, *adv.*
ex-uber'ant, ex-yū-ber-ant, *a.* Marked by plentifulness; producing copiously. [*L.*

ex, out, + *ubero*, bear fruit.]—**ex-u'ber-ance**, *n.* **ex-u'ber-ance**.

ex-ude', *ex-yū'd*, *vt. & vi.* [**EX-U'DED'**; **EX-U'DING.**] To discharge; ooze or trickle forth, as through pores. [**L. ex**, out, + *sudo*, sweat.]—**ex-u-da'tion**, *n.*

ex-ult', *egz-ult'*, *vi.* To rejoice in or as in triumph; take a lively delight. [**L. exulto**, leap for joy.]—**ex-ult'ant**, *a.* **1.** Rejoicing triumphantly. **2.** Denoting great joy.—**ex-ul-ta'tion**, *n.* The act or state of exulting; triumphant joy.—**ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

eye, *ai.* **1. vt.** [**EYED**; **EY'ING** or **EYE'ING.**] To look at fixedly; scrutinize. **II. n.** **1.** The organ of vision. **2.** Ocular perception; sight. **3.** Anything that resembles the human organ of sight, or its socket, in shape, place, or office; as, the eye of a needle. [**< AS. ēage**, pl. *ēagan*.]—**eye-ball'**, *n.* The globe or ball of the eye.—**eye-brow'**, *n.* The arch over the eye; also, its covering, especially the hairs.—**eye-glass'**, *n.* **1. pl.** A pair of

lenses resembling spectacles without bows. **2.** Any lens used to assist vision; the glass nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope.—**eye-lash'**, *n.* One of the stiff curved hairs growing from the edge of the eyelids.—**eye-less**, *a.* Lacking eyes; deprived of sight.—**eye-let**, *n.* A small hole or opening; a metal ring for protecting a hole in canvas, paper, etc.—**eye-lid'**, *n.* One of the curtains of loose integument that cover the eyeballs in front.—**eye-piece'**, *n.* The lens nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope; eye-glass.—**eye-serv'ant**, *n.* One who does his duty only when watched.—**eye-serv'ice**, *n.*—**eye-sight'**, *n.* **1.** The power or sense of sight. **2.** Extent of vision; view.—**eye-sore'**, *n.* **1.** A diseased place on or near the eye. **2.** Anything that offends the eye, as from lack of beauty or of fitness.—**eye-stone'**, *n.* A small smooth object used sometimes to remove foreign substances from the eye.—**eye-tooth'**, *n.* One of the upper canine teeth.—**eye-wit'ness**, *n.* One who sees a thing with his own eyes or attests what he has seen.
ey'ry, *n.* Same as **ÆRIE**. **ey'riet**.

F

F, f, ef, n. [**EFS**, **F's**, or **F's**, *efs*, *pl.*] A letter: the sixth in the English alphabet.

fa, *fā*, *n.* *Mus.* The fourth tone (1) of any key; (2) of the so-called natural key. [**It.**]

fa'ble, *fē'bl*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**FA'BL'D**; **FA'BL'ING.**] To narrate fictitiously or falsely; compose or tell fables or myths; fabricate; lie. **II. n.** **1.** A brief tale embodying a moral, with animals or inanimate things as speakers and actors. **2.** A legend or myth; an invention; fabrication. [**F.**, **< L. fabula**, **< for**, speak.]

fab'ric, *fab'ric*, *n.* **1.** A woven, felted, or knitted material, as cloth, felt, etc. **2.** A system or structure; also, workmanship; texture. [**< L. fabrica**, **< faber**, workman.]—**fab'ri-cate**, *vt.* [**-CA'TED**; **-CA'TING.**] To form, make, or manufacture; build; concoct; forge.—**fab'-ri-ca'tion**, *n.* The art of fabricating, or that which is fabricated; a structure; fabric; an invention; a falsehood.—**fab'ri-ca'tor**, *n.*

fab'u-lous, *fab'yū-lus*, *a.* Belonging to fable; fictitious; mythical; incredible; false.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**fab'u-list**, *n.* A composer of fables; one who falsifies or fabricates.

fa'cade', *fā'sād'*, *n.* The front or chief face of a building. [**F.**, **< L. facies**, face.]

face, *fēs*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**FACED**; **FA'cing.**] **1.** To have the face toward; confront; oppose. **2.** To put a covering or layer upon; smooth the surface of. **II. n.** **1.** The anterior portion of the head; the visage; countenance. **2.** The surface of anything; front. **3.** The aspect or appearance; look; show. **4.** Personal presence; immediate cognizance; sight. **5.** Effrontery; assurance. **6.** A grotesque expression. **7.** That which is directly stated in a document. [**F.**, **< L. facies**, face.]

—**fa'cing**, *n.* A covering in front, the act of making it, or the materials of which it is made.
fac'et, *fas'et*, *n.* A small face or surface, as on a diamond. [**< F. facette**, dim. of *face*, **FACE**.]
fa-ce'tious, *fa-sī'shūs*, *a.* Witty; jocose; droll; funny; humorous. [**< L. facetia**, humor.]

fa'cial, *fē'shial* or *fā'ci-al*, *a.* Of, near, or affecting the face. [**< L. facies**, face.]

fac'ile, *fas'il*, *a.* **1.** Easy; pliant; yielding. **2.** Dexterous; skilful. **3.** Accessible; affable. [**F.**, **< L. facilis**, easy, **< facio**, do.]

fa-cil'i-ty, *fa-sil'i-ti*, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] **1.** Ease or readiness in doing; dexterity. **2.** Readiness of compliance; pliancy. **3.** Affability. **4.** Any aid or convenience. [**< L. facilitas**, **< facilis**, FACILE.]—**fa-cil'i-tate**, *vt.* [**-TA'TED**; **-TA'TING.**] To make easier or more convenient.

fac-sim'i-le, *fac-sim'il* or *-lê*, *n.* An exact copy or reproduction. [**< L. factum simile**, something made like.]

fact, *fact*, *n.* Anything that is done or happens, as an act or deed; anything actually existent; any statement strictly true; truth; reality. [**< L. factum**, **< factus**, pp. of *facio*, do.]

fac'tion, *fac'shun*, *n.* **1.** A party within a party; an irregular association of partizans; a cabal. **2.** Violent opposition, as to a government; turbulence; dissension. [**F.**, **< L. factio** (*n.*), **< factus**, pp. of *facio*, do, make.]

—**fac'tious**, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or promoting faction; turbulent; partizan.

fac-ti'tious, *fac-tish'us*, *a.* Artificial; conventional. [**< L. factitious**, **< factus**; see **FACT**.]

fac'tor, *fac'ter*, *n.* **1.** A commission merchant; agent. **2.** One of two or more quantities that, when multiplied together, produce a given quantity. [**L.**, **< facio**, make.]

fac-to-ry, *fac-to-ri*, *n.* [**-RIES**, *pl.*] **1.** A manufactory. **2.** A business establishment in charge of factors or agents in a foreign country.

fac-to'tum, *fac-tō'tum*, *n.* A man of all work. [**< L. fac totum**, do all.]

fac-ul-ty, *fac-ul-ti*, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] **1.** Any special power of mind or body. **2.** The members of a profession, or the instructors in an educational institution, collectively. [**< L. facultas** (*n.*), **< facul**, for *facilis*; see **FACILE**.]

flū'tjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

fad, fad, *n.* A passing fancy or fashion; hobby.
fade, fêd, *vt. & vi.* [FA'DED; FA'DING.] To make or become pale, dull, dim, or indistinct; disappear gradually. [*< OF. fader, < fade, pale, weak.*—**fadeless**, *a.* Unfading.]

fag, fag, *i. vt. & vi.* [FAGGED; FAG'GING.] **1.** To work hard; fatigue; tire out. **2.** To use or act as a fag. **II. n.** **1.** One who does menial service for another. **2.** A piece of drudgery. [For **FLAG**, *v.*—**fag-end**, *n.* The frayed end, as of a rope; a remnant.]

fag'ot, fag'et, *n.* A bundle of sticks, twigs, or branches, as used for fuel. [F.]

Fah'ren-heit, fâ'ren-hait, *a.* Designating that thermometer-scale in which the freezing-point of water is 32° and the boiling-point 212°. [*< Fahrenheit* German physicist.]

fail, fêl, *v.* **I. t.** To forsake or be wanting to; disappoint. **II. i.** **1.** To prove inadequate or defective. **2.** To waste away; decline; dwindle. **3.** To become insolvent. [*< F. failir, < L. fallo, deceive, err.*—**fail**, *n.* Failure: in the phrase **without fail**—**fail-ing**, *a.* A minor fault; fobble; infirmity; failure.]

fail'ure, fêl'yur, *n.* **1.** The act of failing, or the state of having failed; cessation; bankruptcy. **2.** Neglect or non-performance. **3.** That which fails; anything unsuccessful.

fain, fên, *i. a.* **1.** Reluctantly willing; content. **2.** Glad; rejoiced. **II. adv.** Gladly. [*< AS. fægen.*]

faint, fênt, *i. vi.* **1.** To swoon. **2.** To fail in courage, hope, and vigor; despond. **3.** To fade; vanish. **II. a. **1.** Lacking in purpose, courage, or energy; despondent; timid. **2.** Ready to faint; weak. **3.** Slight; indistinct; feeble; dim. **III. n.** A swoon; syncope. [OF., pp. of *faindre, feindre*; see **FEIGN**.]**

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

fair, fâr, *a.* **1.** Free from cloud, spot, or blemish; sunshiny; clear. **2.** Impartial; equitable; just. **3.** Having light color or complexion. **4.** Pleasing; comely; beautiful; flattering; plausible. **5.** Moderately satisfactory; passably good or large. **6.** In games and sports, according to rule. **7.** In the direction of a ship's course; as, a *fair* wind. [*< AS. fæger.*—**-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*]

fair¹, fâr, *n.* [Poet.] A fair one; sweetheart.
fair², *n.* An exhibit of wares or products; a stated market. [*< L. ferix, holidays.*]

fair, *adv.* **1.** Fairly; honestly. **2.** In clear view. **3.** Favorably; politely; plausibly.

fair'y, fâr'i, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] An imaginary being, ordinarily of small and graceful human form, capable of working good or ill to mankind. [*< OF. faerie, enchantment.*]

faith, fêth, *n.* A firm belief or trust in any person, thing, statement, etc.; a religious creed; fidelity. [*< L. fides, faith.*—**faithful**, *a.* Trustworthy; accurate or exact; truthful; strong or firm in faith.—**faithful-ly**, *adv.*—**faithful-ness**, *n.*—**faithless**, *a.* Unfaithful; disloyal; untrustworthy; unbelieving.]

fa'kir, fê'ker, *n.* An Oriental ascetic. [*< Ar. fakir, poor man.*]

fal'chion, fêl'chun, *n.* A broad-bladed sword. [*< L. falx, a sickle.*]

fal'con, fê'cn or fal'cen, *n.* A diurnal bird of prey; hawk. See *illus.* in next column.

[*< LL. falco, < L. falx, sickle.*—**fal'coner**, fê'cn-er, *n.* One who breeds, trains, or hunts with falcons for sport.—**fal'co-nine**, fal'co-nin, *a.* Falcon-like.—**fal'con-ry**, fê'cn-ri, *n.* The training or using of falcons for sport.]

fall, fêl, *v.* [FELL, fel; FALL EN; FALL'ING.] **I. t.**

To drop; fell, throw, or strike down. **II. i.** **1.** To descend by the force of gravity; come down suddenly; drop. **2.** To be overthrown or slain; die. **3.** To sink or descend; be diminished; decline; decrease; droop. **4.** To sin; err; apostatize. **5.** To pass, come, or be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, etc.; be assigned or classified; happen; come to pass; begin. [*< AS. feallan.*—**fall-en**, *a.* Having come down by falling; overthrown; disgraced; ruined; dead.]

fall, *n.* **1.** The act of falling. **2.** A waterfall. **3.** Autumn. **4.** The rope of a tackle.

fal'la-cy, fal'a-si, *n.* [*-CIES*, *pl.*] Delusion; error; false reasoning. [*< L. fallacia, < fallo, deceive.*—**fal-la'cious**, fal-lê'shus, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*]

fal'ti-bl(e), fal'ti-bl, *a.* Liable to error; capable of erring; misleading.—**fal'ti-bl'i-ty**, *n.* **fal'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* **fal'ti-bly**, *adv.*

fall'ow, fal'ô, *i. vt. & vi.* To make, keep, or become fallow. **II. a. **1.** Left unseeded after being plowed; uncultivated; neglected. **2.** Pale-yellow or pale-red. **III. n.** Land left unseeded after plowing; also, cleared woodland. [*< AS. fealu, fealo, yellowish.*]**

fal'low deer, *a.* A European deer, about 3 feet high, common in British parks.

false, fêls, *i. a.* **1.** Contrary to truth or fact. **2.** Deceptive; counterfeit; artificial; not real. **3.** Incorrect; irregular. **4.** Lying; dishonest; faithless; treacherous. **5. Mech.** Temporary, imitative, or substitutionary; supposititious. **6. Mus.** Out of tune. **II. adv.** Falsely. [*< L. falsus, pp. of fallo, deceive.*—**falsehood**, *n.* Falseness; untruthfulness; an intentional untruth; a lie; counterfeit.—**falsely**, *adv.* In a false or deceptive manner.—**falseness**, *n.* The quality or state of being false.—**false-si-fi-ca-tion**, fêl'si-fi-kê'shun, *n.* The act or process of falsifying.—**false-ty**, fêl'si-ti, *vt. & vi.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] To make or prove to be false; misrepresent; disprove; counterfeit; tamper with or pervert; lie.—**false-er**, *n.*—**false-ty**, fêl'si-ti, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] The quality of being false; a false statement, thing, or appearance.]

false-set, to, fêl-set'ô, *n.* The artificial tones of the voice, higher than the natural voice.

false-ty, fêl'ti, *vt. & vi.* To speak brokenly; act with weakness; waver; totter. [*< FAULT.*]

fame, fêm, *i. vt.* [FAMED; FA'MING.] To repute; make famous. **II. n. **1.** Public or general reputation; renown. **2.** Report; rumor. [F., *< L. fama, < for, speak.*]**

fa-mil'iar, fa-mil'yar, *i. a.* **1.** Having intimate knowledge; well acquainted; thoroughly versed. **2.** Intimate; informal; forward; free. **3.** Well known; common; unpretentious; unaffected. **II. n.** **1.** A familiar friend. **2.** A spirit supposed to attend and



obey a sorcerer. **familiar spirit**†. 3. A servant of the Inquisition. [*< L. familiaris, of the family.*] -ly, adv.—**fa-mil'i-ar-i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES*, *pl.*] The state or condition of being familiar; intimacy; unceremoniousness; freedom.—**fa-mil'i-ar-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -I-ZING*.] To make familiar; accustom.

fam'i-ly, fam'i-lī. 1. *a.* Of, belonging to, or suitable for a family. **II. n.** [-LIES*, *pl.*] 1. A group of persons, consisting of parents and their children; also, the children as distinguished from the parents. 2. A succession of persons connected by blood, name, etc.; a house; line; clan; tribe; race. 3. Distinguished or ancient lineage; descent. 4. A biological group higher than a genus; any class or group of like or related things. [*< L. familia, < famulus, servant.*]

fam'in(e), fam'in, *n.* A wide-spread scarcity of food; dearth. [*F.*, *< L. fames, hunger.*]
fam'ish, *vt. & vi.* To perish or cause to perish from hunger or thirst; starve. [*< L. OF ad, to, + fames, hunger.*]

fa'mous, fē'mus, *a.* Having fame; celebrated; renowned.—**fa'mous-ly**, adv.

fan, fan. 1. *vt.* [FANNED; FAN'NING*.] To affect by or as by the use of a fan; excite, as fire or passion; winnow, as grain. **II. n.** A light, flat implement or other device for agitating the air. [*< AS. fann, < L. vannus.*]

fa-na-tic, fa-na-tīc, *n.* One who is actuated by intemperate zeal; a religious zealot. [*< L. fanaticus, of a temple, < fanum, temple.*]—**fa-na-tic-al**, *a.* **fa-na-tic-ly**—**fa-na-tic-ism**, *n.* The spirit or conduct of a fanatic; unreasonable zeal.

fan-ci-er, fan'si-er, *n.* 1. A breeder and seller of birds and animals; one having a taste for special objects; an amateur. 2. A dreamer.

fan-ci-ful, fan'si-fūl, *a.* 1. Proceeding from or produced by fancy; ideal; odd. 2. Existing only in the fancy; unreal; visionary. 3. Whimsical. -ly, adv. -ness, *n.*

fan'cy, fan'si. 1. *vt. & vi.* [FAN'CIED; FAN'CY-ING*.] To suppose without substantial grounds; take a liking to; conceive in the fancy; have a notion of; form a fancy. **II. a.** Adapted to, proceeding from, or characterized by fancy, in any sense of the noun. **III. n.** [FAN'CIES*, *pl.*] 1. The power or act of forming or combining mental images with little regard to rational processes; imagination in its lower forms; fantasy. 2. A visionary or whimsical notion; vagary. 3. A liking or fondness; also, the object toward which it is directed. 4. A pet pursuit; a hobby; fad. [*< Gr. F phantasia, < phainō, show.*]

fan-dan'go, fan-dan'gō, *n.* A Spanish dance. [*Sp., < African.*] [*fanum, temple.*]

fane, fēn, *n.* A sanctuary; temple. [*< L. fang, fang, n.* A long, pointed tooth or tusk, as of a boar or a serpent; the root of a tooth; a claw; talon. [*< AS. fang, catching, seizing.*]

fan-tas'tic, fan-tas'tic, *a.* 1. Of an odd appearance; grotesque; capricious; whimsical. 2. Of the nature of fantasy; fanciful; illusory. [*< Gr. phantastikos, < phantazō, show.*]

fan-tas'tic-al†

fan'ta-sy, { fan'ta-sī, *n.* [-SIES*, *pl.*] 1. A phan'ta-sy, { fantastic notion. 2. A fantastic

design, as in embroidery. [*< F. fantaisie; see FANCY.*]

far, fār. 1. *a.* [FAR'THER or FUR'THER; FAR'THEST or FUR'THEST*.] 1. Being a long way off; remote, literally or figuratively. 2. Extending widely or at length; reaching a long way. **II. adv.** 1. At a remote or distant point. 2. To a great distance or degree; by very much. 3. From afar. [*< AS. feor, far.*]

fare, fārs, *n.* 1. A short comedy with exaggerated effects and incidents. 2. A ridiculous proceeding; an absurd failure. 3. Stuffing, as for meat; forcemeat. [*F.*]—**far-ci-cal**, fār'si-cal, *a.* Burlesque; absurd.

fare, fār. 1. *vt.* [FARED; FAR'ING*.] 1. To be in any state; get on; happen; turn out. 2. To be provided as regards food and drink. 3. [Archaic or Poet.] To go on; travel. **II. n.** 1. Passage-money. 2. A passenger carried for hire. 3. Food and drink; diet; eatables. [*< AS. faru, a going, journey, < faran, go.*]

fare-well', fār'wel'. 1. *a.* Parting; closing; valedictory. **II. n.** A parting salutation; a good-by; adieu; parting. **III. interj.** May you fare well; may you prosper; used only at parting. [*< imper. of FARE, v., + WELL, adv.*]

fa-ri'na, fa-rī'na or -rai'na, *n.* A meal or flour obtained from cereals, potatoes, or Indian corn. [*L., < far (farr-), coarse meal.*]—**fa-ri-na'ceous**, fār'i-nē'shūs, *a.* 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour. 2. Containing or yielding starch. 3. Mealy.

farm, fārm, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To cultivate as a farm. 2. To take or let out at a fixed rental or percentage, as lands, taxes, etc. **II. t.** To carry on farming; be a farmer.—**farm'er**, *n.* One who farms; an agriculturist.—**farm'ing**, *n.* The act of one who farms; the management of or labor on a farm; agriculture.

farm, *n.* A landed property, devoted to agriculture. [*< AS. feorm, supplies, estate.*]

far'o, fār'o or fē'ro, *n.* A game of cards.

far'ri-er, fār'i-er, *n.* One who shoes horses; also, a veterinary surgeon. [*< L. OF ferrarius, < ferrum, iron.*]—**far'ri-er-y**, *n.* The business or shop of a farrier.

far'row, fār'ō. 1. *vt. & vi.* To give birth to; bring forth young; said of swine. **II. n.** A little pig, or a litter of pigs. [*< AS. fearh, pig.*]

far'row, *a.* Not producing young during a given year, as a cow. [*Op. D. vaars, heifer.*]

far'ther, fār'thest, *a. & adv., compar. & superl. of FAR.*

far'thing, fār'dhing, *n.* One-fourth of a penny, or about one-half of a cent. [*< AS. feorthing, dim. of feortha, fourth.*]

fas'ci-nate, fas'i-nēt, *vt. & vi.* [-NA'TED*, -NA'TING*.] To bewitch; enchant; attract irresistibly; captivate. [*< L. fascinator, pp. of fascino, charm.*]—**fas'ci-na-tion**, *n.* The act of fascinating, or the state of being fascinated; enchantment; charm.

fash'ion, fash'un. 1. *vt.* To frame; mold; make; conform; accommodate; fit. **II. n.** 1. The prevailing mode, especially in dress; the usage of polite society. 2. Manner of doing a thing; method; way. 3. The make or shape of a thing; external appearance; form. 4. People of fashion, collectively. [*< L. F facio(n-), < facio, make.*]—**fash-ion-a-bl(e)**, *a.* 1. Conforming to the fashion. 2. Established

fūtiūre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing. iŋk; thin.

or approved by custom or polite usage.—**fast-ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

fast¹, *fgst*, *vt.* To abstain from food beyond the usual time. [*< AS. fæstan.*]—**fast'ing**, *n.* Abstinence from food.

fast¹, *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed or held; firm; secure; lasting. **2.** Faithful; steadfast. **3.** Deep; profound, as sleep. [*< AS. fæst, firm, strong.*]

fast², *fgst*, *a.* **1.** Swift; speedy; rapidly accomplished. **2.** Ahead of the standard; said of timepieces. **3.** Given to dissipation; dissolute. [*< FAST², adv.*]

fast², *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, especially as a religious duty. **2.** A period prescribed for religious fasting. [*< AS. fæsten, < fæstan, fast.*]—**fast'-day**, *n.* A day set apart for religious fasting.

fast¹, *adv.* **1.** Firmly; securely; lastingly. **2.** Profoundly; soundly. **3.** Near. [*< AS. fæste, < fæst, fixed.*]

fast², *adv.* In rapid succession, or with quick motion; swiftly. [*< FAST¹, adv.*]

fast'en, *fgs'n*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To make fast; secure; affix; attach. **2.** To settle; confirm; bind. **II. i.** To take fast hold; cleave; cling. [*< AS. fæstnian, < fæst, fixed.*]—**fast'en-er**, *n.* One who or that which fastens.—**fast'en-ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of making fast. **2.** That which fastens, as a bolt.

fas-tid'i-ous, *fas-tid'i'us*, *a.* Hard to please; overnice; squeamish. [*< L. fastidiosus, < fastidium, disgust.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

fast'ness, *fgst'nes*, *n.* **1.** A fortress; stronghold. **2.** The state of being fast, in any sense; security; speed; dissipation.

fat, *fat*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*FAT'TED; FAT'TING.*] To fatten. **II. a.** [*FAT'TER; FAT'TEST.*] **1.** Having or containing much fat or flesh; corpulent; obese. **2.** Prosperous; thriving; flourishing; profitable; lucrative. **III. n.** **1.** A white greasy, easily melted compound, found in animal or vegetable tissues. **2.** The richest or most desirable part of anything. [*< AS. fæt.*]—**fat'ly**, *adv.*—**fat'ness**, *n.*

fa'tal, *fē'tal*, *a.* **1.** Bringing or connected with death or ruin; destructive; deadly; portentous; ominous. **2.** Fraught with or determining fate or destiny; fateful. [*OF.* *< L. fatalis, < fatum*; see *FATE*.]—**fa'tal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine or belief that every event is predetermined and inevitable.—**fa'tal-ist**, *n.* A believer in fatalism.—**fa-tal'i-ty**, *fa-tal'i-ti*, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] **1.** A state of being fated; destiny; decree of fate. **2.** A disastrous or fatal event; death. **3.** Tendency to danger or disaster.—**fa'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fate, *fēt*, *n.* **1.** Predetermined and inevitable necessity; destiny; fortune; lot; doom; destruction; death. **2. pl.** [*F.*] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The three goddesses supposed to control all destinies; the Destinies. [*< L. fatum*, neut. sing. of *fatus*, pp. of *for*, speak.]—**fa'ted**, *pa.* Destined; doomed.—**fate'ful**, *a.* **1.** Fraught with fate. **2.** Fatal.

fa'ther, *fā'dhēr*. **I. vt.** **1.** To have or assume the relation of father to. **2.** To charge the begetting of or responsibility for: with *on* or *upon*. **II. n.** **1.** The male parent of a child. **2.** Any male ancestor; forefather; patriarch; an aged and revered man or honored official; priest; clergyman. **3.** [*F.*] The Deity; God;

the first person in the Trinity. **4.** An author; founder. [*< AS. fæder.*]—**fa'ther-hood**, *n.* The state or relation of a father.—**fa'ther-in-law**, *n.* The father of one's spouse.—**fa'ther-land**, *n.* The land of one's birth.—**fa'ther-less**, *a.* Not having a living father.—**fa'ther-li-ness**, *n.*—**fa'ther-ly**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a father. **2.** Manifesting the affection of a father; paternal.

fath'om, *fadh'om*. **I. vt.** To find the depth or get to the bottom of; sound; interpret. **II. n.** [*FATH'OMS* OR *FATH'OM, pl.*] A measure of length, 6 feet. [*< AS. fæthm, an embrace.*]—**fath'om-less**, *a.* Unfathomable.

fa-tigue, *fa-tig'*. **I. vt.** [*FA-TIGUED; FA-TIGU'ING.*] To weary; tire out. **II. n.** **1.** Exhaustion of strength by toil; weariness. **2.** Wearing toil. [*F.* *< L. fatigo, tire.*]

fat'ling; *fat'ling*. **I. a.** Fat; plump. **II. n.** A young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat'ten, *fat'n*, *vt. & vi.* To make or become fat, plump, or productive; grow rich.

fat'ty, *fat'i*, *a.* Fat; unctuous.

fat'u-ous, *fat'y-u-us*, *a.* Stubbornly blind or foolish; idiotic; baseless; illusory; insane. [*< L. fatuus, silly.*]—**fa-tu'i-ty**, *fa-tu'i-ti*, *n.* Obstinate or conceited folly; imbecility; idleness.

fau'cet, *fē'set*, *n.* A spout fitted with a valve, for drawing liquids through a pipe. [*< OF. faussel, < fausser, pierce.*]

fault, *fēlt*, *n.* **1.** An offense, especially a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety. **2.** A defect; blemish. **3.** A losing of the trail or scent; said of hunting-dogs. [*< OF. faute, < L. fallo, deceive.*]—**fault'less**, *a.* Without fault. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**fault'y**, *a.* Having faults or blemishes; erroneous; wrong.—**fault'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fault'i-ness**, *n.*

faun, *fēn*, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* A deity of the woods and herds, half-human, with pointed ears and goats' feet.

fau'na, *fē'na*, *n.* [*FAU'NÆ*, *fē'nī* OR *fau'nē*, OR *FAU'NAS*, *fē'nōz*, *pl.*] The animals living within a given area of a stated period.

fa'vor, *fē'vor*. **I. vt.** **1.** To treat with favor; befriend; facilitate; promote. **2.** [*Colloq.*] To look like. **II. n.** **1.** An act or course of generosity; kind and favorable feeling. **2.** The state or condition of favoring. **3.** Favoritism. **4.** Kind permission. **5.** Convenience; facility. **6.** Something given as a token; a letter. **7.** Aspect; looks; beauty; charm. [*< L. favor, < faveo, favor.*]—**fa'vor-a-bil'e**, *a.* **1.** Convenient; advantageous. **2.** Friendly; propitious.—**fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa'vor-it'e, *fē'ver-it*. **I. a.** Regarded with special favor; preferred. **II. n.** A person or thing particularly liked or favored. [*F.*]

—**fa'vor-it-ism**, *n.* A disposition to favor unfairly or unreasonably.

fawn, *fēn*, *vi.* To show cringing fondness, as a dog. [*< Ice. fagna, = AS. fægman, < fægen, fain.*]

fawn, *n.* **1.** A young deer. **2.** The color of a fawn; light yellowish-brown. **faun'-col'**, *or*. [*< OF. fan, < L. fetus, offspring.*]

fay, *n.* A fairy. [*< OF. fée, F. fée.*]

fe'al-ty, *fī'al-ti*, *n.* Fidelity, as of a vassal to his lord; loyalty. [*< L. OF. fidehla(t)-s, FIDELITY.*]

fear, *fīr*. **I. vt. & vi.** To be apprehensive or

afraid of; be fearful or afraid; venerate; revere. **II. n.** **1.** An emotion excited by threatening or apprehended evil; alarm; dread; terror. **2.** A cause of fear. **3.** Reverence; awe. [*< AS. fæ̆r, sudden danger, fear.*]

—**fearful**, *a.* **1.** Experiencing fear; afraid; apprehensive; timid; timorous. **2.** Inspiring fear; terrible. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**fearless**, *a.* Being without fear. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**fearsome**, *a.* **1.** Causing fear; alarming. **2.** Timid; frightened.

fea'si-bl(e), fī'zī-bl, *a.* That may be done; practicable. [*< F. faisable, < faire, < L. facio, do.*] —**fea'si-blīl'ty**, *n.* Practicability.

—**fea'si-bl(e)-ness**, *n.* —**fea'si-bly**, *adv.*
feast¹, fīst, *v.* **I. t.** To give a feast to; delight. **II. i.** To make a feast; enjoy oneself.

feast, *n. **1.** A sumptuous repast. **2.** Anything affording great enjoyment. **3.** A festival. [*< L. fēsta, pl. of festum, holiday.*]*

feat, fīt, *n.* A notable act or performance, as one displaying skill, endurance, or daring. [*< F. fait, < L. factum; see FACT.*]

feath'er, fedh'gr. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To cover or be covered with or as with feathers. **2.** To turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontal in recovering. **II. n.** **1.** One of the appendages growing out from the skin of a bird, collectively forming the plumage. **2.** Kind; class or species. **3.** In rowing, the act of feathering. [*< AS. fæther.*] —**feath'ered**, *a.* Provided with feathers or feather-like appendages. —**feath'ery**, *a.* Covered with or resembling feathers; light, soft, or fluffy.

fea'ture, fī'chur or -tjūr, *n.* **1.** Any part of the human face; in the plural, the whole face. **2.** A salient point. [*< OF. feature.*]

feb'ril(e), feb'rīl or fībrīl, *a.* Pertaining to fever; caused by or indicating fever. [*< L. febris, FEVER.*]

Feb'ru-ary, feb'rū-ə-rī, *n.* The second month of the year, having twenty-eight or, in leap-years, twenty-nine days. [*< L. Februarius.*]

fec-un'di-ty, fec-un'dī-tī, *n.* Productiveness; fruitfulness. [*< L. fecunditas, < fecundus, fruitful.*]

fed, fed, *imp.* of **FEED**, *v.*

fed'er-al, fed'gr-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a union of states under one general government. **2.** Pertaining to a treaty, league, or covenant. [*< F. fédéral, < L. fœdus (fœder-), compact.*]

—**fed'er-ate**, *i. vt. & vi.* To unite in a federation. **II. a.** Leagued; confederate; federal. —**fed'er-a'tion**, fed'er-ē'shun, *n.* The act of uniting under a federal government; a federated body; league. —**fed'er-a-tiv(e)**, *a.* Pertaining to federation; federal.

fee, fī, *vt.* [*FEED; FEE'ING.*] **1.** To pay a fee to; tip, as a waiter. **2.** To hire; bribe.

fee¹, *n.* **1.** A payment, as for professional service. **2.** A charge for a special privilege. [*ME. fee, < OF. fee, FEE².*]

fee², *n.* **1.** Law. An estate of inheritance. **2.** Feudal Law. A fief. **3.** Ownership; property. [*< OF. fee, < LL. feudum; see FEUD², n.*] —**fee simple**, an estate of inheritance free from condition.

fee'bl(e), fī'bl, *a.* Lacking strength or vigor; weak. [*< OF. feeble, F. faible, < L. febilis, fearful.*] —**ness**, *n.* —**fee'bly**, *adv.*

feed, fīd, *v.* [*FED, fed; FEED'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.**

To give food to; nourish; supply, as material to a machine. **2.** To use for food. **II. i.** To take food; eat; subsist; prey. [*< AS. fēdan, < fōda, food.*] —**feed'er**, *n.*

feed, *n.* **1.** Anything that is used as food; a single meal, as for an animal. **2.** Mach. A feeding motion or mechanism; also, material fed to a machine.

feel, fīl, *v.* [*FELT, felt; FEEL'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To perceive, as by the touch; examine by touching. **2.** To be mentally affected or stirred by. **3.** To be conscious of; have a sense of. **II. i.** **1.** To have (a specified) sensation, emotion, etc.; as, to feel cold. **2.** To give a sensation to the touch. **3.** To be full of feeling. [*< AS. fēlan.*] —**feel'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels. **2.** An antenna; tentacle. **3.** An indirect approach; a trial venture. —**feel'ing**, *i. pa.* Possessed of warm sensibilities; sympathetic; fervent; impassioned. **II. n.** Touch; sensation; sentiment; emotion; sensibility. —**ly**, *adv.* In a feeling or pathetic manner.

feel, *n.* The sense of touch; sensation; perception by touch.

feet, fīt, *n.* Plural of **FOOT**.

feign, fēn, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To simulate; pretend. **2.** To invent or imagine. **II. i.** To use false representations; dissimulate. [*< F. feindre, < L. fingō, shape.*] —**feint**, fēnt, *i. vt.* To make a feint. **II. n.** An appearance assumed to mislead; a deceptive movement; pretended attack.

feld'spar¹, feld'spdr', *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of aluminum silicate. [*< G. feld, field, & spath, spar.*] **feld'spath**², *n.*

fe-līc'i-tate, fe-līs'ī-tēt, *vt.* [*-TA'TED¹; -TA'TING.*] To wish joy or happiness to.

—**fe-līc'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

fe-līc'i-ty, fe-līs'ī-tī, *n.* [*-TI-ES², pl.*] **1.** A state of well-founded happiness; a source of content. **2.** Happy faculty; a clever or apt expression; appropriateness. [*< L. felicitas, < felix (felīc-), happy.*] —**fe-līc'i-tous**, *a.* **1.** Marked by or producing felicity. **2.** Happy in operation or effect; appropriate. —**ly**, *adv.*

fe'line, fī'līn, *a.* Of or pertaining to cats or cat-like animals; cat-like; ely. [*< LL. felinus, < L. felis, cat.*]

fell, fel, *vt.* **1.** To cause to fall; cut down. **2.** To finish with a fell; said of seams. [*AS. fellan, caus. of feallan, FALL.*] —**fell'er**, *n.*

fell, *imp.* of **FALL**, *v.*

fell, *a.* Characterized by fierceness or cruelty; inhuman; barbarous; hideous. [*< AS. fell.*]

fell¹, *n.* **1.** A seam finished with a flat and smooth strip. **2.** The end of the web in weaving. [*< FELL, v.*]

fell², *n.* **1.** Hair. **2.** A hide or pelt. [*< AS. fell, hide.*]

fel'lah fel'ā, *n.* [*FEL'LAHS² or FEL'LAH-EEN¹, pl.*] A peasant; laborer, as in Egypt. [*Ar.*]

fel'loe, fel'ō, *n.* Same as **FELLY**.

fel'low, fel'ō. **I. a.** Joined or associated; associate. **II. n.** **1.** A person or individual. **2.** A companion; also, a counterpart; equal. **3.** An inferior or worthless person. **4.** The holder of a fellowship. **5.** A member of a society. [*< Ice. fēlagi, < fēlag, companionship.*]

—**fel'low-feel'ing**, fel'ō-fīl'ing, *n.* Sympathy. —**fel'low-ship**, fel'ō-shīp. **I. vt. & vi.** [*-SHIPPED or -SHIPPED; SHIP'ING or SHIP'PING.*] To accept, or unite with others, in fellowship. **II. n.** **1.** The state of being a comrade or com-

fū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

panion; friendly intercourse; communion; participation. **2.** A band; company. **3.** A privileged position; as of a graduate in a college.

fel'ly. { fel'i, fel'o, n. [FEL'LIÉS, FEL'LOES, fel'loen, } *pl.* A segment of the rim of a wooden wheel. [ME. *fely*, *felow*, < AS. *felig*.]

fel'on, fel'un, *a.* **1.** Obtained by felony. **2.** Wicked; criminal; treacherous. [F.]

fel'on', *n.* One who has committed a felony.

fel'on', *n.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue and periosteum, as on a finger. [< FELON, *a.*, being a 'malignant' sore.]

fel'o-ny, fel'o-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] A grave crime; originally, one punishable with forfeiture of lands and goods.—**fel'o-ni-ous**, fe-ló-ni-us, *a.* Showing criminal purpose. **-ly**, *adv.*

fel'spar', fel'spär', *n.* Same as FELDSPAR.

felt, felt. **I^a.** *vt. & vi.* To compact or be compacted into felt; overlay with felt. **II.** *n.* A fabric made by compacting wool, fur, or hair, or a mixture thereof. [< AS. *felt*.]—**felt'ing**, *n.* **1.** The process by which, or the materials of which, felt is made. **2.** Felt in quantity.

felt, *imp.* of FEEL.

fe'male, fi'mél. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sex that brings forth young or produces ova. **2.** Characteristic of a woman; feminine. **II.** *n.* A person or animal of the female sex. [< L. *f* *femella*, young woman.]

fe'm'i-nin(e), fem'i-nin, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of womankind; womanly; effeminate. **2.** *Gram.* Applicable to females only. [< L. *f* *femininus*, < *femina*, woman.]—**fe'm'i-nin'i-ty**, *n.* [thigh.]

fe'm'o-ral, fem'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the fem, *fen*, *n.* A marsh; bog. [< AS. *fenn*.]—**fen'ny**, *a.* Marshy; boggy. **fen'nish'**.

fence, fens, *v.* [FENCED; FENC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To enclose with or as with a fence; secure or protect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise with a foil or sword; strive skillfully, as in debate. **2.** To provide a fence or defense.—**fen'cer**, *n.*—**fen'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of defending or of being defended.—**fen'cing**, *n.* **1.** The art of attacking and defending, as with a foil or sword. **2.** Material for fences; fences collectively.

fence, *n.* **1.** An enclosing structure of rails, pickets, wires, or the like; a defense; shield; bulwark. **2.** The use of weapons, as in fencing; repartee. [Abbr. of DEFENSE.]

fend', fend, *v.* **I.** *t.* To keep off or away; ward off; defend; guard. **II.** *i.* To fence; parry. [Abbr. of DEFEND.]—**fend'er**, fend'er, *n.* One who or that which fends or wards off; any protecting device, as to keep a vessel from harmful contact with a pier or to prevent accidents to pedestrians from street-cars; a guard before an open fire.

Fe'ni-an, fi'ni-an, *n.* A member of an Irish society formed in New York in 1857 to seek independence for Ireland.

fen'nel, fen'el, *n.* A tall aromatic European herb, with yellow flowers.

fer-ment', fer-ment', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce fermentation in. **2.** To stir with passion; agitate. **II.** *i.* To undergo fermentation; be in agitation.—**fer-ment'a-ble** or **-i-ble**, *a.*

fer'ment, fer'ment, *n.* **1.** A substance productive of fermentation. **2.** Excitement or agitation. [< L. *fermentum*, yeast, < *ferveo*, boil.]—**fer'men-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** A chemical decomposition of an organic compound, induced

by living organisms or by chemical agents. **2.** Commotion, agitation, or excitement. **3.** A gentle ebullition.—**fer-ment'a-tiv(e)**, *a.* Causing, or capable of causing, fermentation; fermenting. **fern**, fern, *n.* A flowerless (cryptogamous)



Ferns.

1. Rootstock and frond of *Polypodium*. **2.** Fronds of *Asplenium Trichomanes*; **2a**, pinna of the same, bearing spore-cases. **3.** Fertile frond of *Osmunda cinnamomea*. **4.** Part of the frond of *Adiantum pedatum*.

plant with feathery leaves. [< AS. *fearn*.]—**fern'y**, *a.* Abounding in or resembling ferns.

fer-ro'cious, fe-ró'shus, *a.* Of a fierce and savage nature; rapacious. [< L. *ferox* (*feroci*), < *ferus*, wild.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fer-roci'ty**, fe-res'i-ti, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The state or quality of being ferocious; fierce cruelty.

fer'ret, fer'et. **I^a.** *vt.* **1.** To find by keen and persevering search; with *out*. **2.** To hunt with ferrets. **II.** *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, about 14 inches long, usually white with red eyes, and used to hunt rabbits, rats, etc. **2.** A glass-makers' iron rod for trying the melted material. [< L.L. *f* *furetus*, < L. *fur*, thief.]

fer'ri-age, fer'i-ġ, *n.* The act of ferrying; conveyance by ferry; toll charged for ferrying.

fer-ru'gi-nous, fer-rú'ji-nus, *a.* **1.** Of or like iron. **2.** Rust-colored. [< L. *ferruginus*, < *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'rule, fer'il, *n.* A metal ring or cap, as on the end of a cane. [< L.L. *f* *viriola*, ring.]

fer'ry, fer'i, *v.* [FER'RIED; FER'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To convey over water on a boat; cross in a boat or float. **II.** *t.* To cross water, as in a boat. [< AS. *ferian*, carry, go.]

fer'ry, *n.* [FER'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A system of transportation across a narrow body of water; also, the place of crossing. **2.** A boat for such transportation. **fer'ry-boat'**,—**fer'ry-man**, *n.* One who has charge of a ferry.

fer'til(e), fer'til, *a.* Producing, or capable of producing, abundantly; fruitful; plentiful. [F., < L. *fertilis*, < *fero*, bear.]—**fer'til(e-ly)**, *adv.*—**fer'til-i-ty**, *n.* **fer'til-e-ness**.

fer'til-ize or **-ise**, fer'til-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render fertile or fruitful; enrich.—**fer'til-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act or process of fertilizing.—**fer'til-izer**, *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; a fertilizing material, as guano.

fer'ule, fer'ul, *n.* A flat stick for punishing children. [*< L. ferula, < ferio, strike.*]

fer'vent, fer'vent, *a.* 1. Ardent in feeling; fervid. 2. Burning, or very hot. [*< L. ferven(t)-s, ppr. of ferreo, boil.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -**fer'ven-cy**, *n.* Fervor; zeal.

fer'vid, fer'vid, *a.* 1. Burning with zeal or eagerness; vehement. 2. Hot; glowing; fiery. [*< L. fervidus, < ferreo, boil.*]

-ly, *adv.* -**fer-vid'i-ty**, fer'vid-ness, *n.* **fer'vor**, fer'vor, *n.* 1. Ardor, or intensity of feeling; zeal. 2. Heat; warmth.

fes'tal, fes'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a festival, feast, or holiday; festive. [*< L. festum, FEAST.*]

fes'ter, fes'ter, *i. vt. & vi.* 1. To ulcerate; rangle. 2. To be in a state of decomposition or corruption. *II. n.* The act of festering; an ulcerous sore. [*< L. ^{OF} fistula, ulcer.*]

fes'ti-val, fes'ti-val, *i. a.* Festive. *II. n.* A period of feasting or celebration.

fes'tiv(e), fes'tiv, *a.* Pertaining or suited to a feast; gay. [*< L. festivus, < festum; see FEAST, n.*] -**fes-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A festive celebration; gaiety; merrymaking.

fes'toon', fes-tūn', *i. vt.* To decorate with or fashion into festoons. *II. n.* A decorative garland or band hanging in a curve between two points. [*< LL. ^F feston(n)-, garland.*]

fetch', fēch, *vt.* 1. To go after and bring; bring; convey. 2. To bring as a price. 3. To attain by exertion; accomplish; reach.

fetch, n. 1. An act of fetching. 2. A stratagem. [*Of AS. origin.*]

fête, fēt, *n.* A festival; holiday. [*F.*]

fet'id, fet'id, *a.* Emitting an offensive odor. [*< L. fetidus, fetidus, < feteo, smell ill.*]

fe'tish, fe'tish or fet'ish, *n.* An object worshipped among savages as the incarnation of a spirit. [*< L. ^{P+^F} factitius, FACTITIOUS.*]

fet'lock, fet'loc, *n.* The tuft of hair above a horse's hoof; also, the projection and the joint at this place. [*< fet (cp. FOOT) + LOCK², n.*]

fet'ter, fet'ter, *i. vt.* To fasten fetters upon; shackle. *II. n.* A shackle for the feet; anything that confines. [*< AS. fetor, shackle.*]

fe'tus, fē'tus, *n.* The young in the womb or **foe'tus**, fē'tus, *n.* unborn offspring. [*L.*]

feud', fūd, *n.* Vindictive strife or hostility between families or clans, commonly hereditary. [*< AS. fēhth, < fāh, hostile.*]

feud', *n.* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering service. [*< LL. feudum, < OF. fieu; see FIEF.*] -**feu'dal**, fū'dal, *a.* Relating to a feud or to the relation of lord and vassal.

-**feu'dal-ism**, *n.* The medieval European system of land tenure on condition of military service. **feudal system**, -**feu'dal-ly**, *adv.*

fe'ver, fē'ver, *i. vt.* To affect with fever. *II. n.* 1. A disorder marked by high temperature, quickened pulse, etc. 2. Extreme excitement. [*< AS. fefer, < L. febris, < ferreo, boil.*] -**fe-ver-ish**, *a.* Affected with fever; hot; impatient.

few, fū, *a.* Small or limited in number; not many. [*< AS. few(w)-, -ness, n.*]

fez, fez, *n.* A brimless Turkish felt cap, usually red, with a black tassel. [*F., < Turk. fes, < Fez (city in Morocco).*]

fī'an'cé, fī'ān'sē, *n.* [Fī'AN'CEE, *fem.*] An affianced or betrothed person. [*F.*]

fī-as'co, fī-ās'cō, *n.* A complete or humiliating failure. [*It. FLASK.*]

fī'at, fī'at, *n.* A positive and authoritative command. [*L., let it be done.*]

fīb, fīb, *i. vi.* [FIBBED; FIB'ING.] To tell a fib. *II. n.* A petty falsehood. [*Corr. of FABLE.*]

fī'ber, fī'ber, *n.* 1. A fine filament. 2. **fī'bre**, fī'bre, *n.* Any substance composed of or separable into threads or filaments. 3. The essential element of anything; strength; nerve. [*< F. fibre, < L. fibra, fiber.*] -**fī'brin**, fī'brin, *n.* A white filamentous substance obtained from coagulated blood; the fibrous portion of flesh; a similar substance separated from cereal grains. -**fī'brous**, *a.* Composed of or having the character of fibers. [*< L. fibra, fiber.*]

fīck'l(e), fīk'l, *a.* Inconstant in feeling or purpose; changeful; capricious. [*< AS. fīcol, crafty.*] -**fīck'l(e)-ness**, *n.*

fīc'tile, fīc'til, *a.* Made of earth or clay; pertaining to pottery; plastic. [*< L. fīcīlis, < fīctus, pp. of fīngo, form.*]

fīc'tion, fīc'shun, *n.* A feigning or representing of that which is not true; a fabrication; fictitious narrative; novel. [*< L. fīctio(n)-, < fīctus, pp. of fīngo, form.*] -**fīc'tious**, fīc'tish'us, *a.* Imaginary; counterfeit; false.

fīd'dle, fīd'l, *i. vt. & vi.* [FID'DLED; FID'DLING.] To play on a fiddle; trifle or toy with. *II. n.* A violin. [*< AS. fīðele, fīðler.*]

-**fīd'dler**, *n.* 1. One who plays a fiddle. 2. A small burrowing crab that flourishes its odd large claw like a fiddle. **fīd'dler-crab**, *n.*

fī-del'i-ty, fī-del'i-ti, *n.* 1. Faithfulness to duty or obligation; loyalty. 2. Truthfulness; accuracy. [*< L. fīdelitāt(-)s, < fīdes, faith.*]

fīdg'et, fīj'et, *i. vt. & vi.* To make fidgety; worry; move restlessly. *II. n.* Nervous restlessness. [*< Ice. fīka, climb up nimbly.*] -**fīdg'et-y**, *a.* Nervous; uneasy; restless.

fīe, fīe, *interj.* An expression of impatience or disapproval. [*< Ice. fīg, fīe.*]

fīef, fīf, *n.* A landed estate held under feudal tenure. [*< OF. fīef, fīeu.*]

field, *n.* 1. A large piece of land enclosed as for tillage or pasture. 2. A region; open expanse; the open country. 3. A sphere of action; battle-ground; battle. [*< AS. fīeld.*] -**field'day**, *n.* A day devoted to evolutions of troops or to athletic exercises, as in a college; a day of excitement; gala-day. -**fī-gun**, *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels for rapid movement in the field. -**fī-marshal**, *n.* *Mil.* A general officer of the highest rank in the armies of several European nations. -**fī-officer**, *n.* *Mil.* An officer intermediate between a company and a general officer; a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. -**fī-piece**, *n.* Same as FIELD-GUN.

-**fī-sports**, *n. pl.* Outdoor sports, as hunting, shooting, and racing.

field'fare, fīld'far, *n.* A European thrush. [*< AS. fīeld, field, + fīran, go.*]

fiend, fīnd, *n.* 1. An evil spirit; a devil; demon. 2. A devotee of something; as, an opium fiend. [*< AS. fīend, < fīēn, hate.*] -**fīend'-ish**, *a.* -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*



Fieldfare. 1/5

fierce, fîrs, *a.* 1. Having a violent and cruel nature or temper; savage; ferocious. 2. Violent in action; furious. 3. Vehement; passionate. [*< F. fier, proud, < L. ferus, wild.*]

—**fierce'ly**, *adv.* — **fierce'ness**, *n.*

fier'y, fair'i, *a.* [**FIER'I-ER; FIER'I-EST.**] Of, pertaining to, or like fire; glowing; burning; hot; vehement; passionate; spirited. — **fier'i-ly**, *adv.* — **fier'i-ness**, *n.*

fife, faif. **I. vt. & vi.** [**FIFED'; FIF'ING.**] To play, as an air, on a fife; play the fife. **II. n.** *Mus.* A small shrill-toned flute-like martial wind-instrument. [*< F. fife, < OHG. pfifa, pipe.*] — **fif'er**, *n.* One who plays the fife.

fif'teen", fif'tin'. **I. a.** 1. Consisting of five more than ten. **II. n.** The sum of ten and five, or the symbols (15 or XV) representing this number. [*< AS. fîf, five, + tîgn, tîen, ten.*] — **fif'teenth"**, *1. a.* 1. Fifth in order after the tenth. 2. Being one of fifteen equal parts of a thing. **II. n.** One of fifteen equal parts of anything.

fifth, fifth. **I. a.** 1. Next in order after the fourth. 2. Being one of five equal parts of a thing. **II. n.** One of five equal parts of anything. — **fifth'ly**, *adv.*

fifty, fif'ti. **I. a.** Consisting of ten more than forty or five times ten. **II. n.** [**FIF'TIES"**, *pl.*] 1. The sum of ten and forty; five times ten. 2. The symbols representing this number. [*< AS. fîftig, < fîf, five, + tig, decade.*] — **fifti-eth**, *1. a.* 1. Tenth in order after the fortieth. 2. Being one of fifty equal parts of a thing. **II. n.** One of fifty equal parts.

fig, fig, *n.* 1. The small pear-shaped fruit of a tree of the genus *Ficus*, cultivated in warm climates. 2. The tree that bears the fruit. **fig'tree"**. 3. A petty matter; trifle.

fight, fait, *v.* [**FOUGHT, fêt; FIGHT'ING.**] **I. t.** 1. To contend with; contest. 2. To carry on or through (a contest of any kind). 3. To manage or direct in battle; cause to fight. **II. i.** To contend or strive; give battle.

fight, *n.* 1. Strife or struggle between adversaries; battle; conflict; combat. 2. Power or disposition to fight; pugnacity. [*< AS. feoht, < feohtan, fight.*] — **fight'er**, *n.* One who fights; a combatant; warrior. — **fight'ing**, *1. a.* 1. Qualified, equipped, trained, or ready to fight; active in war or battle. 2. Of, pertaining to, suitable for, engaged in, or used for conflict. **II. n.** Strife; battle; conflict.

fig'ment, fig'ment, *n.* Something imagined or feigned; a fiction. [*< L. fîngo, form.*]

fig'ure, fig'yur, *v.* [**FIG'URED; FIG'UR-ING.**] **I. t.** 1. To form an image of; design; depict. 2. To mark with figures or designs. 3. To imagine. 4. To mark with or denote by figures or numerals; compute; calculate. 5. To symbolize; prefigure. **II. i.** 1. To make a figure; take a part; be prominent or conspicuous. 2. To make a computation; cipher. — **fig'ur-a-tive**, *a.* 1. Not literal; metaphorical; symbolic. 2. Ornate; florid. 3. Of or pertaining to the representation of form or figure. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure, *n.* 1. Visible form; shape; outline; appearance. 2. A diagram, drawing, representation, or likeness. 3. A type, as of something to come. 4. An active or conspicuous person. 5. Appearance, especially distinguished appearance; distinction. 6. A numeral; hence,

amount; price; value. 7. One of the regular movements of a dance. 8. Metaphorical, pictorial, or poetic language. [*F.*, *< L. figura, < fingo, form.*]

fil'a-gree, *a. & n.* Same as **FILIGREE**.

fil'a-ment, fil'a-mnt, *n.* A fine thread or fiber, or something resembling it. [*< L. filum, thread.*] — **fil'a-men'tous**, *a.* Like, consisting of, or bearing filaments; thread-like.

fil'bert, fil'bert, *n.* The edible nut of the hazel.

filch', filch, *vt.* To steal slyly and in small amounts; pilfer.

file', fail. **I. vt.** [**FILED; FIF'ING.**] To cut, reduce, smooth, or sharpen with a file. **II. n.** A hard steel abrading or smoothing instrument. [*< AS. fêl.*] **file**². **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To put on file, as papers, for reference, etc. 2. To march in file, as soldiers. **II. n.** 1. Any device, as a pointed wire, to keep papers in order for reference. 2. A collection of papers or documents arranged systematically for reference. 3. *Mil.* A row of men standing or marching one behind another. 4. A roll; list. [*F.*, *< L. filum, thread.*]

fil'ial, fil'yal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter; due to parents. [*< L. filius, son; filia, daughter.*]

fil'i-gree, fil'i-grî. **I. a.** Made of or adorned with filigree; fanciful. **II. n.** Delicate ornamental work; anything fanciful and delicate, but unserviceable. [*< L. fîlîgrî filum, thread, + granum, grain.*]

fil'ing, fai'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of using a file. 2. A particle removed by a file.

fill, fil, *vt. & vi.* 1. To make or become full. 2. To occupy; pervade. 3. To satisfy; glut. [*< AS. fyllan, < ful, FULL.*] — **fill'er**, *n.*

fill, *n.* That which fills or is sufficient to fill; a full supply. [*< AS. fyllu, fullness.*]

fil'let, fil'et, *n.* 1. A narrow band or ribbon, as for binding the hair. 2. A strip of lean meat. 3. A thin band, strip, engraved line, or molding. [*OF.*, *< L. filum, thread.*]

fil'lip, fil'ip. **I. vt.** To strike or impel by or as by a flipper. **II. n.** A snap or blow with the end of a finger; hence, incitement, as to an ambition. [*Var. of FLIP.*]

fil'y, fil'i, *n.* [**FIL'LIES"**, *pl.*] 1. A young mare. 2. A bold or lively young woman. [*< Ice. fylla, < foli, foal.*]

film, film, *n.* A thin coating, layer, or membrane. [*< AS. fîlmen; cp. FELL², *n.*] — **film**, *vt. & vi.* — **film'i-ness**, *n.* — **film'y**, *a.* Like a film; gauzy; unsubstantial.*

fil'ter, fil'ter. **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To pass through a filter. 2. To separate (solid matter) from liquid by a filter. **II. n.** Any device or porous substance used as a strainer for clearing or purifying liquids. [*< LL. fîltrum, felt, < LG. fîlt, felt.*] — **fil'trate**, fil'trêt. **I. vt.** [**FIL'TRA-TED'; FIL'TRA'TING.**] To filter. **II. n.** The liquid separated by filtration. — **fil'tra-tion**, *n.* The act or process of filtering.

filth, filth, *n.* Anything that soils, defiles, or makes foul or impure; defilement; nastiness; dirt. [*< AS. fîlth, < fûl; see FOUL, a.*]

— **filth'y**, *a.* [**FILTH'I-ER; FILTH'I-EST.**] Of the nature of or containing filth; foul; obscene. — **filth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **filth'i-ness**, *n.*

fin, *fin*, *n.* A membranous extension from the body of a fish or other aquatic animal, serving to propel, balance, or steer it in the water. [*< AS. fīn.*] — **fin'less**, *a.* Without fins.

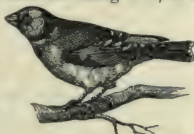
fin'al, *fai'nai*, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or coming at or as the end; ultimate; last; conclusive; decisive. 2. Relating to or consisting in the end or purpose aimed at; as, a *final* cause. [*< L. fīnis, end, < fīndo, separate.*] — **fin'al-i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES'*, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being final. 2. A final, conclusive, or decisive act, determination, offer, etc. — **fin'al-ly**, *adv.*

fi-na'le, *fī-nā'lē*, *n.* The last act, part, scene, or movement; end. [*It.*]

fi-nance', *fī-nans'*, *n.* 1. The science of monetary affairs. 2. Monetary affairs; pecuniary resources; funds; revenue; income; usually in the plural. [*F.*] — **fi-nan'cial**, *fī-nan'shiəl*, *a.* Of or pertaining to finance; monetary.

fi-nan'cial-ly, *adv.* — **fin'an-cier'**, *fīn-ans'ir*. 1. *vt. & vi.* To manage the finances of; conduct financial operations. II. *n.* One skilled in or occupied with financial affairs.

finch, *finch*, *n.* A small seed-eating bird, as a sparrow, goldfinch, or canary. [*< AS. fīnc.*]



Finch. 1/4

find, *faɪnd*, *v.* [*FOUND*, *faund*; *FIND'ING*.] I. *t.* 1. To discover or meet with accidentally; chance upon; fall in with. 2. To discover or ascertain by search or study; learn by experience; perceive; ascertain. 3. *Law.* To decide after judicial investigation. 4. To furnish; provide; supply; also, to support; provide for. II. *i.* *Law.* To render a judicial decision. [*< AS. fīndan.*] — **find'er**, *n.* — **find'-ing**, *n.* 1. The act of finding, or that which is found; discovery; a verdict. 2. Support; expense; in the plural, small tools and supplies.

fine, *fai,n*, *vt.* [*FINED*; *FĪ'NING*.] To punish by fine; mulct.

fine', *I. t.* To refine. II. *i.* 1. To become purified, thin, or slender: with *down*. 2. To melt or fade gradually. [*< FINE, a.*]

— **fin'er**, *n.* A refiner.

fine, *a.* [*FĪ'NER*; *FĪ'NEST*.] 1. Excellent; admirable; beautiful; elegant. 2. Light or delicate; subtle; thin; keen. 3. Showy; pretentious; ostentatious. 4. Delicate of perception; refined; sensitive; nice. 5. Refined, as sirup; pure. 6. Distinguished or noteworthy. 7. Enjoyable; pleasant. [*< F. fīn.*] — **fin'ner-ly**, *adv.* — **fin'-ness**, *n.* — **fin'ner-y**, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] Showy decoration.

fine, *n.* A pecuniary penalty; the money so required. [*< F. fīn, final payment.*]

fin-esse', *fī-nēs'*. I. *vi.* [*FĪ-NESSÉD'*; *FĪ-NESS'ING*.] To make use of artifice. II. *n.* 1. Subtle contrivance; artifice; stratagem. 2. Dexterity; artfulness; skill. [*F.*, *< fīn, FINE.*]

fin'ger, *fīn'ger*. I. *vt. & vi.* To touch with or as with the fingers; toy or tamper with; purloin. II. *n.* One of the digits of the hand, excluding or including the thumb; any small projecting piece or part. [*< AS. fīnger.*]

fin'i-cal, *fīn'i-cal*, *a.* Overnice or fastidious in dress, manners, and the like. — **ly**, *adv.*

fī'nis, *fai'nis* or *fī'nis*, *n.* The end. [*L.*]

fīn'ish', *fīn'ish*, *v.* I. *t.* To complete or bring to an end; perfect finally or in detail. II. *i.* To reach or come to an end; cease. [*< L. OP fīnio, < fīnis; see FINE, a.*]

fīn'ish, *fīn'ish*, *n.* The conclusion or completion of anything; perfection in detail; polish.

fī'nite, *fai'nait*. I. *a.* 1. Having bounds or limits: opposed to *infinite*; limited; bounded. 2. *Gram.* Limited by number and person: opposed to *infinitive*. II. *n.* Finite things collectively, or that which is finite. [*< L. fīnītus; see FINE, a.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **fīn'ite-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being finite.

fīn'ny, *fīn'i*, *a.* Having fins; fish-like.

fīord, *fjōrd*, *n.* A long and narrow arm of the sea, with high rocky banks. [*< Norw. fjōrd.*]

fīr, *fēr*, *n.* An evergreen tree of the pine family. [*< Ice. fjara, fir.*] — **fīr'tree'**, *n.*

fire, *fair*, *v.* [*FĪRED*; *FĪR'ING*.] I. *t.* 1. To set on fire; affect by fire; kindle; bake. 2. To explode, as powder; discharge, as a firearm; impel, as from a gun; hurl. 3. To inflame; excite. II. *i.* 1. To take fire; be kindled, inflamed, or excited. 2. To discharge firearms; hurl missiles. [*< AS. fīrian, < fjir, fire.*]

fire, *n.* 1. The evolution of heat and light by combustion; also, the combustion thus manifested, especially the flame, or the fuel as burning. 2. The discharge of firearms. 3. A spark or sparks; a light, luster, or flash. 4. Intensity; ardor; passion; vivacity. 5. Any raging evil; affliction; trial. [*< AS. fjir.*]

— **fire'arm'**, *n.* Any weapon from which a missile, as a bullet, is hurled by an explosive, as gunpowder. — **fire'brand'**, *n.* 1. A burning or glowing piece of wood or other substance. 2. An incendiary; a mischief-maker. — **f,brick**, *n.* A brick made of fire-clay. — **f,clay**, *n.* Clay containing nothing fusible. — **f,company**, *n.* A company of men employed to extinguish fires. — **f,cracker**, *n.* A firework consisting of a small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder. — **f,dump**, *n.* An explosive gas (chiefly carburated hydrogen) generated in coal-mines.

— **f,dog**, *n.* An andiron. — **f,eater**, *n.* A juggler who pretends to eat fire; a hot-headed person eager for fight or quarrel. — **f,engine**, *n.* An engine for pumping water through hose to extinguish fires. — **f,escape**, *n.* A ladder or other device furnishing a means of escape from a burning building. — **fire'fly**, *n.* An insect that emits light from some part of the body. — **fire'man**, *n.* [*FĪRE'MEN*, *pl.*] 1. One who aids in extinguishing fires. 2. A fire-tender, as on a locomotive; a stoker. — **f,proof**, *a.* Made proof against fire; incombustible; also, of a nature to protect from fire. — **fire'side'**, *n.* The hearth or space about the fireplace; hence, the place of family cheer and home comfort; used also adjectively. — **f,wood**, *n.* Wood used, or fit to use, as fuel. — **f,work**, *n.* 1. A case or cases containing combustibles and explosives, producing brilliant or colored light or scintillations. 2. *pl.* A pyrotechnic display.

fīr'kin, *fēr'kin*, *n.* 1. A wooden vessel for lard, etc. 2. [*Eng.*] A measure, one-fourth of a barrel. [*< D. vier, four, + dim. suf. -kin.*]

fīrm, *fēr'm*. I. *a.* 1. Solidly compacted; unyielding; solid. 2. Fixedly settled; difficult to move; stable. 3. Strong, steadfast, or determined in character; vigorous; resolute; enduring. II. *n.* A partnership; business house. [*< L. fīrmus, firm.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

fīutjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ail**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

fir'ma-ment, fer'ma-ment, *n.* The expanse of heaven; sky. [F., < L. *firmamentum*, support.] — **fir'ma-men'tal**, *a.*

fir'man, fer'man, *n.* A special decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign; a grant or license. [*Per. fārmān*, mandate.]

first, first. *I. a.* 1. Before all others in order, in time, or in place; earliest; nearest. *2.* Highest or foremost; leading; chief; best. *II. n.* That which comes or is first, in any sense.

III. adv. In advance of others; at an earlier time; in preference; sooner. [*AS. fyrst*, superl. of *FORE*.] — **first-born**. *I. a.* First brought forth; hence, first, best, or highest; pre-eminent. *II. n.* The child first born; a first product or result. — **f-class**, *a.* Belonging to the first class; of the highest rank or best quality.

— **first/ing**, *I. a.* First-born. *II. n.* The first-born, as of a flock. — **first'ly**, *adv.* Same as **FIRST**, *adv.* — **f-rate**, *a.* Of the first class, quality, or character; used also as noun and adverb.

firth, ferth, *n.* Same as **FRITH**.

fis'cal, fis'cal. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the treasury or finances of a government; financial. *II. n.* A financial secretary or minister. [F., < L. *fiscus*, state treasury.] — **fisc**, *n.* The treasury, as of a state.

fish, fish, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To catch, or try to catch, fish in (any body of water). *2.* To catch (fish or any object) in or under water; search for and bring to light; often with *up* or *out*. *3.* To strengthen, mend, or join by strips fastened lengthwise. *II. i.* To catch, or try to catch, fish; be employed in catching fish. [*AS. fiscian*, < *fisc*, fish.] — **fish'a-ble**, *a.* Suitable for fishing. — **fish'er-man**, *n.* One who fishes; a fisherman. — **fish'er-man**, *n.* [*MEN*, *pl.*] One who catches fish; a fisher; an angler. — **fish'er-y**, *n.* [*IES*, *pl.*] 1. The operation or business of catching fish; fishing industry. *2.* A place for fishing. — **fish'ing**, *n.* The act or operation of catching fish.

fish, fish, *n.* * [*FISH* or *FISH'ES*, *pl.*] 1. A vertebrate animal with permanent gills, adapted to live under water, commonly covered with scales and provided with fins. *2.* Loosely, any animal habitually living in the water. [*AS. fisc*.] — **fish-hook**, *n.* A hook for catching fish on a line. — **fish'mon'ger**, fish'mun-ger, *n.* A dealer in fish. — **fish-wife**, *n.* [*FISH' WIVES*, *pl.*] A woman who sells fish; an abusive virago. — **fish'-wom'an**, fish'-wom'an, *n.* 1. Suggestive of, pertaining to, or like fish. *2.* Abounding in fish. — **fish'i-ness**, *n.*

fis'sure, fish'-



Primitive Fish-hooks of the Northwest Coast of America.

fr. I. vt. & vi. [*FIS'SURED*; *FIS'SURING*.] To crack; split. *II. n.* A narrow opening, cleft, crevice, or furrow. [*L. fissura*, < *Ando*, split.] **fist**, fist, *n.* The hand when closed tightly, as for striking; the clenched hand. [*AS. fpest*, fist.] — **fist'le**, *a.* — **fist'i-cuff**, *n.* A cuff with the fist; in the plural, a pugilistic encounter.

fis'tu-la, fis'tu-la or -tu-la, *n.* 1. A long

narrow canal caused by diseased action. *2t.* A reed or pipe. [L.] — **fis'tu-lar**, *a.*

fit, fit, *v.* [*FIT'TED*; *FIT'TING*.] *I. t.* 1. To render suitable; adapt. *2.* To qualify; prepare; equip; commonly with *out* or *up*. *3.* To be of the proper size and shape for. *4.* To be becoming or suitable for; befit. *II. i.* 1. To be made of the proper size, shape, etc.; be rightly adjusted, suitable, proper, or becoming. *2.* To receive suitable equipment. [*ME. fitten*, < Ice. *fitja*, knit together.] — **fit'ter**, *n.*

fit, *a.* [*FIT'TER*; *FIT'TEST*.] 1. Adapted to an end, aim, or design; adequate; competent; qualified; ready. *2.* Conformed to a standard; suitable; appropriate. — **fit'ly**, *adv.* In a fit manner; properly. — **fit'ness**, *n.*

fit', *n.* A convulsion; spasm; sudden mood; caprice. [*AS. fitt*, struggle.] — **fit'ful**, *a.* Occurring in fits; marked by fits; spasmodic. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

fit', *n.* 1. An adjustment or agreement in size, form, or the like; suitability; adaptation. *2.* A making ready.

fit'ting, fit'ing. *I. pa.* Fit or suitable; proper; appropriate. *II. n.* 1. The act of adjusting or connecting properly. *2. pl.* Fixtures and apparatus. — **fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **fit'ting-ness**, *n.*

five, faiv, *I. a.* Consisting of one more than four. *II. n.* 1. The sum of four and one. *2.* A symbol denoting this number, as 5 or V. [*AS. fýf*, = Goth. *fimf*.] — **five-fold**, *a.* Made up of five; five times as much or as great. *II. adv.* In a fivefold manner or degree. — **fives**, *n. pl.* A game similar to court-tennis.

fix, fix, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To fasten, attach, or secure firmly; make firm; establish. *2.* To set; solidify. *3.* To direct steadily and intently, as the gaze. *4.* To decide definitely; settle; determine. *5.* To arrange; put in order; adjust. *II. i.* 1. To settle down and remain in one spot. *2.* To become firm or solid; crystalize; congeal; solidify. [*L. LL. figo*, fasten.]

— **fix'a-ble**, *a.* — **fix-a-tion**, fix-é-shun, *n.* The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed; stability. — **fixed**, *fixt*, *pa.* 1. Established; attached or fastened; settled; stable; lasting. *2. Astron.* Keeping nearly the same relative position; as, *fixed stars*. — **fix'ed-ly**, fix'ed-l, *adv.* — **fix'ed-ness**, fix'ed-nes, *n.* — **fix'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being fixed; permanent character or condition; fixedness; stability. — **fix'ture**, fix'chur or -tjur, *n.* 1. Anything fixed firmly in its place; as, gas-fix'tures. *2.* One who or that which is regarded as permanently fixed.

fix, fix, *n.* [Colloq.] A position of embarrassment; dilemma.

fiord, *a.* Same as **FIORD**.

flab'by, flab'i, *a.* 1. Lacking muscle; flaccid. *2.* Lacking in moral or intellectual vigor; languid; feeble. [*FLAP*, *v.*] — **flab'bi-ly**, *adv.* — **flab'bi-ness**, *n.*

flac'cid, flac'sid, *a.* Lacking firmness or elasticity; flabby. [*L. flaccidus*, < *flaccus*, flabby.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **flac'cid'i-ty**, flac'cid-ness, *n.*

flag, flag, *vt.* [*FLAGGED*; *FLAG'GING*.] To signal by a flag.

flag, *vt.* To pave with flagstones.

flag, *vi.* 1. To grow spiritless or languid; become tired; droop. *2.* To grow dull; drag.

flag, *n.* A piece of cloth commonly bearing a device and attached to a staff or halyard; used as a standard, symbol, or signal. [*Op. D. vlag*,

Dn. flag, Sw. flagg.—**black flag**, the emblem of piracy and of no quarter.—**flag-man**, *n.* One who carries a flag, as for signaling trains on a railway.—**flag-of-fi-cer**, *n.* 1. Formerly, the captain of a flag-ship. 2. An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.—**f. of truce**, a white flag displayed to denote that a conference or truce is desired.—**f.-ship**, *n.* The ship carrying a flag-officer and displaying his flag.—**flag-staff**, *n.* A pole on which a flag is hung or displayed.

flag², flag, *n.* A flagstone. [*< Ice. flaga, slab of stone.*]

flag³, *n.* A plant having sword-shaped leaves and growing in moist places. [*Prob. = FLAG¹ (as fluttering in the wind).*]

flag-el-late, flaj'el-ét, *vt.* [*-LA'TED⁴; -LA'TING.*] To beat with a rod; whip; scourge. [*< L. flagellatus, pp. of flagello, < flagellum, scourge.*—**flag-el-la'tion**, *n.*—**flag-el-lant**. 1. *a.* Using a scourge, or fitted to be used for scourging. 2. *n.* A self-scouring fanatic.

flag'e-o-let, flaj'o-let', *n.* A musical instrument resembling the flute, but blown from the end. [*F., < L. flatus; see FLUTE, n.*]

flag'i-tious, fla-jish'us, *a.* Flagrantly wicked; atrocious; heinous. [*< L. flagitiosus, < flagitium, disgraceful act.*—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**]

flag'on, flaj'on, *n.* A vessel with a handle and a narrow mouth, used to serve liquors. [*OF.*]

flag-grant, flé'grant, *a.* 1. Openly scandalous; notorious; heinous. 2. Burning; blazing. [*F., < L. flagrant(-is), pp. of flagro, burn.*—**fla'gran-cy**, flé'gran-si, *n.* Notoriousness; heinousness.—**fla'grant-ly, adv.**]

flag-stone, flaj'stôn', *n.* A broad, flat stone suitable for foot-pavements.

flail, flêl, *n.* An implement consisting of a wooden bar (the swingle) hinged or tied to a handle, for separating grain by beating. [*< L. flagellum, scourge.*]

flake, flêk. **I. vt. & vi.** [*FLAKED¹; FLA'KING.*] To peel off in flakes; fleck. **II. n.** A small flat fragment; scale; fleck. [*Scand.*]
—**fla'ky**, flé'ki, *a.* Resembling or consisting of flakes; separable into flakes.—**fla'ki-ness, n.**

flam'beau, flam'bô, *n.* [*FLAM'BEAU, flam'bôz, pl.*] A flaring torch. [*F.*]

flame, flêm. **I. vi.** [*FLAMED¹; FLA'MING.*] 1. To give out a flame; blaze or burn. 2. To shine like a flame; flash. 3. To burst forth, as in violence of passion. **II. n.** 1. A stream of vapor or gas made luminous by heat; a blaze; glow; brilliancy. 2. Excitement, as from rage, strife, or passionate desire; an ardent affection; passionate love. 3. [*Colloq.*] A sweet heart. [*OF., < L. flamma, flame.*]

fla-min'go, fla-min'gô, *n.* A long-necked, small-bodied bird, of a red color, having very long legs, webbed feet, and a bent bill.



American Flamingo.
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flange, flanj, *n.* A projecting rim or edge, as on a car-wheel. [*Var. of FLANK.*]

flank¹, flank, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To stand or be on either side or on both sides of; border. 2.

MI. To turn, guard, or threaten the flank of. **II. i.** 1. To guard or attack the flank. 2. To border; touch; with *on*.

flank, a. Pertaining to the flank or side.

flank, n. 1. The hinder part of an animal's side, between the ribs and the hip. 2. The side, or the lateral portion, of anything, especially of a military force. [*< F. flank.*]

flan'nel, flan'el, *n.* A loosely woven woolen stuff with soft, nap-like surface. [*< F. flanelle.*]

flap, flap. **I. vt. & vi.** [*FLAPPED¹; FLAP'PING.*]

1. To strike, or strike at, with or as with a wing. 2. To move to and fro rapidly, as wings; swing, as in the wind; droop like the flap of a hat. **II. n.** 1. A broad, limber, and loosely hanging part or attachment. 2. The act of flapping; a light blow. [*Prob. imitative.*]
—**flap-per**, flap'gr, *n.*

flare, flar. **I. vt. & vi.** [*FLARED¹; FLAR'ING.*]

1. To burn unsteadily; emit a sudden dazzling, unsteady light. 2. To display ostentatiously; be offensively showy in dress. 3. To open or spread outward like the sides of a funnel. **II. n.** 1. A large, bright, but unsteady light; figuratively, ostentation. 2. A widening or spreading outward, as of the sides of a funnel. [*< Norw. flara, blaze.*]

flash¹, flash, *v.* **I. t.** To cause to act, operate, or appear suddenly, as a bright light. **II. i.** To act, operate, or appear with suddenness or brilliancy. [*Scand.*]

flash, a. Relating to or connected with thieves or thieves' talk; cheap and tawdry; loud.

flash, n. 1. A sudden and transient blaze; gleam; a sudden outburst, as of wit, anger, etc. 2. A moment; instant.—**flash'-light**, *n.* 1. A light, as in a lighthouse, shown only at regular intervals. 2. A brief and brilliant light for taking photographs.—**flash'y, a.** Pretentious without merit; showy; tawdry.—**flash'i-ly, adv.**—**flash'i-ness, n.**

flask, flgsk, *n.* A small bottle or similar vessel. [*< AS. flasce.*]

flat, flat, *v.* [*FLAT'TED⁴; FLAT'TING.*] **I. t.**

1. *Mus.* To lower (a tone), as by a half step. 2. To lower or depress in general. 3. To make flat. **II. i.** 1. *Mus.* To sing or play below the pitch. 2. To become flat or stupid.

flat, a. 1. Level; prostrate; overthrown; ruined. 2. Positive; absolute. 3. Monotonous; dull; insipid. 4. *Mus.* Below pitch. [*< Ice. flatr.*—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**—**flat'ten**, flat'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become flat.—**flat'wise**, flat'wiz', *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object. **flat'ways**, *adv.*

flat¹, n. 1. A plane surface; a level. 2. Low land over which the tide flows; shoal. 3. Anything that is flat; the flat side of a thing. 4. *Mus.* A tone a half step lower than a tone from which it is named, represented by the character *b*.

flat², n. 1. A set of rooms on one floor, for the occupancy of a single family; apartment. 2. A house containing such flats. [*< AS. flæt.*]

flat, adv. In a level state or position; so as to be flat; flatly.

flat'ter, flat'gr, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To praise unduly, obsequiously, or insincerely; fawn on; cajole. 2. To encourage with delusive or visionary hopes; persuade. **II. i.** To make use of ful-

some compliments or undue praise. [ME. *flateren*; cp. MD. *flattern*, Ice. *flaðhra*, flatter, G. *flattern*, flutter.] — **flatter-er**, *n.* One who flatters. — **flatter-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The act or practise of the flatterer; undue or insincere compliment; adulation.

flaunt, flānt. **I**. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To display ostentatiously; parade. **2**+. To wave or flutter in the wind. **II**. *n.* **1.** The act of flaunting.

2. A boast; vaunt. — **flaunt'ing**, *pa.* Making a parade or ostentatious display; jaunty and gay.

flaut'ist, flōt'ist, *n.* One who plays the flute.

flavor, flē'vēr. **I**. *vt.* To impart flavor or any distinguishing quality to. **II**. *n.* **1.** The quality of a thing as affecting the sense of taste or the senses of taste and smell; characteristic taste of a thing, especially if pleasant: often used figuratively. **2.** Flavoring. [*OF. flaveur*, < L. *flavus*, yellow.] — **flavor'**, *adv.* — **flavor-ing**, *n.* A substance, as an essence or extract, for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw, flē, *vt.* **1.** To make flaws in; mar; crack. **2.** To make invalid or inoperative.

flaw', *n.* An inherent defect, as in construction or constitution; weak spot; crack; fissure. [ME. *flawe*, < Sw. *flaga*, crack.] — **flaw'less**, *a.* Having no flaw. — **flaw'less-ly**, *adv.* — **flaw'y**, *a.* Having flaws; defective.

flaw', *n.* A sudden puff of wind; a transient but violent wind-storm. [*Norw. flaga*.]

flax, flax, *n.* **1.** The soft fiber obtained from the bark of the flax-plant. **2.** An annual plant with stems about two feet high, having a mucilaginous seed, called *flaxseed* or *linseed*, and an inner bark which yields the flax of commerce. [*AS. fleax*; perhaps < *y* of *PLY*.] — **flax'en**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made of flax; like flax; of a light golden color.

flay, flē, *vt.* To strip off the skin from; skin. [*AS. fleān*.]

flea, flī, *n.* An insect, parasitic upon a mammal or a bird, having a compressed body, limbs adapted for leaping and a head armed with piercing mandibles and a suctorial proboscis. [*AS. fleā*, prob. < *y* of *fleān*; see FLEE. *v.*]

fleam, flīm, *n.* Surg. A lancet.

fleck, flec. **I**. *vt.* To spot or stripe; dapple. **II**. *n.* A dot or streak; dapple. [*Ice. flekk*.] — **fleck'less**, *a.* Spotless; stainless.

flection, flec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of bending or turning. **2.** A curved or bent part. [*L. flexio(n)-*, < *flecto*, bend.] — **flex'ion**.

fled, fled, *imp. & pp.* of FLEE, *v.*

fledge, flej, *v.* [FLEDGED; FLEDG'ING.] **I**. *t.* To furnish with feathers or with any soft covering. **II**. *t.* To acquire feathers enough for flight. [*Ult. < AS. fledgan*, fly.] — **fledg'-ling**. **1.** *a.* Just fledged; hence, little known, as a young poet. **II**. *n.* A young bird just fledged. — **fledge'ling**.

flee, flī, *v.* [FLED; fled; FLEE'ING.] **I**. *t.* To run away from; shun; avoid. **II**. *t.* To seek safety in flight; run away. [*AS. fleān*.]

fleece, flīs. **I**. *vt.* [FLEECE; FLEE'ING.] **1.** To cut or shear off the fleece from; hence, to swindle. **2.** To cover as with a fleece. **II**. *n.* The woolly covering of a sheep; also, the



Flax.

entire coat of wool sheared from a sheep. [*AS. fleðs*, flgs.] — **flee'cy**, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or covered with a fleece.

flee'r, flīr. **I**. *vt. & vi.* To jeer at; deride; mock; sneer. **II**. *n.* Derision or scorn; a leer. [*Norw. flara*, titter, giggle.]

fleet, flēt, *vi.* To fly or pass swiftly. [*AS. fleotan*, < *y* of *flow*, *v.*] — **fleet'ing**, *pa.* Passing quickly; transitory.

fleet, *a.* Moving, or capable of moving, swiftly; rapid; nimble; swift. [*Cp. Ice. fljótr*.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

fleet, *n.* A number of vessels in company or under one command, especially ships of war. [*AS. fleōt*, ship, < *fleotan*, float.]

flesh, flesh. **I**. *vt.* **1.** To glut with or as with flesh; satiate; also, to accustom, inure, or tempt with a taste of flesh, as a hawk or dog. **2.** Hence, to make eager with a foretaste of anything; embolden with success; flush. **II**. *n.* **1.** The softer tissues of an animal body; animal food or meat. **2.** The material part of man; the body as opposed to the soul; the carnal or sinful nature. **3.** Mankind in general; the human race. **4.** The soft, pulpy parts of fruits and vegetables. [*AS. fleasc*.] — **flesh'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to the body; corporeal; carnal; worldly; human. — **flesh'li-ness**, *n.* Carnality. — **flesh'ly**, *adv.* Carnally. — **flesh'y**, *a.* [FLESH'Y-ER; FLESH'Y-EST.] **1.** Having much flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent, as a plant. **2.** Pertaining to flesh or to the carnal nature; composed of flesh. — **flesh'li-ness**, *n.* Plumpness; corpulence.

fleur'-de-lis', flūr'-de-lī', *n.* [FLEURS'-DE-LIS', *pl.*] A heraldic device, the bearing of the former royal family of France. [*F., FLOWER OF LILY.*] — **fleur'-de-lis'y**, *adj.* — **flow'er-de-lis't**.

flew, flū, *imp.* of FLY, *v.*

flaws, flūz, *n. pl.* The large chop or hanging upper lip of certain dogs, as the bloodhound.

— **flewed**, flūd, *a.* Having Fleur-de-lis. large flews.

flex, flex. **I**. *vt.* To bend; subject to flexure. **II**. *n.* A bend; flexure. [*L. flexus*, pp. of *flecto*, bend.] — **flex'i-ble**(*a.*) **1.** Capable of being bent, turned, or twisted, without breaking; pliable; pliant; plastic. **2.** Tractable; yielding; compliant. — **flex'ile**(*a.*) — **flex'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **flex'i-ble-ness** — **flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

flex'ion, flex'ion-al. Same as FLECTION, etc.

flex'ure, flex'ūr, *v.* A bending; also, a bent part; turn; curve; fold.

flick, flīc. **I**. *vt.* To give a flip to. **II**. *n.* A quick, light stroke, as with a whip.

flick'er, flīk'ēr, *vi.* To be unsteady or wavering, as a flame. [*AS. flicerian*.]

flick'er, *n.* A waving or fluctuating light; a flickering or fluttering motion.

flick'er, *n.* A woodpecker, especially the golden-winged woodpecker of eastern North America. [Imitation of the bird's note.]

fly'er, flī'ēr, *n.* That which flies; a flying fly'er, fly'bird; a fugitive; a rapidly moving piece in a machine.

flight, flīt, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of flying; swift movement of any kind; also, the distance traveled, as by a projectile. **2.** A group, flock, or swarm of flying creatures. **3.**



A soaring and sustained effort or utterance.
4. An ascent or continuous series (of stairs or steps). [*< AS. flyht, < fleogan, fly.*]

flight², flait, *n.* The act of fleeing or escaping; a running away. [*< AS. *flyht, < fleon, flee.*]

flight'y, flait'i, *a.* Capricious; giddy; delirious.—**flight'i-ly**, *adv.*—**flight'i-ness**, *n.*

flim/sy, flim'zi, *a.* [FLIM'SI-ER; FLIM'SI-EST.] Lacking substantial texture or structure; thin and weak; ineffective. [*< W. llymsi, slow.*]
—**flim'si-ly**, *adv.*—**flim'si-ness**, *n.*

flinch¹, flinch, *vt.* To shrink back, as from pain or danger; waver; wince. [Prob. *< F. fléchir, < L. fleus; see FLEX.*]

flin/der, flin'der, *n.* A small fragment; splinter; shred. [*< Norw. flindra, splinter.*]

fling, fling, *v.* [FLUNG, flung; FLING'ING.]

I. t. 1. To cast with force or suddenness; throw; hurl; sling. **2.** To throw to the ground; hence, to worst; overpower. **3.** To send forth; give out; emit freely. **II. i.** 1. To throw a missile; cast aspersions; flout. **2.** To kick out, as a horse; start and rush with impatience or passion; dash; flounce; rush.

fling, *n.* 1. The act of casting out, down, or away; a sling. **2.** A sneering insinuation; aspersion. **3.** A kick, flounce, leap, or the like. **4.** Free range for action or indulgence; dash; swagger. **5.** A lively Scotch dance. [*< Ice. flengja, whip, ride furiously.*]

flint, flint, *n.* A hard, dull-colored variety of quartz; a piece of such stone, shaped for some purpose, as for striking fire. [*< AS. flint.*]

—**flint'y**, *a.* [FLINT-I-ER; FLINT-I-EST.] Made of, containing, or resembling flint; hard; cruel; obdurate.—**flint'i-ness**, *n.*

flip, flip, *vt.* [FLIPPED; FLIP'PING.] **1.** To snap or flick; toss or throw lightly and quickly. **2.** To strike or remove with slight, quick motion. [A form of FLAP.]

flip¹, *n.* A quick movement of the hand or finger; sudden toss; snap; flip; flick.

flip², *n.* A hot drink of ale, spiced and sugared.
flip/pant, flip'ant, *a.* Light, pert, and trifling; shallow and impertinent. [*< Ice. fleipa, prattle.*]
—**flip/pan-cy**, *n.* **flip/pant-ness**,
—**flip/pant-ly**, *adv.*

flip/per, flip'per, *n.* A limb used to swim with, as in seals, turtles, etc.

flirt¹, flirt, *v. I. t.* 1. To flirt, jerk, or wave lightly and quickly. **2.** To jeer at; flout. **II. i.** 1. To make love for mere amusement; coquet. **2.** To flout; flounce. **3.** To act giddily or flippantly. **4.** To jeer; scoff. [*< AS. fleard, foolish thing.*]
—**flir-ta'tion**, *n.* Insincere love-making. **flir'ing**.

flirt, *n.* 1. A person, especially a woman, who flirts; a coquette; trifler. **2.** The act of flirting, in any sense; a toss; fling; jeer.

flit, flit, *vi.* [FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING.] To fly or move rapidly and lightly; dart; skim; scud. [ME. flitten, *< Sw. flytta, flit.*]
—**flit'ting**, *n.*

flitch, flich, *n.* A side (of a hog) salted and cured. [*< AS. flisce.*]

float¹, flōt, *v. I. t.* 1. To hold up and cause to move on or near the surface of a liquid or fluid. **2.** To put in circulation; find a market for; secure support for. **II. i.** To be supported or carried along by a liquid or gas;

move lightly and without effort. [*< AS. flotian, < fleotan, float.*]
—**float'er**, *n.*

float, *n.* An object that floats on a liquid or buoys up something. [*< AS. flota, ship.*]

float'age, *n.* Same as FLOTAGE.

flock, flok, *I. v.* To assemble; congregate.

II. n. 1. A company or herd of animals, as sheep, goats, rabbits, or birds. **2.** A congregation, church, or parish. [*< AS. flocc, orig. of birds, < v of fleogan, fly.*]

floe, flo, *n.* A tabular mass of floating polar ice. [*< Dn. flage.*]

flog, flog, *vt.* [FLOGGED; FLOG'GING.] To chastise with a whip, rod, etc.; whip. [Cp. AS. flocan, strike.]
—**flog'ging**, *n.*

flood¹, flud, *v. I. t.* To inundate; deluge; also, to supply abundantly or to excess. **II. i.** To rise to or be at the flood; overflow.

flood, *n.* 1. A freshet; inundation; deluge. **2.** The coming in of the tide; the tide at its height; high tide. **3.** A copious flow or stream, as of sunlight, lava, etc.; abundant or excessive supply. [*< AS. flōd, < flōwan, flow.*]
—**flood'gate**, *n.* A gate for regulating the flow of water, as in a raceway; any free vent for an outpouring, as of contention or vice.

floor, flōr, *I. vt.* 1. To cover or provide with a floor. **2.** To throw down to or as to the floor; overthrow; vanquish. **3.** To place near or on the floor. **II. n.** 1. The bottom surface in a room or building; also, the space between any two such surfaces; a story. **2.** In any parliamentary body, the part of the hall appropriated to members; hence, the right to speak at a given time and to the exclusion of others. [*< AS. flōr.*]
—**floor'ing**, *n.* 1. Material for the making of a floor. **2.** Floors collectively; a floor.

flap, flap, *v. & n.* Same as FLAP.

flō'ra, flō'ra, *n.* 1. The aggregate of plants indigenous to a country or district. **2.** [F.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of flowers. [L., *< flos (flor-), flower.*]
—**flō'ral**, *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to flowers.

flō-res'cence, flō-res'ens, *n.* *Bot.* 1. The state of being in blossom. **2.** Inflorescence. [*< L. floresco, inceptive of floreo, bloom.*]
—**flō-res'cent**, *a.* Expanding into flowers.

flō'rid, flō'rid, *a.* 1. Having a bright color; of a lively reddish hue. **2.** Excessively ornate. **3.** Blooming; flowery. [*< L. floridus, < flos, flower.*]
—**flō-rid'i-ty**, *n.* **flō'rid-ness**.

flō'rin, flō'rin, *n.* A European silver coin; also, a gold coin of Tuscany. [F.]

flō'rist, flō'rist, *n.* A grower of or dealer in flowers. [*< L. flos (flor-), flower.*]

floss¹, fles, *n.* 1. Floss-silk. **2.** The silk of some plants, as Indian corn. [*< L. fluvius, fluid, loose, slack.*]
—**floss'silk**, *n.* A soft, downy embroidery-silk.
—**floss'y**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like floss; light; downy.

floss², *n.* A slag that floats on molten metal. [Prob. *< G. floss, raft.*]

flō'tage, flō'taj, *n.* 1. Things that float, collectively. **2.** The capacity of anything to buoy up or to float. [*< F. flottage, < flotter, float.*]
—**flō-ta'tion**, *n.* 1. The act or state of floating. **2.** The science of bodies that float.

flō-til'la, flō-til'a, *n.* A fleet of small vessels; a small fleet. [Sp., *< flota, FLEET.*]

flōt'sam, flēt'sam, *n.* *Law.* Goods cast or

flūt'fure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

swept from a vessel into the sea and found floating. [*< F. flotter*, float; see *FLOTAGE*.]

flounce¹, *flauns*. **I. vt.** [*FLOUNCED*¹; *FLOUN'cing*.] To furnish with flounces. **II. n.** A gathered or plaited strip on a skirt. [*< F. froncer*, wrinkle.]

flounce². **I. vi.** [*FLOUNCED*¹; *FLOUN'cing*.] To fling oneself about petulantly. **II. n.** The act of flouncing; a fling. [*< Old Sw. flunsa*, plunge.]

floun'der, *flaun'der*, *vi.* To stumble or struggle, as through weakness or uncertain footing. [*< D. flodderen*, flap, splash through mire.]

floun'der¹, *n.* A flatfish. [*< Sw. flundra*.]

floun'der², *n.* A stumbling motion.

flour, *flaur*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To pulverize. **2.** To sprinkle flour upon. **II. i.** To break up into minute globules, as mercury.

flour, *n.* **1.** The ground and bolted substance of wheat, or of other specified cereal; as, rye flour. **2.** Any finely powdered substance. [Earlier spelling of *FLOWER*.]

flour'ish¹, *flur'ish*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To swing about or brandish; flaunt. **2.** To embellish with flourishes. **II. i.** **1.** To be thriving or prosperous; live. **2.** To swing or wave about. **3.** To use flourishes. [*< L. floresco*, *< flos*; see *FLOWER*, *v.*]—**flour'ish**, *pa.* Thriving; prosperous.

flour'ish, *n.* **1.** An ornamental mark or design, as in writing. **2.** The act of brandishing or waving. **3.** *Mus.* A passage for display.

flout, *flaut*. **I. vt. & vi.** To scoff at; jeer. **II. n.** A gibe; scoff. [*Cp. MD. fluyten*, jeer.]

flow, *flō*, *v.* **I. t.** To overflow; flood. **II. i.** **1.** To move along smoothly, as a stream; glide. **2.** To proceed from a source; issue; result. **3.** To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*. **4.** To wave, as in a breeze; float. **5.** To abound. [*< AS. flōwan*.]—**flow'ing**, *pa. & n.*

flow, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing, or that which flows; a continuous stream or current. **2.** The incoming of the tide. **3.** A copious outpouring; abundant supply.

flower, *flau'gr*, *v.* **I. t.** To decorate with flowers or flower-work. **II. i.** To put forth flowers; bloom; blossom.

flower, *n.* **1.** The blossom of a plant; bloom. **2.** A flowering plant. **3.** The brightest, finest, choicest part, period, or specimen of anything. **4.** Any flower-like ornament; in rhetoric, a figure of speech. **5. pl.** A very light powder obtained by sublimation; flour. [*< OF. flor*, *< L. flos (flor)*, flower.]—**flower'y**, *a.* Abounding with flowers; flowered; florid; figurative; poetic.—**flower-iness**, *n.*

flown, *flōn*, *pp. of FLY*, *v.*

fluc-tu-ate, *fluc'chu-ēt* or *tju-ēt*, *vt. & vi.* [*A-TED*³; *A-TING*.] **1.** To move, or cause to move, like waves; undulate. **2.** To pass backward and forward irregularly; waver; oscillate. [*< L. fluctuatus*, *pp. of fluctuo*, *< fluctus*, wave.]—**fluc'tu-a-tion**, *n.* Frequent irregular change; varying movement or action.

flue, *flū*, *n.* A channel or passage for smoke, air, or gases of combustion; a chimney. [*Cp. OF. flue*, a flowing.]

fluent, *flū'ent*, *a.* **1.** Ready in speaking or writing; voluble; copious. **2.** Marked by fluency; flowing; smooth. **3.** Flowing freely;

mobile. [*< L. fluens (t)s*, *ppr. of fluo*, flow.]—**flu'en-cy**, *n.* The quality of being fluent; readiness and ease of speech or expression. **flu'-ent-ness**, *flu'-ent-ly*, *adv.*

fluff, *fluf*, *n.* **1.** Nap or down. **2.** Anything downy or fluffy. [*Cp. FLUE*, *n.*]—**fluffy**, *a.* Downy; feathery.—**fluff'i-ness**, *n.*

flu'id, *flū'id*. **I. a.** Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. **II. n.** A liquid or gas. [*< L. fluidus*, *< fluo*, flow.]—**flu'id-i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being fluid. **flu'id-ness**.

fluke, *flūk*, *n.* **1.** The part of an anchor that holds to the ground. **2.** One of the lobes of the tail of a whale. **3.** A barb on a harpoon. [Perhaps *< G. flunk*, fluke, wing.]

fume, *flūm*, *n.* **1.** A conduit, as for a mill-wheel. **2.** A narrow passage through which a torrent passes. [*< L. OF. flumen*, river.]

fum'mer-y, *n.* **1.** Anything insipid; empty compliment or show; humbug. **2.** A dish of light, pasty food; refuse of wheat starch.

fung, *flung*, *imp. & pp. of FLING*, *v.*

funk'y, { *flunk'i*, *g. n.* [*FLUNK'IES*², *pl.*] **1.** **funk'ey**, { An obsequious fellow; servile imitator; toady. **2.** [Colloq.] A servant in livery. [Allied to *FLANK*, *v.*]—**funk'y-ism**, *n.*

flu'or, *flū'or*, *n.* A cleavable, vitreous compound of calcium and fluorin. [*LL.*, *< L. fluo*, flow.] **flu'or-ite**; **flu'or-spar**.

flu'o-res-cence, *flū'o-res'ens*, *n.* The power by which some substances, when illuminated, give off light of a color differing from their own; also, the light so given off.—**flu'o-res-cent**, *a.* Showing or produced by fluorescence.

flu'o-rin, { *flū'o-rin*, *rin* or *or'rin*, *n.* *Chem.* **flu'o-rine**, { A pale-greenish gaseous element.

flu'or-o-scope, *flū'or-o-scōp*, *n.* A device for observing, by means of some fluorescent substance, the shadows of objects enclosed in media opaque to ordinary light, but transparent to Roentgen rays. [*< FLUOR* + *-SCOPE*.]

fury, *flū'ri*. **I. vt.** [*FLUR'IED*; *FLUR'RY-ing*.] To bewilder or confuse; agitate; fluster. **II. n.** [*FLUR'RIES*², *pl.*] A sudden commotion; nervous agitation; flutter; hurry; a light gust of wind. [*< Sw. flurig*, disordered.]

flush¹, *flush*, *vt. & vi.* To redden; blush; glow. [*< Sw. dial. flossa*, burn, flare.]

flush², *vt. & vi.* To deluge or be filled with water; wash out. [Perhaps of *OD.* origin.]

flush³, *vt. & vi.* To drive or be startled from cover; start up, as birds. [*< ME. flusshen*.]

flush⁴, *vt.* To encourage and excite; elate; chiefly in the past participle. [*Corr. of FLESH*, *v.*]

flush⁵, *vt.* To make flush or even: often with *up*. [up even.]

flush¹, *a.* Level; even. [*< FLUSH*², *a.* filled]

flush², *a.* Full; copious; well supplied with money. [*< FLUSH*³, *n.*]

flush³, *a.* Full of life; vigorous. [*< FLUSH*¹, *v.*]

flush⁴, *n.* **1.** A heightened color; warm glow; blush. **2.** Sudden elation or excitement. **3.** A blossoming out; bloom.

flush⁵, *n.* The act of flushing a bird; a bird or birds startled from cover.

flush⁶, *n.* A hand of cards all of one suit. [*< L. OF. flucus*, a flow.]

flush⁷, *n.* A sudden gush or rush of water.

flush⁸, *n.* Abundance. [*< FLUSH*², *n.*]

flus'ter, *flus'ter*. **I. vt.** To confuse; fluster;

intoxicate. **II. n.** Confusion of mind; flurry; intoxication. [*< Ice, flaustra, be flustered.*]

flute, flūt, *v.* [FLU'TED; FLU'TING.] **I. t. 1.** To play, sing, or utter with flute-like tones. **2.** To corrugate; crimp. **II. t.** To play on a flute; make a flute-like sound.

—**fluted**, *pa.* **1.** Exhibiting parallel grooves or flutes. **2.** Having the tone of a flute.—**flu-ting**, *n.* **1.** A flute or groove; flutes or grooves collectively; fluted work. **2.** A crimp, as in a woman's ruffle. **3.** The act of making a flute, as by carving a column.

flute, *n.* **1.** A tubular wind-instrument of small diameter with holes along the sides. **2.** A groove, usually of semicircular section, as in a column; also a corrugation; crimping. [*F.*]

flut/ter, flut'er, *v.* **I. t.** To shake; agitate; vibrate; fluster. **II. i.** To make the wings vibrate rapidly; move with quick, beating motions of the wings; move fitfully; be agitated. [*< AS. flotorian* (freq.); cp. *FLOAT*, *v.*]

flut/ter, *n.* **1.** The act of fluttering. **2.** Agitation; confused or tumultuous emotion.

flu/vi-al, flū'vi-əl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by a river. [*< L. fluvialis, < fluvius, river.*] **flu'vi-a-tile**; **flu'vi-at'ic**.

flux, flux, *v.* **I. vt.** To melt or make fluid; purge; treat with a flux, as in welding. **II. n. 1.** A continuous flowing; the act or process of melting. **2. Med.** A morbid discharge of fluid matter. **3.** A substance that promotes the fusing of minerals or metals. [*F.*, *< L. fluxus, < fluo, flow.*]—**bloody flux**, dysentery.

fluxion, flux'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing or melting; that which flows or melts. **2. Math.** The rate of flow or variation of a changing quantity.—**fluxion-al**, *a.* **fluxion-a-ry**.

fly, flai, *v.* [FLEW, flū; FLOWN, flōn; FLY'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To put to flight. **2.** To flee from; shun. **II. i. 1.** To move in the air by using the wings. **2.** To move quickly; hasten; dart; flee. **3.** To stream or float in air or water; wave. **4.** To be violently impelled; explode; burst. [*< AS. fleogan.*]—**fly'ing**. **I. pa. 1.** Intended or adapted for rapid motion; as, *fly'ing*-artillery; so applied to various animals that, by extended fins or membranes, make long sailing leaps through the air without true flight; as, the *fly'ing*-squirrel, etc. **2.** Floating in the air. **3.** Unusually extended; extra; as, a *fly'ing* jib. **II. n.** The act of flight; flight, as of a bird.—**fly'ing-fish**, *n.* A fish with large pectoral fins that buoy it up as it moves through the air.

fly¹, *n.* [FLIES², pl.] **1.** One of various small two-winged insects. **2.** [FLYS², pl.] A light carriage. [*< AS. fleogan, < fleogan, fly.*]



Flying-fish. 1/24

—**fly'blow**², *I. vt.* & *vi.* [FLY' BLOW², G.] To taint with fly-blows. **II. n.** The egg or young larva of a fly.—**fly'speck**², *I. vt.* To mark with fly-specks. **II. n.** The dot made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any slight speck.

fly², *n.* **1.** One of various rapidly moving objects or devices; as, the *fly* of a printing-press. **2.** A flap. **3.** The act of flying. [*< FLY*, *v.*]

—**fly'leaf**², *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.—**fly-wheel**, *n.* A

heavy wheel whose weight resists sudden changes of speed, thus securing uniform motion.

fly'er, *n.* Same as *FLIER*.

foal, fōl, *I. vt. & vi.* To give birth to a foal. **II. n.** The young of an equine animal; a colt or a filly. [*< AS. fola.*]

foam, fōm, *I. vt. & vi.* To gather, produce, or emit foam; make or become full of foam; froth. **II. n.** A collection of minute bubbles forming a frothy mass. [*< AS. fām.*]

—**foam'y**, *a.* Covered with foam; foam-like.

fob, fōb, *vt.* [FOBBED; FOB'ING.] To cheat; trick. [*< D. foppen.*]

fob, *n.* A watch-pocket in the waistband of trousers, or a chain or ribbon hanging from it. [*Ep. G. dial. fuppe, pocket.*]

fo'cus, fō'cus, *I. vt.* [FO'CUSED¹ or FO'CUSED²; FO'CUS-ING or FO'CUS-SING.] To adjust or bring to a focus; concentrate. **II. n.** [FO'CUS-ES² or FO'CI, pl.] **1.** A point of meeting of reflected or refracted rays of light; any point of concentration. **2. Geom.** One of two points, as in an ellipse, the sum or difference of whose distances to any point of the curve is a constant. [*L., hearth.*]—**fo'cal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, situated at, or constituting a focus.

fod'der, fōd'gr, *I. vt.* To supply with fodder. **II. n.** Coarse feed, for horses, cattle, etc., as the stalks and leaves of Indian corn. [*< AS. fōddor, < fōda, food.*]

foe, fō, *n.* **1.** One actively hostile. **2.** A hostile force; an enemy; adversary. [*< AS. fā, fāh, < y of fēōn, hate.*]—**foe'man**, fō'mān, *n.* [FOE'MEN, pl.] An active or open enemy.

foe'tal, fō'tid, *a.* Same as *FETAL*, *FETID*.

fog, fōg, *I. vt. & vi.* [FOGGED; FOG'GING.] To surround with or as with fog; cloud; become foggy. **II. n. 1.** Condensed watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere near the earth's surface. **2.** Bewilderment; perplexity; obscurity. [*< Dn. fog, spray, storm.*]—**fog'gy**, fō'gi, *a.* Full of or covered with fog; obscure; confused.—**fog'gi-ly**, *adv.*—**fog'gi-ness**, *n.*

fog'gy, fō'gi, *n.* [FO'GIES², pl.] A person of old-fashioned notions. [*Ep. G. vogt, Sw. fogde, steward.*]—**fo'gy-ism**, *n.*

foi'ble, fōi'bl, *n.* A personal weakness; slight fault of character. [*F.*]

foil, fōil, *vt.* To render ineffectual; frustrate; balk. [*< F. fouler.*]

foil¹, *n.* **1.** Metal in very thin sheets, as the amalgam on the back of a mirror. **2.** Anything that adorns or sets off something else by contrast. **3.** A leaf-like division in architectural ornamentation. [*OF., < L. folium, leaf.*]

foil², *n.* A sword-like implement, with a button on its end, used in fencing. [*< FOIL*, *v.*]

foist¹, foist, *vt.* To thrust in slyly; palm off. [*< OD. vysten, fizzle; cp. rizz.*]

fold¹¹, fōld, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To lay or bend over upon itself; lap. **2.** To embrace; envelop. **II. i.** To shut in folds. [*< AS. fealdan.*]



Folils.

Foliated tracery in a window of Grace Church Chantry, New York.

flū'ture (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ipk**; **thin**.

fold^{2d}, *fold*, *vt.* To shut up in a fold, as sheep.
fold¹, *n.* **1.** One part doubled over another; a plait; ply. **2.** An embrace.

fold², *n.* **1.** A pen, as for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep; figuratively, a church. [fald.]

-fold, *suffix*. Signifying "times," "repetitions"; as, two**fold**. [feald, akin to *fealdan*, fold.]

fold'er, *fold'gr*, *n.* One who or that which folds.

fo'li-a'ceous, *fo'li-é'shivs*, *a.* Of the nature or form of a leaf. [folium, leaf.]

fo'li-age, *fo'li-êj*, *n.* Any growth of leaves; a cluster of leaves; leaves collectively. [feuillage, < *feuille*, < L. *folium*, leaf.]

fo'li-ate, *fo'li-ét*. **I. vt.** [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] To beat into a leaf; coat with a thin layer of amalgam, as a mirror. **II. fo'li-et or -ét**, *a.* Having leaves; leafy; leaf-shaped; decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments; beaten into a leaf. —**fo'li-a'tion**, *n.* **1. Bot.** The leafing out of plants. **2.** The act of foliating. **3. Arch.** Decoration with foliated tracery. **4.** The state of being foliaceous or foliated.

fo'li-o, *fo'li-ô*, *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once. **2.** A book or the like, composed of sheets folded but once; hence, a book of the largest size. [L., abl. of *folium*, leaf.]

folk, *folk* or *fôk*, *n.* **1.** People collectively. **2. pl.** [Colloq., U.S.] Those of one's family; relatives. **3.** A nation or race. [folc.]

fol'i-cl(e), *fol'i-cl*, *n.* A minute cavity, sac, or tube; a dry seed-vessel; a cocoon. [folliculus, dim. of *follis*, bag.] —**fol'lic-u-lar**, *a.*

fol'low, *fel'ô*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To go or come after; accompany as a subordinate; succeed; attend; pursue. **2.** To engage in, as a trade; obey or conform to, as a precept or example. **3.** To note, watch, or observe, as a moving object or the thought of a discourse. **4.** To result from. **5.** To strive to obtain. **II. i.** **1.** To go or move behind and toward something; pursue. **2.** To be a natural consequence. [fyrgan, *folgian*.] —**fol'low-er**, *n.* One who or that which follows; an adherent, imitator, or attendant. —**fol'low-ing**, *i. pa.* Next in order; succeeding or ensuing. **II. n.** A body of adherents or attendants.

fol'ly, *fel'i*, *n.* [*FOL'LYES*², *pl.*] The state of being foolish; foolish conduct, or its result. [folie, < *fol*, fool.]

fo-ment⁴, *fo-ment*⁴, *vt.* **1.** To apply warm or medicated lotions to. **2.** To stir up to heat or violence; instigate. [fomento, < *fomentum*, warm lotion.] —**fo'men-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of fomenting in any sense; any lotion or medicinal substance used in fomenting.

fond, *fend*, *a.* **1.** Loving; affectionate; sometimes, foolishly affectionate. **2.** Foolishly prized; trivial; silly. [ME. *fond*, *fonnaed*, pp. of *fennen*, act as a fool. —*ly*, adv. —*ness*, *n.*

fon'dl(e), *fon'dl*, *v.* [*FON'DLE*(D); *FON'DLING*.] **I. t.** To handle lovingly; caress. **II. i.** To display fondness, as by caressing. [a.

font¹, *fent*, *n.* **1.** A receptacle for the water used in baptizing. **2.** A fountain. [AS + *LL* *font*(*is*), fountain.]

font², *n.* *Print.* A full assortment of type of a particular kind. [fundo, pour.]

food, *fûd*, *n.* Nourishment; nutriment; aliment. [fôda.]

fool, *fûl*. **I. vt. & vi.** To make a fool of; im-

pose upon; deceive; play the fool. **II. n.** **1.** A person lacking in understanding, judgment, or common sense; a simpleton. **2.** An idiot; imbecile. **3.** A court-jester. [folius, foolish, < L. *follis*, windbag.] —**fool'er-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] Foolish conduct; anything foolish. —**fool'har'dy**, *a.* Bold without judgment; reckless; rash. —**fool'har'di-ly**, *adv.* —**fool'lar'di-ness**, *n.* —**fool'ish**, *a.* Of or like a fool; weak-minded; marked by folly. —*ly*, *adv.* —*ness*, *n.* —**fools'cap**², *n.* A size of writing-paper about 13 by 8 inches.

foot⁴, *fut*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To tread; set the foot on; travel. **2.** To add, as a column of figures. **II. i.** To go afoot; walk.

foot, *n.* [FEET, *fit*, *pl.*] **1.** The part below the ankle in man, or the corresponding part in other animals. **2.** Anything corresponding in form, use, or position to an animal's foot; the lowest part of a thing; the last of a series. **3.** A measure of length: twelve inches. **4.** Unmounted troops, collectively; infantry. **5. Pros.** A division of a verse. [fô, *pl. fêl*.]

—**foot'ball**², *n.* A large inflated ball to be kicked in play; also, the game in which it is used. —**foot'fall**², *n.* The sound of a footstep. —**foot'hold**², *n.* A place where the foot may rest; secure footing; established position. —**foot'ing**, *n.* **1.** A place to stand or walk on; hence, secure position. **2.** The adding or the sum of a column of figures. **3.** A footstep; tread. —**foot'lights**², *n. pl.* Lights in a row near the front of the stage, as in a theater. —**foot'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man servant who attends a carriage, etc. **2.** A foot-soldier. —**foot'pad**², *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot. —**foot'print**², *n.* An impression of a foot. —**foot'mark**², —**foot'step**², *n.* A step, or its sound or mark; foothall; footprint. —**foot'stool**², *n.* A low stool for the feet.

fop, *fôp*, *n.* A man affectedly fastidious in dress or deportment; a dandy. [foppen, prate, cheat.] —**fop'ling**, *n.* A petty fop. —**fop'per-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The conduct or practices of a fop. —**fop'pish-ness**, —**fop'pish**, *a.* Characteristic of a fop. —*ly*, *adv.*

for, *fôr*. **I. prep.** Because, or by reason of; on account of; with a view to; tending toward; in behalf of; in place of; with reference to; belonging to; adapted to; in honor of; by the name of. **II. conj.** Seeing that; since; because. [for, *fore*, before, for.]

for-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **for-**¹. Thoroughly; greatly; used with negative, alternative, and intensive force. [for-.] **for-**². See **FOR-**¹. **for-**³. Outside. [foris.]

for'age, *fer'éj*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*FOR'AGED*; *FOR'AGING*.] To overrun in search of forage; provide with or procure for forage; collect food for men and stock by roving search. **II. n.** **1.** Any food suitable for horses or cattle. **2.** The act of foraging. [for, *fodrum*, fodder.] —**for'a-ger**, *n.*

for'as-much², *fôr'az-much*², *conj.* Seeing or considering that: used with *as*.

for'ay, *fer'é*. **I. vt. & vi.** To ravage; pillage; raid. **II. n.** A marauding expedition; raid. [Var. of *forage*.] —**for'ay-er**, *n.*

for-bad(e), *fer-bad*², *imp.* of *forbid*, *v.*
for-bear², *fer-bâr*², *v.* [*FOR-BORE*. *fer-bôr*; *FOR-BORNE*, *fer-bôr*; *FOR-BEAR'ING*.] **I. t.** To refrain or abstain from. **II. i.** **1.** To refrain from some action. **2.** To be patient.

[< AS. *forberan*, < *for-* (see FOR-¹), + *beran*, BEAR¹, *v.*] — **for-bear'ance**, *n.* The act of forbearing; patience; mildness. — **for-bear'ing**, *pa.* Disposed to forbear; patient.

for-bid', *for-bid'*, *vt.* [FOR-BADE', *for-bad'*; FOR-BID'DEN, *for-bid'n*, or FOR-BID'; FOR-BID'-DING.] **1.** To bid or command against an act; prohibit. **2.** To command (a person) not to do. **3.** To oppose effectually; operate against. [forbeðdan, < *for-* (see FOR-¹) + *beðdan*, BID.] — **for-bid'ding**, *pa.* Such as to repel; repellent; repulsive.

force, *fōrs*. **I. vt.** [FORCED'; FOR'CING.] **1.** To compel. **2.** To accomplish by or as by force or violence. **3.** To stimulate artificially. **II. n.** **1.** Any cause tending to produce, stop, or change the motion of a body; any operating energy. **2.** Constraint; compulsion; coercion. **3.** Power to convince or move; cogency; import. **4.** Binding effect; efficacy. **5.** An organized body, as of troops or police; an army. [F., < L.^{ll} *fortis*, strong.]

— **force'pump'**, *n.* A pump that delivers fluid at increased pressure by means of compressed air.

for'ceps, *fōr'seps*, *n.* Pincers for grasping small objects; a pincers-like structure. [L., prob. < *formus*, warm, + *capio*, take.]

for'ci-bl(e), *fōr'si-bl*, *a.* **1.** Accomplished by force. **2.** Energetic; cogent. — **for'ci-bly**, *adv.*

ford, *fōrd*. **I⁴. vt.** To wade across (a stream, etc.). **II. n.** A fording place in a stream. [fōrd, < *faran*, go.] — **ford'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

fore, *fōr*. **I. a.** Preceding in place or time; forward; antecedent; prior. **II. n.** The foremost part; the leading place. **III. adv.** **1. Naut.** At or toward the bow. **2. Before; forward; in front.** **IV. prep.** Before. [fore (cp. *foran*, before), a form of *for*, *for*.] — **fore'and-aft'**, *a.* Lying or going in the direction of the ship's length.

fore', *prefix*, with values as follows: **fore'**¹, Before. [fore-, *for-*, < *fore*, before.] **fore'**², = FOR-¹. **fore'**³, = FOR-³. — **fore'arm'**, *n.* The part of the arm that is between the elbow and the wrist. — **fore'part'**, *n.* The fore part; an erroneous form. — **fore-show'**, *vt.* To prophesy. — **fore-shew'**, *vt.*

fore-arm', *fōr'arm'*, *vt.* To arm beforehand. **fore-bode'**, *fōr-bōd'*, *v.* [-BO'DED'; -BO'DING.] **I. t.** **1.** To be an omen or warning sign of; presage. **2.** To have a premonition of. **II. i.** To foretell; prognosticate. [forebodian; cp. *BODE*, *v.*] — **fore-bo'ding**, *n.* The apprehension of coming misfortune.

fore-cast', *fōr-cəst'*, *vt.* To calculate or plan beforehand; predict. [1 + *CAST*, *v.*] **fore'cast'**, *fōr'cəst'*, *n.* An antecedent calculation, determination, or contrivance.

fore'cas'tle, *fōr'cəsl* or [Naut.] *fōc'sl*, *n.* *Naut.* The forward part of a ship; compartment for common sailors.

fore-close', *fōr-clōz'*, *vt.* [FORE-CLOSED'; FORE-CLOS'ING.] To bar by judicial proceed-

ings the right to redeem mortgaged property; shut out; exclude. [forclōs.] — **fore-clo'sure**, -clō'zhur, *n.* The act of foreclosing. **fore'fa'ther**, *fōr'fā'dhər*, *n.* An ancestor, especially a remote ancestor.

fore-fend', *fōr-fend'*, *vt.* Same as FORFEND.

fore'fin'ger, *fōr'fin'gər*, *n.* The digit next to the thumb.

fore'foot', *fōr'fut'*, *n.* **1.** A fore foot. **2.** The bow or cutwater of a vessel.

fore'front', *fōr'frunt'*, *n.* The foremost part or position.

fore-go', *fōr-gō'*, *vt.* [FORE-WENT'; FORE-GONE'; FORE-GO'ING.] To deny oneself the pleasure or profit of; give up; relinquish.

fore-go', *vt. & vi.* To go in advance of; go before. — **fore-go'ing**, *pa.* Occurring previously; antecedent. — **fore-gone'**, *pa.* Determined already.

fore'ground', *fōr'ground'*, *n.* That part of a landscape nearest the spectator.

fore'hand'ed, *fōr'hand'ed*, *a.* **1.** Done in good time. **2.** [U. S.] Having money saved; thrifty.

fore'head, *fēr'ed*, *n.* The upper part of the face, between the eyes and the hair.

for'eign, *fēr'ēn*, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or derived from another country; alien. **2.** Connected with other countries. **3.** Introduced from without; not belonging to that place or body in which it is found. **4.** Not pertinent; irrelevant. [f *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors.] — **for'eign'er**, *fēr'ēn'gər*, *n.* A citizen of a foreign country; an alien.

fore-know', *fōr-nō'*, *vt.* [FORE-KNEW'; -KNOWN'; -KNOW'ING.] To know beforehand. — **fore-know'edge**, *fōr-nō'ēj*, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it exists or of an event before it takes place.

fore'land', *n.* A projecting point of land.

fore'lock', *fōr'lec'*, *n.* A lock of hair growing over the forehead, as of a horse.

fore'man, *fōr'mən*, *n.* [FORE'MEN, *pl.*] The head man overseeing a body of workmen.

fore'mast', *fōr'məst'*, *n.* The foremost mast of a vessel.

fore'most', *fōr'mōst'*, *a.* First in place, time, rank, or order; chief. [formest.]

fore-noon', *fōr'nūn'*, *n.* The period of daylight preceding midday; the morning.

fo-ren'sic, *fō-ren'sic*, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice or to public disputation. [forensis, < *forum*, market-place, forum.]

fore'or-dain', *fōr'ōr-dēn'*, *vt.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate. — **fore-or'di-na'tion**, *n.* Predestination; predetermination.

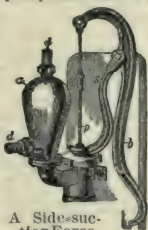
fore-run', *fōr-run'*, *vt.* To run in advance of; precede; usher in; announce. — **fore-run'ner**, *n.* A herald; prognostic.

fore'sail', *fōr'sēl'* or [Naut.] *fō'sl*, *n.* *Naut.* A sail, especially the lowest sail on a foremast.

fore-see', *fōr-sē'*, *v.* [FORE-SAW'; FORE-SEEN'; FORE-SEE'ING.] **I. t.** To see beforehand; anticipate. **II. i.** To have foresight.

fore-shad'ow, *fōr-shad'ō*. **I. vt.** To suggest beforehand; prefigure. **II. n.** The indistinct representation of something to come.

fore-short'en, *fōr-shōrt'en*, *vt.* To shorten parts in a drawing of (an object), so as to give the proper impression of distance.



A Side-suction Force pump.
a, air-chamber; *b*, brake; *d*, *d*, discharge-pipes; *p*, piston-rod; *s*, stand.

fore'sight, fôr'sait', *n.* 1. The act or capacity of foreseeing. 2. Thoughtful care for the future. [*< FOR-¹ + SIGHT.*]

for'est, fôr'est', *n.* A large tract of land covered with a natural growth of trees and underbrush. [*OF., < LL. foresta, < L. foras; see FOREIGN.*] — **for'est-er**, *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest, its timber, or its game. 2. A dweller in a forest. — **for'est-ry**, *n.* 1. The art of developing or managing forests. 2. Forestage.

fore-stall, fôr-stôl', *vt.* 1. To hinder or guard against by preparation; anticipate; prevent. 2. To preoccupy or control in one's own favor by anticipatory measures.

fore-taste, fôr-têst', *vt.* To have some experience of before possessing.

fore'taste, fôr-têst', *n.* A taste or brief experience beforehand.

fore-tell, fôr-tel', *vt. & vi.* [*FORE-TOLD; FORE-TELL'ING; FORE-TOLD.*] To tell or declare in advance; predict. — **fore-tell'er**, *n.*

fore'thought, fôr-thô't', *n.* 1. Consideration beforehand. 2. Prudent care for the future.

fore'to'ken, *vt.* Same as FORESHADOW. — **fore'top**, fôr'tep', *n.* 1. The forelock. 2. A platform at the head of a foremast.

for-ev'er, fôr-ev'ér, *adv.* 1. Throughout eternity; to the end of time. 2. Incessantly.

fore-warn, fôr-wêrn', *vt.* To caution beforehand; inform or instruct in advance.

for'feit, fôr-ft', *vt.* To incur the loss of through some fault, omission, error, or offense. *II. a.* Forfeited. *III. n.* 1. A thing lost by way of penalty for some default. 2. *pl.* Any game in which some playful penalty is imposed. [*< OF. forfait, pp. of forfaire, < LL. foris, out of doors, + facio, do.*] — **for'feiture**, fôr-fî-chur or -tûr, *n.* The act of forfeiting, or that which is forfeited.

for-fend, fôr-fend', *vt.* To ward off; prevent. — **for-gave**, fôr-gêv', *imp.* of FORGIVE, *v.*

forge, fôrj or fêrj, *v.* [*FORGED; FOR'GING.*]

I. t. 1. To shape (metal) with a hammer or machine; shape; frame. 2. *Law.* To make or alter with intent to defraud. *II. i.* To be guilty of forgery. [*< F. forger, < L. fabricor, make, construct.*] — **for'ger**, fôr'jer or fêr'jer, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits or commits forgery.

2. A smith. — **for'ger-y**, fôr'jer-i or fêr'jer-i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] 1. The act of fraudulently falsifying any commercial or legal paper. 2. The act of counterfeiting coin. 3. A spurious article bearing a false signature.

forge, *v.* *I. t.* To impel forward. *II. i.* To go slowly or with difficulty, as by mere momentum. [*Perhaps corr. of FORCE, v.*]

forge, *n.* 1. An open fireplace or hearth with forced draft, for heating metal ready for hammering or shaping. 2. A place where metal is forged. [*F., < L. fabrica; see FABRIC.*]

for-get, fôr-get', *vt. & vi.* [*FOR-GOT', fôr-got'; FOR-GOT'TEN, fôr-gët'n; FOR-GET'TING.*] 1. To be unable to recall to mind; lose from the memory. 2. To lose interest in or regard for; neglect. [*< AS. forgitan, < for- (see FOR-¹) + gitan, GET.*] — **for-get'ful**, *a.* Forgetting easily; neglectful. — *ly, adv. -ness, n. -for-get'me-not', n.* A perennial herb, with small sky-blue flowers.

for-giv(e', fôr-giv', *v.* [*FOR-GAVE', -gêv'; FOR-GIVEN; FOR-GIVING.*] *I. t.* 1. To cease to cherish displeasure toward; pardon; excuse.

2. To remit, as a debt. *II. i.* To show forgiveness in spirit or conduct. [*< AS. for- (see FOR-¹) + gifan, GIVE.*] — **for-giv'e'ness**, *n.* 1. The act of forgiving; pardon. 2. A disposition to forgive. — **for-giv'ing-ness**, — **for-giv'ing**, *pa.* Disposed to forgive. — *ly, adv.*

for-got, fôr-got', *imp.* & *pp.* of FORGET, *v.*

fork, fêrk', *vt. & vi.* To lift, toss, or dig with a fork; divide into diverging parts. *II. n.* A device consisting of a handle and two or more tines or prongs; also, anything of like shape or use. [*< AS. forc, < L. furca, fork.*]

— **forked**, fêrkt or fêrk't', *ed.* Having a fork, or shaped like a fork; diverging into two branches.

for-lorn, fôr-lôrn', *a.* Left in distress without help or hope; miserable; pitiable; lonely; dreary. [*< AS. forloren, < for-, FOR-¹, + lësan, lose.*] — *ly, adv. -ness, n. — forlorn hope*, a military detachment detailed for a doubtful or desperate enterprise; also, such an enterprise.

form, fêrm, *v.* *I. t.* To make or construct; conceive; mold; arrange; compose. *II. i.* To assume a specific form.

form, *n.* 1. The shape of a body as distinguished from its substance or color; figure; contour; hence, appearance; style; manner; kind. 2. Regular method; ritual; ceremony; style. 3. A mold, model, or formula. 4. A long bench without a back. 5. *Print.* Type, engravings, plates, etc., imposed in a chase. 6. A ghost; phantom. [*< L.^{OF} forma, form.*]

— **form'less**, *a.* Without form; shapeless. — **form, suffix.** Like; in the shape of. [*< L. formis, -like, < forma, form.*]

form'al, fêrm'al, *a.* 1. Made or done according to established forms; having regard to social forms; ceremonial; ceremonious. 2. Pertaining to form as opposed to substance; outward; external. — **form'al-ism**, *n.* Scrupulous observance of forms. — **form'al-ist**, *n. — form'al-i-ty*, *n.* [*-ITIES, pl.*] 1. The state or character of being formal; conventionality. 2. A proper order of procedure; also, an empty ceremonial. — **form'al-ly**, *adv.*

for-ma'tion, fôr-mê'shun, *n.* The act, process, or result of forming; construction; arrangement; development. — **form'a-tive**, fêrm'a-tiv', *a.* 1. Competent, serving, or adding to form. 2. Pertaining to formation. *II. n.* An element added to a word, as a prefix or suffix.

for'mer, fôr'mér, *a.* Going before in time; previously mentioned; preceding; ancient. [*< AS. forma, first.*] — **for'mer-ly**, *adv.* Some time or a long time ago.

form'er, *n.* One who or that which forms or molds; a maker; pattern. [*< L.^{OF} formator, < formo, FORM.*]

for'mi-da-bl(e), fôr-mi-da-bl', *a.* Exciting fear; dangerous to encounter; difficult to accomplish. [*F., < L. formidabilis, < formido, fear.*] — **for'mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

for'mu-la, fôr-mu-la, *n.* [*-LAS or -LÆ, pl.*] 1. A fixed rule or form; exact statement. 2. *Med.* A prescription. 3. An algebraic rule or chemical combination expressed in symbols. [*L., dim. of forma, form.*] — **for'mu-la-ry**, fôr-mu-lê-ri', *a.* Stated in or as in a formula; formal. *II. n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] A collection of

forms, formulas, etc.; a ritual or formula.—**for'-mu-late**, *vt.* [*-LA'TED*; *-LA'TING*.] To express in a formula, or as a formula. **for'-mu-lar-ize**,—**for'-mu-la'tion**, *n.*

for'-ni-ca'tion, *fôr-nî-kê'shun*, *n.* Illicit sexual intercourse. [*< L. fornicex (fornic-), brothel, lit. vault.*]—**for'-ni-ca'tor**, *n.*—**for'-ni-ca'tress**, *n.*

for-sake', *fôr-sêk'*, *vt.* [*FOR-SOOK'*, *-suk'*; *FOR-SA'KEN* or *FOR-SOOK'*; *FOR-SA'KING*.] To leave or withdraw from; abandon; also, to reject. [*< AS. forsacan.*]

for-sooth', *fôr-sûth'*, *adv.* In truth; certainly; chiefly ironical. [*< FOR, prep., + SOOTH.*]

for-swear', *fôr-swêr'*, *vt. & vi.* [*-SWORE*; *-SWORN'*; *-SWEAR'ING*.] To renounce upon oath; repudiate; perjure (oneself).

fort, *fôrt*, *n.* *Mil.* A single defensive work; a fortification; fortress. [*F.*, *< L. fortis, strong.*]

forte, *fôrt*, *n.* That which one does most readily or excellently. [*< L. fortis, strong.*]

forth, *fôth*, *adv.* Forward; outward; away; out; abroad. [*< AS. forth, < fore, before.*]

—**forth'com'ing**, *a.* Ready or about to appear.—**forth'with'**, *fôth'with'*, *adv.* Without delay; immediately; directly.

for'ti-eth, *fôr-tî-eth*, *1. a.* *I.* Tenth in order after the thirtieth. *2.* Being one of forty equal parts. *II. n.* One of forty equal parts.

—**for'ti-eth-ly**, *adv.*

for'ti-fi-ca'tion, *fôr-tî-fi-kê'shun*, *n.* *1.* The act, art, or science of fortifying. *2.* A military defensive work; a fort.

for'ti-fy, *fôr-tî-fai*, *vt. & vi.* [*-FIED*; *-FY'ING*.] To provide with or raise defensive works; give strength, security, or power to. [*< L. LL + F fortis, strong; and see -fy.*]—**for'ti-fi'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

for'ti-tude, *fôr-tî-tûd*, *n.* Strength of mind to meet or endure unflinching pain, adversity, or peril. [*< L. fortitudo, < fortis, strong.*]

fort'night, *fôr'tnait'* or *fôr'tnit*, *n.* A period of two weeks. [*< AS. feðwertigne, FOURTEEN, + niht (pl.), nights.*]—**ly**, *a. & adv.*

fort'ress, *fôr'tres*, *n.* A large permanent fort; a stronghold; castle. [*< F. forteresse, < L. LL fortis, strong.*]

for-tu'i-tous, *fôr-tû'i-tus*, *a.* Occurring by chance; casual; accidental. [*< L. fortuitus, < for(i)-s, chance.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

for-tu'i-ty, *fôr-tû'i-tî*, *n.* Chance occurrence.

for-tu-nate, *fôr'chu[or-tû]-net or -nêt*, *a.*



Ruins of the Forum of Rome. Temple of Saturn in the Foreground.

1. Happening by a favorable chance; lucky. *2.* Favored with good fortune. —**ly**, *adv.*

for'tune, *fôr'chun* or *-tûn*, *n.* That which comes or happens as if by chance, especially favorable chance; lot; luck; success; a large

estate; wealth. [*F.*, *< L. fortuna, < for, fortune.*]

for'ty, *fôr'tî*, *I. a.* Consisting of ten more than thirty. *II. n.* The sum of ten and thirty. [*< AS. feðwer (four), < -tig (see FIFTY).*]

fo'rum, *fô'rum*, *n.* [*FO'RUMS* or *FO'RA, pl.*] A place of public assembly in ancient Rome; any public assembly or place for public meeting; a tribunal; court. See *illus.* in preceding column. [*L.*]

for'ward, *fôr'ward*, *I^d. vt.* To send onward or forward; help onward; further; transmit. *II. a. 1.* Located at or near the front. *2.* In an advanced state; advancing. *3.* Eager; prompt; hence, officious; impertinent; bold.

III. adv. Toward the front or some advanced position; onward; ahead. **for'wards**, [*< AS. foreward.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

fos'sil, *fes'il*, *I. a.* Dug out of the earth; petrified; of or like a fossil; outworn; antiquated. *II. n. 1.* A body, as the petrified form of a plant or an animal, preserved in earth or rock. *2.* A person or thing antiquated or out of date. [*< L. fossilis, < fodio, dig.*]

—**fos'sil-if'er-ous**, *a.* Containing fossils. —**fos'sil-ize**, *vt. & vt.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.] To change or be changed into a fossil; petrify; make or become antiquated. **fos'sil-ist**.

fos'ter, *fes'ter*, *vt.* To nourish; rear; aid; encourage. [*< AS. fôstrian, < fôstor, nourishment.*]—**fos'ter-broth'er**, *f.-child*, *f.-sister*, *f.-son*, one considered as holding the relationship indicated, in consequence of nursing and rearing, though not related by blood.

fought, *fôt*, *imp. & pp. of FIGHT, v.*

fought'en, *pp. of FIGHT, v.* Obsolete except in the phrase *a foughten field*.

foul, *fauil*, *1. vt. & vi. 1.* To collide with, as a vessel; collide; make or become foul or dirty; commit a breach of rule against (a competitor).

2. Baseball. To strike a foul. *II. a. 1.* Offensive; loathsome; filthy. *2.* Obstructing, entangling, or injuring; unfair. *III. n.* An act of fouling, colliding, or becoming entangled; a breach of rule. *IV. adv.* Foully. [*< AS. fûl, foul.*]—**foul'ly**, *adv.* In a foul manner.—**foul'ness**, *n.*

found, *faund*, *imp. & pp. of FIND, v.*

found^{1d}, *v. I. 1.* To lay the foundation of; originate; establish. *II. i.* To form and base one's belief or opinion. [*< L. F fundo, < fundus, base.*]—**founda'tion**, *n. 1.* The act of founding, or that on which anything is founded; base; basis. *2.* An endowment, or endowed institution.—**found'er¹**, *n.* One who founds or endows.—**found'ress**, *n. fem.*

found^{2d}, *vt.* To cast, as iron, by melting and pouring. [*< F. fondre, < L. fundo, pour.*]

—**found'er²**, *n.* One who makes castings.—**found'ing**, *n.* The business of making articles of cast iron, brass, etc.

foun'der, *faun'der*, *vt. & vi. 1.* To fill with water and sink, as a vessel. *2.* To fail; miscarry; be ruined. *3.* To make or go lame, as a horse, by reason of an inflammation in the feet. [*< OE. ofondrer, sink, < fond (< L. fundus), bottom.*]—**foun'ders**, *n. Vet. Surg.* Inflammation of the tissue in the foot of a horse.

found'ling, *faund'ling*, *n.* A deserted infant of unknown parentage. [*< AS. findan, find.*]

foun'dry, *faun'dri*, *n.* [*FOUN'DRIES, pl.*] An

fiu'ture (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

establishment in which articles are cast from metal. [*< F. fonderie, < fonder; see FOUND², v.*] **foun'der-y**.

fount, fount, *n.* **1.** A fountain. **2.** A font.
foun'tain, foun'ten, *n.* **1.** A spring of water; a jet or spray of water forced upward artificially; also, any structure enclosing it. **2.** A cause; origin; source of supply. [*< L. ^{LL+P} font(t)-s, fountain.*]—**foun'tain-head**, *n.* The source of a stream; any primal source.

four, for. **I. a.** Consisting of one more than three. **II. n.** The sum of three and one. [*< AS. ^{fōwer},—fourfold*]. **I. a.** Made up of four, quadruple. **II. n.** That which is four times as many or as much. **III. adv.** In quadrupled measure.—**four'score**, *a. & n.* Eighty.—**four-square**, *a.* Having four equal sides and angles.—**four'teen**, for'tin'. **I. a.** Consisting of four more than ten. **II. n.** The sum of ten and four.—**four'teenth**, *a. & n.*—**fourth**, fōrth. **I. a.** Next in order after the third. **II. n.** One of four equal parts. **-ly, adv.**

fowl, foul, *n.* **1.** The common domestic cock or hen. **2. pl.** Poultry in general. **3.** Birds collectively, as wild fowl. **4.** Any bird. [*< AS. ^{fugol}, fowl.*]—**fowl'er**, *n.* One who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.—**fowl'ing**, *n.* The killing of birds as a sport or for food.—**fowl'ing-piece**, *n.* A light smooth-bore shotgun for bird-shooting.

fox, fex, *vt.* To furnish with foxing, as a boot.—**fox'ing**, *n.* An edging of leather applied over the upper-leather of a shoe. **fox't**.

fox, *n.* **1.** A burrowing canine mammal having a long, pointed muzzle and long bushy tail, commonly reddish-brown in color, noted for its cunning; also, one of various animals in some way likened to this. **2.** A sly, crafty person. **3. Naut.** A small rope made by hand of two or more rope-yarns. [*< AS. ^{foc}.*]

—**fox'y**, fox'y, *a.* **1.** Of or like a fox; crafty in character; reddish-brown in color. **2.** Having a musky taste.—**fox'i-ness**, *n.*

frac'as, frē'cos, *n.* A noisy fight or quarrel; uproar. [*F., < fracasser, shatter.*]

frac'tion, frac'thun, *n.* **1.** A disconnected part; fragment. **2.** A quantity less than a unit, or one expressed as the sum of a number of equal parts of a unit. [*F., < L. fractio(n)-, < fractus, broken.*]—**frac'tion-al**, *a.* **-ly, adv.**

frac'tious, frac'shus, *a.* Disposed to rebel; restive; unruly; peevish. [*< Prov. Eng. fratch, scold.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

frac'ture, frac'chur or -tjūr. **I. vt. & vi.** [*FRAC'TURED; FRAC'TURING.*] To break; be broken; admit of fracture. **II. n.** The act of breaking; a break, either partial or complete. [*F., < L. fractura, a breach, cleft.*]

—**frac'tur-al**, *a.*
frag'ile (e), fraj'il, *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. [*< L. fragilis, < frango, break.*]—**frag'il-i-ty**, *n.* Fragile quality or condition.

frag'ment, frag'ment, *n.* A part broken off; a small detached portion. [*F., < L. fragmen-tum, fragment, remnant.*]—**frag'men-ta-ry**, *a.* Composed of fragments; broken; incomplete.

fra'grant, frē'grant, *a.* Having an agreeable smell. [*< L. fragran(t)-s, sweet-scented.*]—**fra'grance**, *n.* The state or quality of being fragrant. **fra'gran-cy**.—**fra'gran-ty**, *adv.*

frail, frél, *a.* Delicately constituted; easily broken or destroyed; easily tempted; liable to

be led astray. [*< L. ^f fragilis, FRAGILE.*]

-ly, adv.—**frail'ty**, *n.* [*FRAIL'TIES, pl.*]
1. The state of being frail. **2.** A moral infirmity. **frail'ness**.

frail, *n.* A basket made of rushes: used for containing dried fruits, and as a measure. [*< OF. fraiel, basket.*]

frame, frēm, *i. vt.* [*FRAMED; FRA'MING.*]
To put together, as a structure; contrive; arrange; adjust; shape; surround with a frame.

II. n. **1.** Something composed of parts united in a system; general arrangement or constitution; framework. **2.** A case or border made to enclose or surround a thing. **3.** A mental state or condition. [*< AS. ^{fremu}, advantage, < fremman, perform, do.*]—**frame-work**, *n.* A skeleton structure for supporting or enclosing something, literally or figuratively.

franc, franc, *n.* A French silver coin, of the value of about 19½ cents. [*< OF. franc.*]

fran'chise, fran'chiz or fran'choiz, *n.* **1.** A political right, as of suffrage. **2.** A special privilege or exemption. **3.** A place of refuge. [*OF., < franc; see FRANK, a.*]

fran'gi-bl(e), fran'ji-bl, *a.* Easily broken; fragile. [*F., < L. frango, break.*]

—**fran'gi-bl'i-ty**, *n.*

frank, frank, *vt.* To despatch, or cause to be transported, free of charge.

frank, *a.* **1.** Candid and open; ingenuous. **2.** Free; privileged; exempt. [*< OF. franc, frank, free.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

Frank¹, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Germanic tribes settled on the Rhine early in the Christian era. **2.** In the Orient, any European. [*< OHG. Franko, = AS. franca, javelin.*]

frank², *n.* The right to send mail matter free, the package so sent, or the signature that authenticates it. [*< FRANK, a.*]

frank'in-cense, frank'in-sens, *n.* An aromatic gum or resin: used as an incense.

fran'tic, fran'tic, *a.* Manifesting or due to excessive excitement; frenzied. [*< Gr. phren-ētikos, < phrēn, brain.*]—**fran'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

fra-ter'nal, fra-ter'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a brother; brotherly. [*< L. ^{LL} frater-nus, < frater, BROTHER.*] **-ly, adv.**—**fra-ter'ni-ty**, *n.* [*-TISS, pl.*] **1.** The condition or relation of brotherhood; brotherly affection. **2.** An association or brotherhood.—**fra'ter-nize** or **-nise**, fra'ter-niz, *vt. & vi.* To bring into brotherly relations; hold fellowship.—**fra'ter-ni-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

frat'ri-ride, frat'ri-said, *n.* One who kills his brother. **2.** The killing of a brother by a brother. [*F., < L. frat'r, brother, + cædō, kill.*]—**frat'ri-ci'dal**, *a.*

fraud, frēd, *n.* **1.** Deception with the object of gaining by another's loss; craft; trickery; guile. **2.** [*Colloq.*] One who acts fraudulently; a cheat; a deceptive or spurious thing. [*< L. ^f frauds, deceit.*]—**fraud'u-lent**, *a.* Proceeding from, characterized by, or practising fraud.

fraught, frēt, *pa.* [*Poet.*] Freight; laden; full. [*< Dn. fragte, load.*]

fray, frē, *i. t.* To wear; fret. **II. i.** To ravel at the edge. [*< L. ^f frico, rub.*]

fray¹, *n.* A fretted spot in a cloth, cord, etc.

fray², *n.* **1.** An affray; fracas. **2. A combat; assault. [*Abb. of AFFRAY, n.*]**

freak, *n.* **1.** A sudden causeless change of

mind; a whim. **2.** A monstrosity. [Prob. < AS. *frecc*, bold, rash.]—**freak**'ish, *a.*

freck'le, *frec*'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FRECK'L(E)D; FRECK'LING.] To mark or be marked with freckles. **II.** *n.* A small, colored spot on the skin. [*< Ice. freknur*, pl. freckles.]—**freck**'le(d), *pa.* Marked with freckles. **freck**'lyt.

free, *fri*. **I.** *vt.* [FREED; FREE'ING.] To set free; release from bondage; rid or relieve, as from hindrance or restraint. **II.** *a.* [FRE'ER; FRE'EST.] **1.** Not restrained, fastened, bound, or fixed; at liberty; uncontrolled; independent. **2.** Exempt; followed by *from* or rarely by *of*. **3.** Ingenuous; frank; easy; careless; unconstrained. **4.** Unduly familiar; indelicate or immodest. **5.** Without fee; gratuitous. **6.** Liberal; generous. **III.** *adv.* Freely; gratuitously; willingly. [*< AS. frēo*, orig. loving, beloved.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**free**'boot'er, *n.* A robber.—**free**'hold', *n.* **1.** An estate in lands. **2.** Land held in fee simple.—**free**'hold'er, *n.* The owner of a freehold estate.—**free**'man, *n.* A man who is free; one not a slave; a citizen.—**free**'ma'son, *n.* A member of an ancient and widely extended secret fraternity.—**free**'ma'son-ry, *n.* The institutions and principles of freemasons; hence, community of feeling and interest.—**free**'stone', *n.* **1.** A sandstone, easily wrought for building purposes. **2.** A peach easily freed from its pit.—**free**'trade, *n.* Commerce unrestricted by tariff or customs.—**free**'will', *a.* Made, done, or given of one's own free will. [*< slave.*]

freed'man, *fri*'dman, *n.* An emancipated

free'dom, *fri*'dum, *n.* **1.** The state of being free; liberty; exemption. **2.** Facility; ease; ingenuousness; also, undue familiarity. [*< AS. frēo*, free, + *-dom*, see *-DOM*.]

freez'e, *fri*z, *vt.* & *vi.* [FRO'ZEN, FRŌ'ZN, or FROZE, FRŌZ; FREEZ'ING.] To harden with cold; congeal; injure, kill, or be injured or killed by cold. [*< AS. frēosan*.]—**freez**'er, *fri*z'gr, *n.* One who or that which freezes.

freight, *frēt*. **I.** *vt.* To use for or as freight; load; transport. **II.** *n.* Goods transported by public carriers, or the price paid for such transportation; that with which anything is laden. [*< OHG. LL. + OF. frēht*, wages.]—**freight**'age, *n.* A cargo; transportation, or the price of transportation of merchandise.—**freight**'er, *n.*

French, *fren*ch. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to France. **II.** *n.* The language or people of France. [*< AS. Frensc, < Franca*; see *FRANK*, *n.*]

—**French**'man, *n.* A native or citizen of France; one of the French people.

fren'zy, *fren*'zi. **I.** *vt.* [FREN'ZIED; FREN'ZY-ING.] To throw into frenzy; make frantic. **II.** *n.* [FREN'ZIES, *pl.*] Violent agitation; fury; madness; delirium. [*< Gr. OF. phrenēsis*, inflammation of the brain.]

fre'quencel, *fri*'cwenz, *n.* A crowd; concourse.

fre'quent^d, *fri*-cwent', *vt.* To visit or repair to often; resort to habitually.

fre'quent, *fri*'cwent, *a.* Occurring or appearing often. [OF., < L. *frequen*(t)-s, frequent.]

—**fre**'quen-cy, *n.* The property of being frequent.—**fre**'quent-ly, *adv.* Often; repeatedly.

fres'co, *fres*'cō. **I.** *vt.* To paint in fresco. **II.** *n.* [FRES'cos or FRES'coes, *pl.*] *Arch.* The art of painting on a surface of plaster, or a picture so painted. [It., < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.]

fresh, *fresh*, *a.* **1.** Newly prepared or pro-

duced; unfaded; unimpaired; untainted; recent; new. **2.** Refreshing. **3.** Full of vigor, force, or vitality; strong and brisk, as a breeze. **4.** Inexperienced; conceited; officious; pert. **5.** Unsalted. [ME. *fresh*, *fersh*, < AS. *fersc* (for **fresc*).]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**fresh**'en, *fresh*'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become fresh or vigorous; revive.

fresh'et, *fresh*'et, *n.* A sudden flood in a stream; an inundation. [*< OF. freschet*, fresh.]

fresh'man, *fresh*'man, *n.* [FRESH'MEN, *pl.*] A college student in his first year.

fret¹, *fret*, *v.* [FRET'TED¹; FRET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wear or eat away, as by friction. **2.** To irritate; worry; vex; agitate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be worn away. **2.** To complain; be agitated. [*< AS. for-* (see *FOR*-1) + *etan*; see *EAT*.]

fret^{2d}, *vt.* To ornament as with fretwork.

fret¹, *n.* The act of fretting; an abrasion; irritation; agitation.

fret², *n.* Ornamental work in relief. [*< L. OF. ferrum*, iron.] **fret**'work', *n.*

fret³, *n.* A bar on a musical instrument, as a guitar, against which the strings may be stopped. [Cp. OF. *frete*, iron bar.]

fret'ful, *fret*'ful, *a.* Inclined to fret; peevish; worrying; agitated. —**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

fri'a-bl(e), *frai*'a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled. [*< friabilis*, < *frio*, rub.]—**fri**'a-bl'i-ty, *n.*

fri'a-bl(e)-ness.

fri'ar, *frai*'ar, *n.* A member of a mendicant monastic order. [*< F. frère*, < L. *frater*, brother.]—**fri**'ar-y, *n.* A monastery.

fric'as-see', *fric*'g-sē'. **I.** *vt.* To make into a fricassee. **II.** *n.* A dish of meat cut small, stewed or fried, and served with gravy. [*< F. fricassée*.]

fric'tion, *fri*'shun, *n.* The rubbing together of two bodies, or the hindrance to motion so produced; attrition. [F., < L. *frictio*(n)-, < *frico*, rub.]—**fric**'tion-al, *a.*

Fri'day, *frai*'dē, *n.* The sixth day of the week. [*< AS. Frigu* (the Norse goddess Frigga) + *dæg*, day.]—**Good F.**, the Friday before Easter.

fried, *fraid*, *imp.* & *pp.* of *FRY*, *v.*

friend, *frend*, *n.* **1.** One who cherishes kind regard for another person or who regards a thing with favor; an adherent; ally. **2.** [F.] One of the Society of Friends; a Quaker. [*< AS. frēond*, prop. ppr. of *frēon*, love.]

—**friend**'less, *a.* Having no friends; forlorn.—**friend**'ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a friend; befitting friendship. **2.** Propitious; favorable.—**friend**'li-ly, *adv.*—**friend**'li-ness, *n.*—**friend**'ship, *n.* **1.** Mutual regard cherished by kindred minds. **2.** The state or fact of being friends.

frieze¹, *fri*z, *n.* *Arch.* The middle division of an entablature. [*< F. frieze*, *fraise*, a ruff.]

frieze², *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with shaggy nap. [*< OF. frize*, perhaps < *Friesland*.]

frig'ate, *fri*g'et or -ēt, *n.* An old-style war-



United States Frigate Constitution.

f (future) (future); **a** (aisle); **au** (out); **o** (oil); **c** (k); **ch** (the); **g** (go); **s** (sing); **i** (in); **th** (thin).

vessel of moderate size. [*< F. frégater, < It. fregata.*] See *illus.* on preceding page.

fright, *fruit*. *I. a. vt.* [Poet.] To frighten.

II. n. 1. Sudden and violent alarm or fear. 2. Anything ugly, ridiculous, or shocking. [*< AS. fyrhtu.*]—**fright'en**, *fruit'n, vt.* To alarm suddenly; scare.—**fright'ful**, *a.* Apt to induce terror; shocking. —*ly, adv.* —**-ness, n.**

frig'id, *frij'id, a.* Of low temperature; cold; formal and forbidding. [*< L. frigidus, < frigeo, be cold.*] —**-ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**—**fri-gid'i-ty**, *fri-jld'i-ti, n.* Coldness; formality.

frill, *fril, I. vt. & vi.* To make into a frill; put frills on; become frilled. **II. n.** An ornamental band; a flounce; a ruffle.

fringe, *frinj, I. vt.* [FRINGED; FRIN'GING.] To border with or as with a fringe. **II. n.** A border or trimming, as of pendent cords; an edging; border. [*< L. F. fimbria, fringe.*]

frip'per-y, *frip'er-i, I. a.* Worthless. **II. n.** [IES', *pl.*] Worthless things; trumpery; cast-off clothes. [*< OF. fripper, wear to rags.*]

frisk, *frisk, I. vt.* To leap about playfully; frolic. **II. n.** A playful skipping about. [*< OHG. F. frisc, fresh.*]—**frisk'y, a.** Lively or playful.—**frisk'i-ly, adv.**—**frisk'i-ness, n.**

frith, [*frith, ferth, n.* [Scot.] An arm of the firth, {*sea.* [ME. *firth, < Ice. fjörðr, firth.*]

frit'ter, *frit'er, I. vt. 1.* To waste little by little; with away. 2. To break into small pieces. **II. n. 1.** A small fried cake. 2. A shred. [*< L. OF. frictus, pp. of frigo, fry.*]

friv'o-lous, *fri-v'o-lus, a.* Trivial; trifling; silly. [*< L. frivulus, silly.*] —**-ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**—**friv-ol'i-ty**, *fri-v-el'i-ti, n.* [TIES', *pl.*] The quality or condition of being frivolous; a frivolous act or practise.

frizz, *friz, I. vt.* [FRIZZED; FRIZZ'ING.] To crimp. **II. n.** That which is frizzed, as hair. [*< OF. friser.*] —**friz'zle**, *a.* Crinkled; crisped. [from.]

fro, *frö, adv.* Away from; back. [*< Ice. frä, frock, frec, n.* Any loose outer garment, as a woman's or child's gown; dress. [*< L. LL. F. floccus, lock of wool.*]

frog, *frog, n.* A small, tailless, amphibious, web-footed animal. [*< AS. frogga, frogga.*]

frog, *n. 1.* The triangular prominence in the sole of a horse's foot. 2. A joint of rails of a railway-track. [Perhaps corr. of FORK.]

frog, *n. 1.* An ornamental fastening of a cloak or a coat. 2. The loop of a scabbard. [*< Pg. froco, < L. floccus, lock of wool.*]

frol'ic, *frol'ic, I.* [*FROL'ICKED; vi.* [FROL'ICKING.] To play mirthful pranks; sport. **II. a.** Merry; sportive. **III. n. A scene of gaiety; a playful act; merriment; sport. [*< MD. vro, glad, gay, + -lick, -ly.*]—**frol'ic-some, a.** Full of frolic; playful.**



Development of the Frog.
a, eggs; *b*, *a*, aquatic young (tadpoles) in various stages of growth; *c*, adult.

from, *from, prep. 1.* Out of; starting at; beginning with; after. 2. In variant or adverse relation to; as, *from* grave to gay. 3. Having as a cause, reason, or origin; by means of; due to; out of. [*< AS. from, fram.*]

frond, *frend, n.* A leaf-like expansion, as of ferns and seaweeds; a broad leaf, as of the palm. [*< L. frond(a)-s, leaf.*]

front, *frunt, v. I. t. 1.* To face toward; encounter; confront. 2. To put a front on. **II. i.** To have the front or face in a specified direction; with *on* or *upon*.

front, *a.* Situated at the front; considered from the front; frontal.

front, *n. 1.* The foremost part of anything. 2. Position in advance. 3. The forehead; brow; face. 4. Manner of confronting a person or a situation. 5. Effrontery. [*F., < L. frons (front), brow.*]—**front'age, n.** Linear extent of front.—**front'al**, *fren'tal, I. a.* Pertaining to the front or to the forehead. **II. n.** A front part; something to cover the front or forehead; a frontal bone.

front'ier, *fren'tir or fren'tir, I. a.* Pertaining to the frontier. **II. n.** The border of a nation's territory; the confines of civilization. [*< F. frontière, < L. frons, forehead.*]

front'is-piece, *fren'tis-pis, n.* An illustration in the front of a book. [*< L. F. frons, front, + specio, view.*]

front'let, *n.* A band worn on the forehead.

frost, *fröst, v. I. t.* To cover with or injure by frost; apply frosting to. **II. i.** To freeze; assume the appearance of frost.

frost, *n. 1.* Minute crystals of ice formed directly from atmospheric water-vapor. 2. Freezing weather. [*< AS. forst, for frost, < froðsan, freeze.*]—**frosth'y, a.** A surface imitating frost, as a mixture of sugar and white of egg, used to cover cake.—**frost'y, a.** [FROST'Y-ER; FROST'Y-EST.] Attended with or affected by frost; chilly; forbidding.—**frost'i-ly, adv.**—**frost'i-ness, n.**

froth, *fröth, I. vt. & vi.* To cause to foam; form froth; foam. **II. n.** A mass of bubbles resulting from fermentation or agitation; any light, unsubstantial matter. [ME. *frothe, < Ice. froðha.*]—**froth'y, a.** Consisting of, covered with, or full of froth; empty; pretentious.—**froth'i-ly, adv.**—**froth'i-ness, n.**

fro'ward, *frö'ward, a.* Disobedient; intractable; perverse. [*< AS. from, + -ward, -ward.*] —**-ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

frown, *frann, v. I. t.* To rebuke with manifest displeasure; commonly with *down*. **II. i. 1. To knit the brow, as in displeasure; scowl. 2. To wear a threatening aspect; lower. [*< OF. frogner, of Scand. orig.*]**

frown, *n.* A wrinkling of the brow, as in dislike, anger, or abstraction.

frow'zy, *frau'zi, a.* [FROW'ZY-ER; FROW'ZY-EST.] Unkempt; slovenly; untidy. [Cp. E. dial. *froust, musty smell.*]

froze, *fröz, imp., fro'zen, pp. of FREEZE, v.*

fro'zen, *frö'zn, pa.* Solidified, benumbed, or killed by cold; overspread with ice.

fruc'ti-fy, *frue'ti-fai, v.* [FIED; -FY'ING.] **I. t.** To render fruitful. **II. i.** To yield fruit. [*< L. fructus, fruit, + facio, make.*]

—**fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion, n.** 1. The act of fructifying. 2. The fruit of a plant.

person or thing. **2.** A public ceremony or entertainment. **3.** *Math.* A dependent quantity. [OF., < L. *functio*(n), < *functus*, pp. of *fungor*, execute.] — **fun'ction-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a function; performing the functions, as of an organ; affecting the functions and not the substance of an organ. — **fun'ction-a-ry**, *fun'cshun-er-i*, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A public official.

fund, *fund*, *fū*, *vt.* To convert (various debts) into a single fund secured by stocks or bonds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sum of money or stock of convertible wealth. **2.** Money lent to a government; a funded debt. **3.** A reserve store; an ample stock. [*< F. fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom.]

fun'da-ment, *fun'da-ment*, *n.* **1.** A fundamental principle or element. **2.** The buttocks; also, the anus. [*< L. fundamentum*, < *fundus*, bottom.] — **fun'da-ment'al**, *I. a.* Relating to or constituting a foundation; indispensable; basal. **II.** *n.* Anything that is fundamental; a foundation; a necessary truth; an essential. — *ly*, *adv.*

fun'er-al, *fū'ner-al*, *I. a.* Pertaining to a funeral. **fun'er-a-ry**, *II. n.* The ceremonies attending the burial of the dead; also, the gathering or procession of persons on such occasion. [*< L. funus*, funeral.]

fu-ne-re-al, *fū-nēr-ē-al*, *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; mournful; lugubrious.

fun'gus, *fun'gus*, *n.* [*FUN'GI*, *fun'jai or -gi*, or *FUN'GUS-ES*, *pl.*] One of a group of plants, including mushrooms, toadstools, mold, and mildew; also, a soft, spongy growth on an animal body. [*< Gr. sphongos*, sponge.] — **fun-gos'i-ty**, *fun-gos'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being fungous; a fungous growth; proud flesh. — **fun'gous**, *fun'gus*, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fungus; spongy; springing up suddenly; bearing or containing fungi.

fun'i-cl(e), *fū'nī-cl*, *n.* A small cord, ligature, or fiber. [*< L. funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope.] — **fu-nīc'u-lar**, *fū-nīc'u-lar*, *a.*

fun'nel, *fun'el*, *n.* **1.** A wide-mouthed conical vessel, terminating in a tube, for filling close vessels with liquids; tunnel. **2.** A smoke pipe. **3.** Any funnel-like part or process. [*< L. in*, into, + *fundō*, pour.]

fun'ny, *fun'i*, *a.* [*FUN'NIER*; *FUN'NI-EST*.] Affording fun; comical; ludicrous.

fur, *fūr*, *I. vt.* [*FURRED*; *FUR'RING*.] **1.** To cover, line, or trim with fur or with a fuzzy coating. **2.** To nail strips upon (jolists, etc.), as for lathing. **3.** To remove scale from. **II. n.** **1.** The soft, fine coat covering the skin of many mammals. **2. pl. or collect. sing.** Skins of furbearing animals; also, apparel made of them. **3.** Any fuzzy covering. [*< LL. of fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, sheath.] — **fur'ring**, *n.*

fur'be-low, *fūr'be-lō*, *n.* A plaited flounce or other ornament. [*< F. falbala*, furbelow.]

fur'bish, *fūr'bish*, *vt.* To make bright by rubbing; burnish; renovate. [*< OHG. furbān*, *furpan*, clean.]

fur'cate, *fūr'ket or -kēt*, *a.* Forked. [*< L. furca*, fork.] **fur-ca'ted**, *vt.*

fu'ri-ous, *fū'ri-us*, *a.* **1.** Full of fury; raging; frantic. **2.** Wildly raging or rushing; tempestuous. **3.** Insane. [*< L. furiosus*, < *furo*, rave.] — *ly*, *adv.* — *-ness*, *n.*

furl, *fūrl*, *vt.* To roll up and secure, as a sail to a spar. [*< Ar. of fardah*, package.]

fur'long, *fūr'long*, *n.* A measure, one-eighth of a mile. [*< AS. furlang*, lit. 'length of a furrow.']

furlough, *fūr'lō*, *I. vt.* To grant a furlough. **II. n.** Leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor. [*< D. verlof*.]

fur'nace, *fūr'nēs*, *n.* A structure or apparatus enclosing a fire-chamber, as for melting metal, supplying hot air, etc. [*< L. fornax* (*for-nac*), < *furnus*, oven.]

fur'nish, *fūr'nish*, *vt.* **1.** To equip, or fit out, as with apparatus or furniture. **2.** To supply; yield. [*< OHG. furnjan*, perform, provide.] — **fur'nish-ing**, *n.* **1. pl.** Fixtures or fittings. **2.** The act of supplying with furniture.

fur'ni-ture, *fūr'ni-chur or -tjūr*, *n.* Equipment or outfit, as of chairs, tables, or other household or office articles; the trappings of a horse or the like. [*< F. fourniture*, < *fournir*, furnish.]

fu'r-or, (*fū'r'er*, *fū'r'or* or *fū'r'or-g*, *n.* Over-fu're, mastering passion for anything; rage; mania. [*< L. furor*, < *furo*, rage.]

fur'ri-er, *fūr'i-er*, *n.* A dealer in furs or fur goods; fur-dresser.

fur'row, *fūr'ō*, *I. vt. & vi.* To cut furrows in. **II. n.** **1.** A trench made in the earth by a plow. **2.** Any groove or wrinkle. [*< AS. furh*.]

fur'ry, *fūr'i*, *a.* Of or like fur; covered with or clad in fur.

fur'ther, *fūr'dhgr*, *I. vt.* To help forward; promote. **II. a. compar.** [*Positive* wanting; used as *compar.* of *FAR*.] **1.** More distant or advanced; also, opposite or yon. **2.** Wider or fuller; additional. **III. adv.** More remotely; farther; also, in addition; besides. [*< AS. further*, compar. of *fore*, before.]

fur'ther-ance, *n.* **1.** The act of furthering; advancement. **2.** That which furthers. — **fur'ther-more**, *adv.* Besides; moreover. — **fur'ther-most**, *a.* Furthest or most remote. — **fur'thest**, *I. a. superl.* [*Positive* wanting; used as *superl.* of *FAR*.] Most distant, remote, or advanced. **II. adv.** At or to the greatest distance.

fur'tiv(e), *fūr'tiv*, *a.* Stealthy or sly; stolen; secret; elusive. [*< L. fur-tivus*, < *fur*, thief] — *ly*, *adv.* — *-ness*, *n.*

fu'ry, *fū'ri*, *n.* [*FURIES*, *pl.*] **1.** A state of violent anger; ungovernable rage; any vehement passion or excitement; frenzy. **2.** [*F.*] *Class. Myth.* One of three goddesses of vengeance. **3.** A turbulent woman; ter-magant. [*< L. furia*, < *furo*, rave.]

furze, *fūr-z*, *n.* A spiny shrub of the bean family, having many branches and yellow flowers. [*< AS. fyrs*.] — **furz'y**, *a.*

fuse, *fūz*, *vt. & vi.* [*FUSED*; *FU'SING*.] To liquefy by heat; melt; blend by melting. [*< L. fusus*, pp. of *fundo*, pour.] — **fu-si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fused. — **fu'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

fuse, *n.* A tube, cord, or the like to convey



Furze.
a. a single flower.

fire to an explosive. [Abbr. of FUSEE¹.]
fu-see'¹, fū-zī', *n.* **1.** A match not extinguishable by wind. **2.** A fuse. **3+**. Fusil. [*< F. fusil, < L.¹⁴ focus, fireplace.*]
fu-see'², *n.* A spirally grooved cone to equalize motion in a watch. [*< L. fusus, spindle.*]
fu'sil, fū'zīl, *n.* A flint-lock musket. [*F., < L. focus, fireplace.*]—**fu'si-leer'**, **fu'si-lier'**, fū'zī-līr', *n.* An infantry soldier of a special class; formerly, one who carried a fusil.—**fu-sil-lade'**, fū'zī-léd', *n.* A simultaneous discharge of firearms. [*F.*]
fu'sion, fū'zhun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of fusing, or the state of being fused. **2.** Coalescence or blending; coalition. [*F., < L. fusio(n-), < fusus; see FUSE, v.*]
fuss, fus. **I. vt. & vi.** To trouble or make ado about trifles; fret; worry. **II. n.** Disturbance about trivial matters; trouble; ado. [*< AS. fūss, ready.*]—**fuss'y**, *a.* Inclined to fuss; fidgety; fretful.—**fuss-i-ly**, *adv.*—**fuss-i-ness**, *n.*
fustian, fūs'chān or -tīān. **I. a.** Made of fustian; pompous; bombastic. **II. n. 1.** A coarse twilled stuff, as corduroy. **2.** Pretentious verbiage; bombast. [*< Ar.^{OF} Fustān (near Cairo, in Egypt).*]

fust'y, fust'i, *a.* [*FUST'IER; FUST'I-EST.*] Musty; moldy; rank. [*< L.^{OF} fustus, club.*]
 —**fust'i-ness**, *n.*
fu'til(e), fū'tīl, *a.* Of no avail; done in vain. [*< L. futilis, that easily pours out.*]—**fu-tīl-i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] The quality of being futile; anything futile.
fut'tock, fut'ək, *n.* A crooked timber in the frame of a wooden vessel. [Perhaps *< root, suff. -ock.*]
fu'ture, fū'chur or -tījūr. **I. a.** Such as will or may be hereafter; pertaining to or expressing time to come. **II. n.** The time yet to come; that which will be in time to come; prospects or outlook. [*< L. futurus, fut. p. of sum, am.*]—**fu-tū'ri-ty**, fū-tū'ri-tī, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] **1.** Time to come; the future. **2.** The state of being future. **3.** The people of the future. **4.** A future possibility.
fuz(z, fuz, n. Fine particles of down, or of downy vegetable fiber, as on cloth or on some fruits. [*< FUSTY.*]—**fuz(z'y, a.**—**fuz(z'i-ly, adv.**—**fuz(z'i-ness, n.**
fy, fal, interf. Same as FIE.
-fy, suffix. Make. [*< OF. fier, < L. ficio, < facio, do, make.*]

G

G, g, gee, jī, *n.* [GEES, G's or Gs, jīz, *pl.*] A letter: the seventh in the English alphabet.
gab'ar-dine', gab'ar-dīn', *n.* A long, loose cloak. [*< Sp. gabardina.*]
gab'ble, gab'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [*GAB'BLE(E)D; GAB'BLING.*] To chatter; utter a clatter of inarticulate sounds. **II. n.** Noisy and incoherent or foolish talk; cackling, as of geese.
ga'bi-on, gē'bi-ŋn, *n.* A wicker basket to be filled with sand to form a fortification, foundation, etc. [*F.*]
ga'ble(e, gē'bl, *n.* The triangular end of a wall, above the eaves; also, the entire end wall of a building. [*F.*]
gad, gad, *vt.* [*GAD'DED^d; GAD'DING.*] To roam abroad idly; ramble; stray.—**gad'der**, *n.*
gad, n. A punch, point, goad, or the like. [*< Ice. gaddr, goad, spike.*]
gad'fly', gad'flī', *n.* [*-FLIES', z, pl.*] A large fly that torments cattle. **horse-fly'**.
Gael, gēl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.—**Gael'ic**, gēl'ic. **I. a.** Gaddy. **1/2** Belonging or relating to the Scottish Highlanders. **II. n.** The Celtic language. [*< Gael. Gaidheal, Gael.*]
gaff, gaf, *n.* **1.** A sharp iron hook at the end of a pole, for landing large fish. **2. Naut.** A spar for extending a sail. **3.** A game-cock's steel spur. [*< F. gaffe.*]
gag, gag. **I. vt. & vt.** [*GAGGED; GAG'GING.*] To use a gag upon; silence by force; nauseate or be nauseated. **II. n. 1.** Any appliance for completely obstructing the vocal organs; any restraint upon speech. **2.** Something nauseating. **3.** An actor's interpolation in a play.



gage', {gê}. **I. vt.** [*GAGED; GAUGED; GA'GAUGE, {GING, GAU'GING.*] To determine by measurement; measure; estimate. **II. n.** An instrument for measuring the capacity, dimensions, etc., of anything; a standard of comparison. [*< OF. gauger, measure.*]—**ga'ger**, **gau'ger**, *n.* One who gages; an officer of the revenue service.
gage'². **I. vt.** [*GAGED; GA'GING.*] To give or deposit as a pledge for some act; pawn; wager. **II. n.** Something given or thrown down as security for some act, as for a combat; a pledge; a challenge; defiance. [*< F. gager, < OF. wagier, WAGE.*]
gage'³, *n.* One of several varieties of plum. [Sir William Gage, 1725.]
gai'e-ty, {gē'e-tī, *n.* [*-TIES', pl.*] The state
gay'e-ty, {of being gay; merriment; fun.
gaily, {gē'li, *adv.* In a gay manner; joyous-
gay'ly, {ly; merrily; showily.
gain, gēn, *v. I. t. 1. To secure as profit or earnings; get. **2.** To win. **3.** To arrive at; reach. **4.** To win over; propitiate. **II. i.** To make progress; improve; advance; obtain the advantage; often with *on* or *upon*.
gain, n. An advantage; acquisition; profit; increase. [*< Ice. gagn, gain, advantage.*]
 —**gain'ful**, gēn'fūl, *a.* Profitable; lucrative.
gain'say', gēn'sē', *vt.* [*-SAID'; -SAY'ING.*] To contradict; controvert. [*< AS. gegn-, against, + secgan, say.*]—**gain'say'er**, *n.*
ga'ir'ish, -ly, etc. Same as GARISH, etc.
gait, gēt, *n. The manner of walking or stepping; carriage; walk; way. [*< Ice. gata, way.*]
gait'er, *n. A covering for the lower leg or ankle; a high shoe closed in front. [*< F. guêtre.*]***

fiūtūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

ga'la, gē'la, *n.* A festivity; show. [F.] — **ga'-la-day**", *n.* A holiday; festival.

Gal'ax-y, gal'ax-i, *n.* **1.** A starry band encircling the heavens, called the *Milky Way*. **2.** [g.] [-iēs', *pl.*] Any brilliant group, as of persons. [*< Gr. galaxias, < gala, milk.*]

gale, gēl, *n.* A wind-storm; a strong wind; hilarious merriment. [Scot.]

ga-le'na, ga-lī'na or -lē'na, *n.* A common ore of lead; lead sulfid. [*< Gr. galēnē, lead.*]

gall, gōl, *vt.* To injure or render sore by friction; abrade; fret; harass.

gall¹, *n.* An excrescence on plants, due to insects or to a parasitic fungus; also, a similar excrescence on animals. [*< L. galla, gallnut.*]

— **gall'nut**", *n.* The gall of a species of oak called the gall-oak. **gall'ap'plet**.

gall², *n.* An abrasion or excoriation. [*< AS. gæalla, gall (on a horse).*]

gall³, *n.* **1.** The bitter fluid secreted by the liver; bile; hence, bitter feeling; malignity. **2.** The sac containing the bile. **gall'-blad'-der**†. [*< AS. gæalla; said to be connected with YELLOW.*]

gal-lant¹, gal'ant. **I. a.** Possessing an intrepid spirit; brave; chivalrous. **II. n.** A man of gay and dashing manners; an intrepid youth. [*< OF. galant, prop. ppr. of galier, rejoice.*] — **ly**¹, *adv.*

gal-lant², gal-lant'. **I. a.** Polite and attentive to women; courteous. **II. n.** A man who pays court to women; used in good or evil sense. — **ly**², *adv.*

gal-lant-ry, gal'ant-ri, *n.* [-iēs', *pl.*] **1.** Courage; heroism; chivalrousness. **2.** Polite or excessive attention paid to women.

gal'le-on, gal'ē-on, *n.* A large Spanish ship (15th to 17th century). [*< LL. galea, galley.*]

gal'ler-y, gal'gr-i, *n.* [-iēs', *pl.*] **1.** An elevated floor along the side of a church, theater, or the like; also, the people seated there. **2.** A corridor; passageway; a place used for the display of statues, paintings, etc. [*< OF. galerie, gallery.*]

gal'ley, gal'ē, *n.* **1.** A seagoing vessel propelled by oars; barge; rowboat. **2.** The cooking-place on board ship. **3. Print.** A long tray, for holding composed type. [*< F. galée, < LL. galea, galley.*] — **gal'ley-slave**", *n.* A convict sentenced to labor at the oar of a galley.

Gal'lic¹, gal'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Gaul or modern France. [*< L. Gallicus, < Gallus, inhab. of Gaul.*] — **Gal'li-cism**, gal'i-sizn, *n.* A French idiom, as used in any other language.

gal'lic², gal'ic, *a.* Derived from gallnuts.

gal'li-na'ceous, gal'i-nē'shūs, *a.* Pertaining to an order of birds (*Gallinæ*) that includes the common hen, turkeys, partridges, etc.

gal'li-pot, gal'i-pet, *n.* A small jar for ointments. [Corr. of OD. *gleypot*.]

gal'lon, gal'vū, *n.* **1.** A liquid measure (1) U. S. standard, 231 cubic inches; (2) *Brit. Imperial*, 277.274 cubic inches. **2.** A dry measure: one-eighth of a bushel. [F.]

gal-loon', gal-lūn', *n.* A worsted lace; narrow tape or trimming. [*< Sp. galon, court dress.*]

gal'lop, gal'up. **I. vt. & vi.** To ride, drive, or go at a gallop. **II. n. 1.** Quadrupedal motion by a regular succession of leaps. **2.** The

act of riding at a gallop. [*< Old Flem. waloop, gallop.*]

gal'low's, gal'oz, *n.* [GAL'LOWS or GAL'LOWS-ES, *pl.*] A framework used for hanging criminals, supporting spars on a vessel, and other purposes. [*< AS. galga.*]

gal'op, gal'up or gal'lo', *n.* A lively dance, or the music for it. [F., GALLOP.]

ga-losh', ga-losh', *n.* A wooden or other overshoe. [*< Gr. kalon, wood, + pous, foot.*]

ga-loche†.

gal-van'ic, gal-van'ic, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism. [*< Aloisio Galvani, of Bologna, discoverer of galvanism (1737-98).*] — **gal'va-nism**, gal'va-nizn, *n.* Current electricity arising from chemical action: no longer in scientific use. — **gal'va-nist**, *n.* — **gal'va-nize** or **-nise**, *vt.* [-NIZED, -NISED; -NIZ'ING, -NIS'ING.] **1.** To treat with a continuous electric current; excite (a corpse) to muscular action by electricity; rouse to a false show of life and energy. **2.** To electroplate. — **galvaniz'd iron**, iron coated with tin or zinc.

gam'ble, gam'bl, *v.* [GAM'BL(ED); GAM-BLING.] **I. t.** To squander by gaming; followed by *away*. **II. i.** To game; risk or wager something of value upon a chance. [*< AS. gamentian, < gamen, sport.*] — **gam'bler**, *n.* — **gam'bling**, *n.*

gam-boge', gam-bōj' or gam-būj', *n.* A brownish Oriental gum resin. [*< Cambaja, Cambodia, in Farther India.*]

gam'bol, gam'bəl, *v.* [*< BOLED or BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOL-LING.*] To skip sportively about; caper playfully. **II. n.** A skipping about in sport. [*< It. f. gambia, leg.*]

gam'brel, gam'brel, *n. 1.* The hook of an animal. **2.** A stick used for hanging meat. **3.** A roof having its slope broken by an obtuse angle. **gambrel roof**†. [*< OF. gambe, < LL. gambia, leg.*]

game, gēm, *v.* [GAMED; GA'MING.] **I. t.** To lose or wager at play. **II. i.** To play a game, especially a game of chance, for a stake. [*< AS. gamentian, < gamen, sport.*]

game, *a. 1.* Of or pertaining to game. **2.** Ready to fight; courageous; unflinching.

game, *n. 1.* A contest for recreation or amusement; a jest; joke; sport. **2.** A scheme; plot. **3.** Wild animals collectively, or their flesh; any object of pursuit. [*< AS. gamen, sport.*] — **game'some**, *a.* Playful; sportive; gay; merry. — **game'ster**, *n.* A gambler. — **ga'ming**, *n.* The act or practise of gambling.

gam'in, gam'in or ga'man', *n.* A street arab. [F.]

gam'mon¹, *n. 1.* [Colloq.] A hoax. **2. In backgammon, a sweeping defeat. [*< AS. gamen, sport.*] [*gambia, leg.*]**

gam'mon², *n.* A cured ham. [*< LL. OF*]

gam'ut, gam'ut, *n.* The diatonic scale of musical notes; the whole range of anything.

gan'der, gan'dr, *n.* A male goose. [*< AS. gandra, gans*, goose.*]

gang, *n.* A number of persons or instruments acting together; a group; squad. [*< AS. gang, a going, < gangan, go.*]

gan'gli-on, gan'gli-on, *n.* [GAN'GLI-ONS or GAN'GLI-A, *pl.*] **1. Anat.** (1) An aggregation of nerve-cells. (2) A gland-like organ. **2. Pathol.** A hard globular tumor proceeding from a tendon. [LL., < Gr. ganglion, tumor.]

papā, ūsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

gan'grene, gan'grin. **I. vt. & vi.** [GAN'-GRENE; GAN'GRE'NING.] To cause gangrene in; become affected by gangrene. **II. n.** The death of a part; the first stage of mortification. [OF., < Gr. *gangraina*, < *grainō*, gnaw.]

—**gan'gre-nous**, a. [passageway.]
gang'way, gang'wē, n. An opening or

gan'net, gan'et, n. A bird related to the pelicans. [**< AS. gano!**; cp. **GANDER.**]

gant'let, {gant'-
gaunt'let, } let, n.

A punishment, wherein the victim ran between two rows of men who struck him with clubs as he passed; a series of risks or unpleasant events. [**< Sw. galā**, lane, + *lōpa*, leap.]

gant'let, n. Same as GAUNTLET. **gant'lette**, **gant'lette**, etc. Same as JAIL, etc.

gap, gap. **I. vt.** [GAPED; GAP'PING.] To nick or notch; make a breach in. **II. n.** A passage or aperture; breach; break; ravine. [**< Ice. gap**, gap, abyss, < *gapa*, gape.]

gape, gāp. **I. vi.** [GAPED; GAP'PING.] To open the mouth wide, as in yawning; present a wide opening, as a chasm. **II. n.** The act of gaping; an opening; chasm; fissure. [**< AS. geāpan**, gape, open wide, < *geāp*, wide.]

gar, n. A fish with spear-like snout. **gar'-fish**; **gar'pike**. [**< AS. gār**, spear.]

garb, gārb, n. A complete or characteristic dress; outward form or expression. [**< OHG. OF garawi**, preparation, garb.]

gar'bage, gār'bē, n. Animal or household refuse. [**< OHG. OF garba**, sheaf.]

gar'ble, gār'bl, vt. [GAR'BL(E)D; GAR'-BLING.] To change injuriously, as a document; mutilate; pervert. [**< Ar. SP. OF ghīrbāl**, sieve.]

gar'den, gār'dn. **I. vt. & vi.** To cultivate; lay out or till a garden. **II. n.** A place for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, or small plants; any fertile or highly cultivated territory. [**< OHG. OF garto**, yard, garden.]

—**gar'den-er**, gār'dn-er, n. One who tends gardens, or is skilled in gardening.—**gar'den-ing**, n. The caring for a garden; horticulture.

gar'gle, gār'gl. **I. vt.** [GAR'GL(E)D; GAR'-GLING.] (1) To rinse (the throat) with a liquid agitated by air from the windpipe. (2) To use as a gargle. **II. n.** A liquid for gargling. [**< OF. gargouiller**, gargle.]

gar'goyle, gār'goil, n. A projecting medieval stone spout, grotesquely carved. [**< OF. gargouille**, throat, < *L. gurgulio*(-), gullet.]

gar'ish, gār'ish, a. Marked by a dazzling glare; gaudy; conceited. [Allied to **GAZE**.]

—**ly**, adv. —**ness**, n.
gar'land, gār'land. **I. a.** Gargoyles.
vt. To deck, as with a garland. **II. n.** A wreath as a token of victory, joy, or honor. [**< OF. garlande**.]



Gannet. 1/35



Gargoyles.

gar'lic, gār'lic, n. A hardy bulbous perennial of the same genus as the onion. [**< AS. gār**, spear, + *leāc*, leek.]—**gar'lick-y**, a.

gar'ment, gār'ment, n. An article of clothing. [**< OF. garnement**, < *garnir*, GARNISH.]

gar'ner, gār'ngr. **I. vt.** To store, as in a granary; gather. **II. n.** A place for the storage of grain; a granary; gathering; store. [**< L. F. granarium**, granary.]

gar'net, gār'net, n. A vitreous transparent or translucent stone, sometimes cut as a gem; also, its prevailing color, a deep red. [**< F. grenat**, < *L. LL. granum*, seed.]

gar'net, n. A form of tackle or purchase.

gar'nish, gār'nish. **I. vt. 1.** To embellish; decorate. **2. Lvp.** To give warning to answer to an action. **II. n.** An ornament, as around a dish at table. [**< OF. garnir**, for *warnir*, WARN.]—**gar'nish-ment**, n. The act of garnishing.—**gar'ni-ture**, gār'ni-chur or -tūr, n. Anything used to garnish; embellishment.

gar'ret, gar'et, n. A story or room directly under a sloping roof. [**< OF. garite**, place of refuge.]

gar'ri-son, gar'i-sn. **I. vt. 1.** To put soldiers in (a fortress); to supply (a fortress) with soldiers. **2.** To put into a fortress or town. **II. n.** The military force defending a fort, town, or the like. [ME. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, < *garnir*; see GARNISH.]

gar-ro'te, gar-rō't. **I. vt.** [GAR-RO'TED; GAR-RO'TING.] **1.** To execute with a garrote. **2.** To throttle in order to rob. **II. n.** A Spanish instrument for capital punishment by strangling; strangulation. [**< Sp. garrote**, orig. cudgel.]—**gar-ro'ter**, gar-rō'ter, n.

gar'ru-lous, gar'rū-lus, a. Given to continual and tedious talking; habitually loquacious. [**< L. garrulus**, chattering.]—**ly**, adv. —**ness**, n.—**gar-rū'li-ty**, gar-rū'li-ti, n. Idle and empty loquacity.

gar'ter, gār'ter. **I. vt.** To put a garter upon; fasten with a garter. **II. n. 1.** A band to hold a stocking in place. **2.** The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter; also, the order itself, or membership therein. [**< OF. gartier**, < *garret*, < *Br. gar*, leg.]

gas, gas, n. [GAS'ES, pl.] **1.** An aeriform elastic fluid; especially, a gaseous mixture used as an illuminant or as a fuel, called **illuminating-gas**, **fuel-gas**, or **heating-gas**. **2.** A single jet of flame supplied by illuminating-gas. **gas'jet**?; **gas'light**?. **3.** Laughing-gas; nitrous oxid. **4.** [Colloq.] Empty boasting; chatter. [A term invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (1577-1644).]—**gas'-burn'er**, n. A tip attached to a gas-fixture for regulating the flame of gas as it is burned.—**gas-fitter**, n. One who fits and puts up gas-fixtures.—**gas-fittings**, n. pl. The appliances connected with the introduction and use of gas in a building, including meters, etc.—**gas-fix-ture**, n. A tube, with burners and stopcocks, connected with a gas-pipe.—**gas-meter**, n. An apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given place and time.—**gas-well**, n. A well from which natural gas flows.—**gas-works**, n. An establishment in which illuminating-gas or heating-gas is made.—**natural gas**, illuminating-gas found in nature beneath the earth's surface.

flū'tū're (future); **aisie**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **in**k; **thin**.

gas"con-ade', gas'cön-äd'. **I. vi.** [-A'DED^d; -A'DING.] To vaunt oneself; brag; bluster.

II. n. Boastful or blustering talk; brag-adozio; bluster. [F.]

gas'e-ous, gas'e-us, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or form of gas; aeriform. **2.** Unsubstantial.

gash, gash. **I. vt.** To make a long deep cut in. **II. n.** A long deep incision; a flesh-wound. [*< Gr.^{OF} charassö, scratch.*]

gas'ket, *n.* **1.** A ring or disk of packing to make a joint watertight. **2.** A rope or cord used to confine furled sails. [Appar. *< F. gacette, cat-o'-nine-tails.*]

gas'o-line, gas'o-lin or -lin, *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable product distilled from petroleum.

gas-om'e-ter, gas-öm'e-tër, *n.* A tank for storing or an apparatus for measuring gas.

gasp, gäsp. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter or emit brokenly and painfully; breathe convulsively, as from exhaustion or fear. **II. n.** An act of gasping. [*< Ice. geispa, yawn.*]

gas'tric, gas'tric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the stomach. [*< Gr.^L gastër, stomach.*]

gas-tron'o-my, gas-trön'o-mi, *n.* The art of preparing and serving appetizing food. [*< Gr.^F gastër, stomach, + nomos, law.*]

gas-tron'o-mer, *n.* An epiure. **gas'-tro-nome'**; **gas-tron'o-mist'**. — **gas'-tro-nome'**, *a.*

gate, gät, *n.* **1.** An opening or passageway, as in a fence, wall, or enclosure; a portal; also, a movable frame or valve that serves to close it. **2.** Any means of access; hence, power; supremacy. [*< AS. gear, gate, opening, < gitan, get.*] — **gate'way'**, *n.* A gate; any means of ingress or egress.

gath'er, gadh'er, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To bring together; assemble; collect. **2.** To deduce; infer. **3.** To draw into folds or plaits. **II. i. 1.** To come together; congregate. **2.** To increase; accumulate. **3.** To come to a head; concentrate. [*< AS. gædrian, gaderian.*]

— **gath'er-er**, *n.* One who or that which gathers. — **gath'er-ing**, *n.* The act of gathering or that which is gathered or brought together; an assemblage; an abscess.

gath'er, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth.

gaud, göd, *n.* An article of vulgar finery. [*< L. gaudium, joy, < gaudeo, rejoice.*]

gaud'y, göd'i, *a.* [GAUD'IER; GAUD'Y-EST.] Obscursively brilliant in color; garish; flashy. — **gaud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **gaud'i-ness**, *n.*

gaune, gau'ër, *a.* Same as GAGE, etc.

gaunt, gänt, *a.* Emaciated; lank; lean; meager; thin; famishing; wasting. [Prob. Scand.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

gaunt'let', gänt'let, *n.* A knight's leather glove covered with metal plates; a glove with long wrist-extension; also, the wristlet. [Also *gantlet*, *< D.^{LL} of want, mitten.*]

gaunt'let', *n.* Same as GANTLET.

gauze (e, göz, *n.* A light open-woven fabric, as of cotton, silk, or wire: used also adjectivally. [*< F. gaze, gauze.*] — **gauz'y**, *a.* Thin and diaphanous like gauze.

gav'el, gav'el, *n.* **1.** A masons' mallet; also, that used by a presiding officer. **2.** An unbound bundle of grain. [*< OE. gavelle, sheaf, ult. < L. capto, take.*]

ga'vi-al, gë'vi-al, *n.* The great Indian cro-

dile, having long slender jaws. [*< Hind. gharial, crocodile.*]

gawk, gök. **I. vi.** To stare or behave awkwardly and stupidly. **II. n.** An awkward, stupid fellow. [*< Ice. gaukr, cuckoo.*]

— **gawk'y**, gök'i, *a.* Awkward and dull; clownish; clumsy. **II. n.** [GAWK'IES, *pl.*] A gawk. — **gawk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **gawk'i-ness**, *n.*

gay, gë, *a.* **1.** Filled with or inspiring mirth; merry; sportive. **2.** Brilliant; showy. **3.** Loving pleasure; wanton. [*< OHG.^{OF} gähi, quick, sudden.*] — **gay'ly** or **gay'ly**, *adv.* — **gai'e-ty**, **gay'e-ty**, **gay'ness**, *n.*

gaze, gëz. **I. vt.** [GAZED; GA'ZING.] To look earnestly and steadily, as in scrutiny, admiration, or concern. **II. n.** A continued or intense look. [*< Sw. dial. gäsa, gaze.*]

ga-zel', } ga-zel', *n.* A small, delicately

ga-zelle', } formed antelope, with recurved horns and large gentle eyes. [OF., *< Ar. ghazäl, gazel.*]

ga-zet', } ga-zet', **I. vt.** [GA-ZET'-

ted; GA-ZET'TING.] To report officially; hence, to appoint.

II. n. A newspaper, or printed account of current events; any official announcement. [*< It. gazetta.*] — **gaz'** "et-

teer', gaz'et-ir, *n.* **1.** A dictionary of geographical names. **2.** A writer or contributor of news for a gazette.

gear, gîr, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To equip; make ready; harness; dress. **2. Mech.** To put into gear. **II. i. Mech.** To come into or be in gear.

gear, *n.* **1. Mech.** Any set of appliances, as of cog-wheels, serving to transmit motion or change its rate or direction. **2. Naut.** The set of ropes, blocks, etc., used in working a spar or sail. **3.** A cog-wheel. **4.** Fitness for harmonious and effective action. **5.** Any equipment, as dress, accouterments, tools, or household necessities. [*< AS. gearwe (pl.), equipment, clothing.*] — **gear'ing**, *n.* **1. Mech.** Gear in general; working parts collectively. **2. Naut.** Ropes and tackle.

gee, jî, *vt. & vi.* To turn to the right or from the driver: said of or to draft animals.

geese, gîs, *n.* Plural of GOOSE.

gel'a-tin, } jel'a-tin, *n.* A hard, transpar-

gel'a-tine, } ent, tasteless substance obtained from animal tissue, as skin or horns. [*< L.^F gelatinus, pp. of gëlo, freeze.*] — **gel-at'l-nous**, *a.* Of the nature of gelatin; like jelly.

geld, gëld, *vt.* [GELD'ED or GELT; GELD'ING.] To castrate. [*< Ice. gelda, castrate.*] — **geld'ing**, *n.* A castrated horse.

gem, jem. **I. vt.** [GEMMED; GEM'MING.] To adorn with or as with gems. **II. n.** A precious stone; anything rare, delicate, and perfect. [*< L.^F gemma, bud.*]

gem-ma'tion, jem-më'shun, *n.* Budding, as of plants, or of the lower types of animals. [*< L. gemmatus, pp. of gemma, bud.*] — **gem'-mate**, *a.* Bearing buds or reproducing by buds.

-gen, A suffix used to mean "producing," "produced"; as, hydrogen, exogen, etc. [*(a) < L. -genus, < gigno, geno, bear; (b) < Gr. gënes, < ginomai, be born.*]

gen'darme', jen'därm', *n.* [GEN'DARMES',



Gazel. 1/43

GENS D'ARMES, pl. Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; now, an armed policeman. [**F.**] —**gen-darm'er-ic, n.** Gendarmes collectively. **gen-darm'er-yi.**

gen'der, jen'der, vt. To beget; engender; give rise to. [**< L.^g genero, beget.**]

gen'der, n. A property of certain words whereby they indicate sex. [**< L.^{of} genus; see GENUS.**]

gen'e-al'o-gy, jen'g-al'o-ji, n. [**-GIES², pl.**] 1. A record of descent from some ancestor; a list of ancestors and their descendants. 2. Descent in a direct line; pedigree. [**< Gr. genea, race; and see -OLOGY.**] —**gen'e-a-log'ic-al, a.** **gen'e-a-log'ic-i.** —**gen'e-al'o-gist, n.** One versed in genealogies.

gen'e-ra, n. Plural of **GENUS.** [**L.**]

gen'er-al, jen'gr-al. I. a. 1. Pertaining to a genus or kind; relating to all of a class. 2. Pertaining to the majority; wide-spread. 3. Large in scope, meaning, or contents; indefinite. 4. Common; customary. 5. Viewed as a whole. **II. n.** 1. **Mil.** An officer who commands any body of troops not less than a brigade. 2. A general principle or statement. 3. That which includes all of a kind. [**< L.^{of} generalis, of or belonging to a kind.**] —**gen'er-al-i-ty, n.** [**-TIES², pl.**] 1. The main part; majority. 2. A general statement. 3. The state of being general or generalized. —**gen'er-al-iz-a'tion, n.** The act of generalizing; a general inference; an induction. —**gen'er-al-ize, v.** [**-IZED; -IZING.**] 1. *t.* To make or treat as general or universal; infer (a general law) from particulars. **II. i.** To form objects into classes; form general ideas or inferences. **gen'er-al-ist, -gen'er-al-ly, adv.** 1. For the most part; ordinarily. 2. Without going into particulars. 3. Collectively. —**gen'er-al-ship, n.** A general's office, rank, or skill; tactics or strategy; leadership.

gen'er-al-is'si-mo, jen'gr-al-is'i-mō, n. A supreme military commander. [**It.**]

gen'er-ate, jen'gr-ét, vt. [**-A'TED^d; -A'TING.**] 1. To produce; create. 2. To beget. 3. **Math.** To trace, as a line, by motion of a point. [**< L. generatus, pp. of genero, beget.**] —**gen'er-a'tion, n.** 1. The act of generating in any sense; reproduction; origination. 2. A step in descent; the body of individuals existing at one time, or their average lifetime. 3. Race or family. 4. Progeny. —**gen'er-a-tiv(e, a.** Of or pertaining to generation; having power to produce or originate. —**gen'er-a'tor, n.** One who or that which generates, especially a machine for the production of gas or electricity.

ge-ner'ic, je-ner'ic, a. 1. Pertaining to a genus or a class of related things; opposed to *specific*. 2. Having a general application. 3. Pertaining to gender. [**< L. genus; see GENUS.**] —**ge-ner'ic-al.**

gen'er-ous, jen'gr-us, a. 1. Giving or bestowing heartily and liberally; magnanimous; chivalrous. 2. Cheering or stimulating, as wine. [**OF, < L. generosus, of noble birth.**] —**ly, adv.** —**gen'er-ous'i-ty, n.** [**-TIES², pl.**] The quality of being generous; liberality; a generous act.

gen'e-sis, jen'g-sis, n. [**-SES, -síz, pl.**] 1. The act or mode of originating; creation; origin; beginning. 2. [**G.**] The first book of the Bible. [**< Gr.^L genesis, origin.**]

ge'ni-al, ji'ni-al, a. 1. Kindly; cordial; pleasant. 2. Imparting warmth, comfort, or

vigor; cheering. 3. Nuptial. [**< L. genialis, of one's tutelary deity.**] —**ge'ni-al'i-ty, n.**

gen'i-tal, jen'i-tal, a. Pertaining to generation. [**< L.^{of} genitilis, < gigno, beget.**]

gen'i-tiv(e, jen'i-tiv. I. a. **Gram.** Indicating source, possession, or the like. **II. n.** In Latin, Greek, etc., the genitive case. [**< L. genitivus, gigno, beget.**]

gen'i-tor, jen'i-tor, n. A progenitor. [**L.**]

gen'ius, jin'yus, n. [**GE'NI-I** or (**def. 3**) **GEN'IUS-ES, pl.**] 1. Exalted intellectual power and creative ability. 2. Remarkable aptitude for some special pursuit. 3. [**GEN'IUS-ES, pl.**] A person of phenomenal intellectual powers. 4. The essential principle of anything. 5. A representative type. [**L., one's tutelary spirit.**]

ge'ni-us², ji'ni-us or ge'ni-us, n. [**-NI-I, -al-or-i, pl.**] A beneficent guardian spirit. [**L.**]

-genous, suffix. Used with the meaning 'born,' 'bearing.' [**(1) < L. genus; see GENUS. (2) < -GEN + -OUS.**]

gen're, zhän'r, n. A style of art illustrative of common life. [**F., < L. genus, kind.**]

gen-teel', jen-til', a. Well-bred or refined; elegant; fashionable. [**< F. gentil; see GENTLE.**]

-ly, adv. —**-ness, n.**

gen'tian, jen'shian, n. A flowering plant of various species, as the yellow gentian of Europe (used medicinally), and the fringed gentian of America, with blue, delicately fringed flowers. [**< L.^{of} Gentius, an Illyrian king.**]

gen'tile, jen'tail, n.

1. [**G.**] **Script.** One not a Jew. 2. **Gram.**

A noun or an adjective denoting race or country. 3. A member of a gens or clan.

Used adjectivally in all senses. [**< L. gentilis; see GENTLE.**]

gen-til'i-ty, jen-til'i-ti, n. [**-TIES², pl.**] 1. The quality of being genteel. 2. Fashionable exclusiveness. 3. Dignity of birth.

gen'tle, jen'tl, a. 1. Mild; kindly; gracious.

2. Moderate in action; soft or low; peaceful.

3. Tame; docile. 4. Not steep or abrupt; easy. 5. Of honorable family; noble. [**< L.^g gentilis, of the same clan.**]

—**-ness, n.** —**gen'tly, adv.** —**gen'tle-folk², n. pl.** People of good family; now more commonly *gentlefolks*.

—**gen'tle-man, n.** [**-MEN, pl.**] 1. A well-bred and honorable man. 2. A man of the higher class or of gentle extraction. —**gen'tle-man-ly, a.** Pertaining to or befitting a gentleman; courteous; gracious. **gen'tle(e)-man-like², -gen'tle(e)-wom'an, n.** [**-WOM'EN, -wim'en, pl.**] 1. A woman of good birth and breeding; a lady. 2. A maid of honor.

gen'try, jen'tri, n. 1. People of good position or birth. 2. Any specified class of people.

gen'u-flec'tion or -flex'ion, jen'yu-flec'-shun, n. A bending of the knee, as in worship. [**< L. genu, knee, + flecto, bend.**]

gen'u-in(e, jen'yu-in, a. 1. Of the original or true stock, or of the authorship claimed; not



Gentian.

spurious, adulterated, or counterfeit. **2.** Not affected or hypocritical; frank; sincere; true. [*< L. genuinus, innate.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
gen'us, jĕ'n'us, *n.* [*GEN'E-RA, jĕn'ĕ-ra, rarely GE'NUS-es, pl.*] A group or class embracing subordinate classes or species. [*L., origin.*]

-geny, *suffx.* Production. [*< L. -genia, < Gr. -genēa, < ġ gen in gignomai, become.*]

ge-og'ra-phy, jĕ-og'-ra-fĭ, *n.* [-PHIES^z, *pl.*] The science that describes the surface of the earth, with its peoples and products; also, a treatise on this science. [*< Gr. gē, earth, + graphō, write.*] — **ge-og'ra-pher**, jĕ-og'-ra-fer, *n.* — **ge'o-graph'ic-al**, jĭ'o-graf'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to geography. **ge'o-graph'ic-t.**

ge-ol'o-gy, jĕ-ol'o-jĭ, *n.* The science that treats of the constitution and structure of the earth; also, a treatise on this subject. [*< Gr. gē, earth, + logō, to speak.*] — **ge'o-log'ic**, jĭ'o-lej'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from geology. **ge'o-log'ic-al-t.** — **ge-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in geology. **ge-ol'og-er-t.** — **ge-ol'o-gize**, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZING.] To study geology. **ge-ol'o-gist-t.**

ge-om'e-try, jĕ-m'ĕ-trĭ, *n.* [-TRIES^z, *pl.*] The branch of mathematics that treats of space and its relations; also, a treatise on this subject. [*< Gr. gē, earth, + metron, measure.*] — **ge-om'e-ter**, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a mathematician. **ge-om'e-tri-cian-t.** — **ge'o-met'ric**, **ge'o-met'ric-al**, jĭ'o-met'ric, -al, *a.* Pertaining to geometry or in accordance with its rules or principles; characterized by regular lines, curves, and angles. — **ge'o-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

ge-ra-ni-um, jĕ-rĕ'ni-um, *n.* *Bot.* A flowering plant of many species, common in cultivation. [*L., < Gr. geranion, < geranos, crane.*]

ger'fal'con, jĕr'fĕ-on or -fal'cōn, *n.* A large falcon with feathered shanks. [*< LL. ^{OF} herofalco(n)-, sacred falcon.*]

germ, jĕrm, *n.* The earliest stage of an organism; bud; embryo; primary source. [*< L. ^F germen, sprig.*]

— **ger'mi-nal**, *a.*

Ger'man, jĕr'man. **1.** *a.* Pertaining to Germany, its people, or its language. **II. n. 1.** A native or citizen of Germany. **2.** The language of Germany. **3.** [*g.*] [*U.S.*] The cotillion. [*< L. Germanus, German; said to be of Celtic origin.*] — **Ger-man'ic**, **1.** *a.* German. **II. n.** The German language. — **German sil-ver**, a white alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper.

ger'man'z, *a.* **1.** Having the same parents or grandparents: used after the noun. **2.** Germane. [*< L. germanus, near akin.*]

ger-mane', jĕr-mĕn', *a.* **1.** Appropriate; pertinent. **2.** Akin; german.

ger'mi-nate, jĕr'mĭ-nĕt, *vi.* [-NA'TED^d; -NA'TING.] To begin to vegetate or develop into a higher form. [*< L. germen (germĭn-), sprout.*] — **ger'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

ges-ta'tion, jĕs-tĕ'shōn, *n.* Pregnancy. [*< L. gestatio(n)-, carrying.*]

ges-tic'u-late, jĕs-tĭc'yū-lĕt, *vi.* [-LA'TED^d; -LA'TING.] To make gestures or motions, as

in speaking. [*< L. gesticulatus, pp., < gestus, gesture.*] — **ges-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.*

ges'ture, jĕs'chur or -tjŭr. **I. vi.** [*GES'TURED; GES'TUR-ING.*] To gesticulate. **II. n.** An expressive motion or action, as of the hand or hands in speaking. [*< LL. gestura, mode of action.*]

get, ġet, *v.* [*GOT, ġet (GAT); GOT or GOT'TEN, ġet'n; GET'TING.*] **1. t.** **1.** To gain or come into possession of; procure; acquire; receive; obtain. **2.** To commit to memory. **3.** To beget. **4.** To bring about; cause to be. **5.** To prevail on; persuade. **II. i.** **1.** To acquire wealth. **2.** [*Colloq.*] To arrive at; come to be. [*< AS. ġitan.*]

gew'gaw, ġŭ'gŭ. **I. a.** Showy; gaudy. **II. n.** A flashy, useless ornament; bauble. [*< AS. ġifu, gift, < ġifan, give.*]

gey'ser, ġai'ser, *n.* A hot spring from which water or mud is ejected in a fountain-like column. [*< Ice. geysir, < geysa, gush.*]

ghast'ly, ġast'li, *a.* **1.** Having a death-like appearance. **2.** Terrifying or shocking. [*< AS. ġæstlic, < ġæstan, terrify.*]

— **ghast'li-ness**, *n.*

ghost, ġōst, *n.* **1.** A disembodied spirit. **2.** The soul or spirit. **3.** A shadow or semblance; slight trace. [*< AS. ġast; cp. AGHAST.*]

— **ghost'ly**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the soul or religion; spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to apparitions; spectral.

ghoul, ġŭl, *n.* An evil spirit supposed to prey on corpses. [*< Ar. ġhāl, demon of woods.*]

gi'ant, ġai'ant. **I. a.** Gigantic. **II. n. 1.** *Myth.* A being of human form, but of enormous size. **2.** Any person or thing of great size. [*< Gr. ^{OF} gigas (ġigant-), giant.*]

— **gi'ant-ess**, *n. fem.*

gib'ber, ġib'ĕr, *vi.* To jabber. [*Ult. < Ice. gabba, mock.*] — **gib'ber-ish**, *a.* Without meaning. **II. n.** Incoherent or inarticulate gabble.

gib'bet, ġib'et. **I. vt.** [-BET-ED^d or -BET-TED^d; -BET-ING or -BET-TING.] **1.** To execute by hanging. **2.** To hold up to public execration. **II. n.** An upright timber with a crosspiece at its upper end, used as a gallows. [*< OF. ġibet, gibbet.*] [*Asia. [F.]*]

gib'bon, ġib'ōn, *n.* A slender ape of southern gib'bous, ġib'us, *a.* **1.** Irregularly rounded; convex. **2.** Humpbacked. [*< L. gibbosus, hunched.*] — **gib'bous-ness**, *n.* **gib-bos'i-ty-t.**

gibe, ġaib. **I. vt. & vi.** [*GIBED; ġIBING.*] To mock. **II. n.** An expression of sarcasm and ridicule; an object of ridicule. [*< Sw. dial. ġipa, talk foolishly.*] **ġibe-t.**

gib'let, ġib'let, *n.* **1.** One of the edible parts cut away from a fowl in preparation for roasting, as the gizzard, liver, etc. **2. pl.** Rags; tatters. [*< OF. ġibelet, entrails of fowls.*]

gid'dy, ġid'di, *a.* [*ġID'DI-ER; ġID'DI-EST.*] **1.** Having a whirling or swimming sensation in the head; dizzy. **2.** Tending to cause dizziness. **3.** Marked by foolish levity or imprudence. [*ME. ġidi, foolish.*] — **gid'di-ness**, *n.*

gift, ġift, *n.* **1.** That which is given; a donation; present. **2.** The act, right, or power of giving. **3.** A natural endowment; talent. [*< AS. ġift, < ġifan, give.*] — **ġift'ed**, ġift'ĕd, *pa.* Endowed with mental power or talent.



Geranium.

gig¹, *gig*, *n.* **1.** A light, two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle for one horse. **2.** A ship's boat. [*< Ice.*

gigja, fiddle.]

gig², *n.* A pronged fish-spear; also, a set of hooks for catching fish by dragging.



English Gig of 1754.

gi-gan'tic, *jai-gan'tic*, *a.* Like a giant; colossal; mighty. [*< L. gigas; see GIANT.*]

gig'gle, *gig'l.* **I. vi.** [*GIG'GLED; GIG'GLING.*] To laugh with an effort at suppression; titter. **II. n.** A convulsive laugh; titter. [Imitative.]

gild, *gild*, *vt.* [*GILD'ED or GILT; GILD'ING.*]

1. To coat with or as with gold. **2.** To make lustrous; illuminate. **3.** To gloss over. [*< AS. gyltan.*]—**gild'er**, *n.*—**gild'ing**, *gild'ing*, *n.* **1.** The art of overlaying a surface thinly with gold. **2.** An overlay of gold; gilt.

gild¹, [*n.* [*Gild* is the older as well as the **guild**, simpler form.] An association of persons engaged in kindred pursuits for mutual protection, aid, or cooperation. [*< AS. gild, payment.*]

gill¹, *gil*, *n.* An organ of fishes for breathing the air contained in water. [*< Dn. giselle.*]

gill², *gil*, *n.* A liquid measure of one-eighth of a quart. [*< OF. gelle, measure for wine.*]

gilly-flow'er, [*gil'i-flau'er*, *n.* Any one of **gilli-flow'er**, various flowering plants, especially of the mustard family. [*< OF. gilosre, gillyflower.*]

gilt, *gilt*, *I. a.* Gilded; yellow like gold. **II. n.** **1.** The material used in gilding. **2.** Superficial or meretricious show.

gim'bal, *jim'bal*, *n.* A contrivance for suspending an object on shipboard, so that it may always remain level. [*< L. OF. gemellus, dim. of geminus, twin.*]

gim'crack', *jim'crac'*, **I. a.** Cheap and showy. **II. n.** A gawgaw; bauble.

gim'let, *jim'let*, *n.* A small boring-tool with a cross-head and a cutter-pointed screw-tip. [*< OD. OF. wimpel, bore.*]

gimp, *gimp*, *n.* A narrow, flat, ornamental trimming: used for dresses, furniture, etc. [*< OHG. OF. wimpal, robe, hair-fillet.*]

gin, *jin*, *vt.* [*GINNED; GIN'NING.*] **1.** To catch in or as in a gin or trap. **2.** To remove the seeds from (cotton).

gin¹, *n.* **1.** One of various machines. **2.** A snare or trap. [*Contr. of ENGINE.*]

gin², *n.* An aromatic distilled alcoholic liquor. [*COR. of GENEVA.*]

gin'ger, *jin'jer*, *n.* The pungent, spicy root-stock of a tropical plant; also, the plant. [*< Gr. L. F. zingiberis, ginger.*]—**gin'ger-bread**, *n.* A light sweet cake flavored with ginger.

gin'ger-ly, *jin'jer-li*, *a.* Cautious, or fastidious, as an act or movement: used also adverbially. [*< Sw. dial. gingla, gangla, go gently.*]

ging'ham, *ging'am*, *n.* A cotton dress-goods, usually in checks or stripes. [*< F. guingan, corr. of Guingamp (a town in Brittany).*]

gin'seng, *jin'seng*, *n.* A Chinese herb hav-

ing an aromatic and stimulant root. [*< Chin. jintsan, ginseng.*]

Gip'sy, *jip'si*, *n.* [*GIP'SIES, pl.*] A member of a wandering race, now found in every part of the world; also, the language of that race. [*< EGYPTIAN, abbreviation.*]

gi-raffe', *ji-raf'*, *n.* A ruminant having a very long neck, and the hind limbs generally shorter than the fore ones. [*F., < Ar. Sp. zaraf, giraffe.*]

gird¹, *gerd*, *vt.*

[*GIRD'ED or GIRT; GIRD'ING.*]

1. To bind around or about, as with a belt. **2.** To encircle; encircle. [*< AS. gyrdan.*]

gird^{2a}, *vt. & vi.*

To attack with sarcasm; gibe; jeer. [*< AS. gyrd, rod.*]

gird'er, *gerd'er*, *n.*

A principal horizontal beam.

gird'le, *ger'dl.* **I.**

vt. [*GIRD'LED; GIRD'LING.*]

1. To fasten a girdle or belt

around. **2.** To encircle. **3.** To make an

encircling cut through the bark of (a branch or

tree). **II. n.** **1.** A belt used for girding a

loose garment about the waist. **2.** Anything

which encircles like a belt. [*< AS. gyrdel.*]

girl, *gerl*, *n.* A female infant or child, or a

young unmarried woman. [*< LG. gôr, child.*]

—**girl'hood**, *n.* The state or time of being

a girl.—**girl'ish**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a girl.

girt, *gerl*, *imp.* of *GIRD*, *v.*

girth, *n.* **1.** A band or strap for fastening a

pack or saddle to a horse's back. **2.** Anything

that girds or binds. **3.** The circumference of

an object. [*< Ice. gjôrth, girdle, girth.*]

gist, *jist*, *n.* The main point; substance. [*<*

OF. gist, main point of an action.]

giv'e, *giv*, *v.* [*GAVE, gëv; GIV'EN; GIV'ING.*]

1. t. 1. To bestow gratuitously. **2.** To transfer

as for a price; hand over to another; deliver.

3. To bestow as due. **4.** To present, communicate, or impart; also, to administer or

inflict. **5.** To utter or declare; announce; pro-

claim; pronounce. **6.** To concede; surrender;

often with *up*. **7.** To yield as a product or result.

8. To supply; impart; excite; exhibit.

II. i. 1. To convey gratuitously the title or

possession of something valuable. **2.** To move

or yield, as through pressure; recede. [*<*

AS. gifan.]—**giv'en**, *pa.* **1.** Habitually in-

clined. **2.** Specified.—**giv'er**, *n.*

giz'zard, *giz'ard*, *n.* **1.** The second stomach

of birds, in which the food is ground. **2.** The

first stomach of insects. [*< L. F. gigeria,*

cooked entrails of poultry.]

glac'ial, *glê'shial or gla'si-al*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining

to or caused by ice-masses. **2.** Icy. [*< L.*

glacialis, < glacies, ice.]

glac'ie-er, *glas'ie-er or glê'shig*, *n.* A slowly

moving field or stream of ice, formed in re-



Giraffe. 1/100

flûtiûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

- gions of perennial frost from compacted snow. [*F.*, < *L. glacies*, ice.]
- glacis**, glé'sis, *n.* A defensive slope, as of earth, in front of a fortification. [*F.*, < *L. glacies*, ice.]
- glad**, glád, *a.* [*GLAD'DER*; *GLAD'DEST*.] Having a feeling or aspect of joy, pleasure, or brightness; exciting joy; joyful; pleased; gratified. [*< AS. glæd*, shining, glad.]—**glad'ly**, *adv.* [*GLAD'LI-ER*; *GLAD'LI-EST*.]—**-ness**, *n.*—**glad'some**, *a.* Causing or having a feeling of joy. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*
- glad'den**, glád'n, *vt. & vi.* To make, be, or become glad. [*< AS. gladian*, be glad.]
- glade**, gléd, *n.* A clearing or open space in a wood. [*< AS. glæd*, bright.]
- glad'i-a'tor**, glád'i-ét'or, *n.* *Rom. Antig.* A man who fought with deadly weapons, as in the amphitheater, for popular amusement. [*L.*, < *gladius*, sword.]—**glad'i-a-to'ri-al**, *a.*
- glad'i-o-lus**, glád'i-ó'lus, *n.* A plant with a fleshy bulb, sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of colored flowers. [*< L. gladiolus*, sword-lily, dim. of *gladius*, sword.]
- glair**, glár, *n.* The white of egg; also, any similar viscous matter. [*< F. glaire*, < *L. clarus*, clear.]—**glair'y**, *a.*
- glam'our**, { glam'úr, -ér, *n.* A delusive fasci-
glam'er, } nation; enchantment. [*Orig. Sc.*]
- glance**, gláns, *v.* [*GLANCED*; *GLAN'GING*.]
I. t. To dart suddenly or obliquely; direct momentarily. **II. i.** 1. To look at a thing hurriedly or indirectly. 2. To bound off after striking obliquely. 3. To hint. 4. To flash.
- glance**, *n.* A quick or passing look; sudden or transient thought; momentary gleam; oblique rebound. [*< Sw. or D. glans*, splendor.]
- gland**, glánd, *n.* An organ by means of which constituents are removed from the blood; a special secreting organ in plants; also, any similarly shaped organ. [*< F. glande*, < *L. gland(a)-is*, acorn.]—**glan'du-lar**, *a.*
- glan'ders**, glán'dérz, *n.* *Vet. Med.* A contagious disease affecting especially the nose and air-passages of the horse. [*< GLAND*.]
- glare**, glár, *vt.* [*GLARED*; *GLAR'ING*.] 1. To shine with fierce intensity. 2. To gaze or stare fiercely. [*ME. glaren*; cp. *AS. glær*, amber.]—**glar'ing**, *pa.* 1. Emitting an excessively brilliant light. 2. Plainly evident; notorious. 3. Characterized by a fierce stare.
- glare**, *n.* 1. A dazzling light. 2. An intense and piercing look or gaze, usually hostile.
- glaze**, *n.* [*U.S.*] A glassy, smooth surface. [*< F. glaze*, white of an egg.]
- glass**, glás, *I. vt.* 1. To reflect as in a mirror. 2. To glaze. **II. n.** 1. A compound of silica with metallic oxides; usually transparent and brittle. 2. Any fused substance resembling glass. 3. Any article made wholly or partly of glass, as a mirror or a drinking-vessel; *pl.*, spectacles or eye-glasses. 4. The contents of a drinking-glass. [*< AS. glæs*.]—**glass'ful**, *n.* As much as can be contained in a drinking-glass.—**glass'y**, *a.* Composed of or like glass; having a hard, fixed appearance.—**glass'i-ly**, *adv.*—**glass'i-ness**, *n.*
- glaze**, gléz, *v.* [*GLAZED*; *GLA'ZING*.] **I. t.** 1. To furnish with glass. 2. To give a glassy or glossy appearance or coating to. **II. i.** To become glassy. [*ME. glazen*, < *glas*, < *AS. glæz*, glass.]—**glaz'er**, *n.*—**glaz'ier**, gléz'zier,
- n.* 1. One who fits panes of glass. 2. One who applies glaze to pottery.—**glaz'ing**, *n.* 1. A glaze. 2. The act or art of applying glaze. 3. Window-panes collectively; glasswork.
- glaze**, *n.* A smooth, shining surface; a glossy coating, or a substance used to produce it.
- gleam**, glím, *I. vi.* To shine out suddenly or briefly; glow. **II. n. A glimmer; flash. [*< AS. glæm*; cp. *GLIMMER*.]**
- glean**, glín, *vt. & vi.* 1. To gather (leavings) after a crop has been removed; gather item by item laboriously. 2. To remove the gleanings from (land). [*< OF. glener*, < *LL. gleno*.]—**glean'er**, *n.*
- glebe**, glib, *n.* 1. [*Gr. Brit.*] A portion of land attached to a parish church. 2§. The turf; soil. [*OF.*, < *L. gleba*, clod.]
- glee**, glí, *n.* 1. Mirth; gaiety; merriment. 2. *Mus.* A composition for three or more voices, without accompaniment. [*< AS. gléo*.]—**glee'ful**, *a.*
- glen**, *n.* A small, secluded valley. [*< Gael. glén*.]
- glib**, glíb, *a.* Speaking with plausible fluency. [*< D. glibberen*, freq. of *glippen*, slide.]—**glib'ly**, *adv.*—**glib'ness**, *n.*
- glide**, gláid, *vi.* [*GLIDED* or *GLID*; *GLID'ING*.] To move, slip, or flow onward rapidly, smoothly, and easily. [*< AS. glidan*.]
- glim'ner**, glím'ér, *I. vi.* To gleam fitfully; flicker. **II. n.** A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; glimpse. [*< Dn. glimre*.]—**glim'ner-ing**, *pa. & n.*
- glimpse**, glímps, *I. vt. & vi.* [*GLIMPSED*; *GLIMPS'ING*.] To catch a glimpse of; look for an instant; glance; appear for an instant only. **II. n.** 1. A momentary view or look. 2. A swift, passing appearance. [*< AS. gleomu*.]
- glis'ten**, glís'n, *I. vi.* To sparkle as with reflected light; shine; gleam. **II. n.** A gleam. [*< AS. glisnian*, < stem of *glisn*, shine.]
- glis'ter**, *vi. & n.* Glitter.
- glit'ter**, glit'ér, *I. vi.* To shine as a hard, polished surface; sparkle; gleam; be brilliant. **II. n.** Sparkle; brilliancy. [*ME. gliteren*.]
- gloom'ing**, glóm'ing, *n.* The twilight; dusk.
- gloat**, glót, *vi.* To gaze steadily with cruel or malign satisfaction. [*< Ice. glotta*, grin.]
- globe**, glób, *n.* 1. A perfectly round body; ball; sphere. 2. The earth. 3. A sphere on which is a representation of the geography of the earth or of the heavens. [*F.*, < *L. globus*, ball.]—**globe'fish**, *n.* A fish able to inflate itself into a globular form.—**glo'b-ose**, *a.* Nearly globular.—**glob'u-lar**, glób'yú-lar, *a.* Spherical.—**glob'ule**, glób'yú-l, *n.* A small globe or spherical particle.
- gloom**, glúm, *I. vt. & vi.* To be or become gloomy; darken; be dismal. **II.** Darkness; obscurity; hence, melancholy; sorrow; misfortune. [*< AS. glóm*, < *glowan*, glow.]—**gloom'y**, *a.* [*GLOOM'IER*; *GLOOM'EST*.] Full of gloom; dark; dismal; melancholy.—**gloom'i-ly**, *adv.*—**gloom'i-ness**, *n.*
- gló'ri-fy**, gló'ri-fai, *vt.* [*FIED*; *FY'ING*.] 1. To ascribe glory to; adore. 2. To exalt to a state of glory; beatify. 3. To elevate in honor; reflect glory upon. [*< L. gloria*, glory, + *facio*, make.]—**gló'ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*



Globe fish. 1/17

glō'ri-ous, glō'ri-us, *a.* Full of glory; illustrious; grand; noble. [OF., < *L. gloriosus*, < *gloria*, glory.] -ly, *adv.*

glō'ry, glō'ri. *I. vi.* [GLō'RIED; GLō'RY-ING.] To feel exultant pleasure; take pride; exult; commonly followed by *in*. *II. n.* [GLō'RIES, *pl.*] 1. Distinguished honor; occasion of praise; honorable boast; praise; adoration. 2. Grandeur; magnificence; radiance; the light and bliss of heaven. [< *L. of gloria*, glory.]

gloss¹, glēs. *I. vt.* 1. To polish. 2. To palliate; excuse; usually with *over*. *II. n.* 1. The brightness of a polished surface. 2. A deceptive show. [< *Ice. glossi*, blaze.]

-**gloss'y**, *a.* [GLOSS'Y-ER; GLOSS'T-EST.] Having a lustrous surface; outwardly or speciously fair. -**gloss'i-ness**, *n.*

gloss², *It. vt. & vi.* To annotate; write marginal explanations. *II. n.* 1. An explanatory note. 2. A plausible explanation to cover fault or defect. [< *Gr. glōssa*, tongue.]

glos'sa-ry, glēs'a-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A lexicon of the obsolete, obscure, or foreign words of a work. [< *Gr. LL glōssa*, tongue.]

glot'tis, glēt'is, *n.* [-TID-ES, -DIZ or -dēs, *pl.*] Anat. The mouth of the windpipe. [< *Gr. glōttis*, < *glōtta*, tongue.]

glove, gluv. *I. vt.* [GLOVED; GLOV'ING.] To put on or cover with a glove. *II. n.* A covering for the hand, having a separate sheath for each finger. [AS. *glōf*.] -**glov'er**, *n.* A maker of or a dealer in gloves.

glow, glō. *I. vi.* 1. To radiate light and heat, or either, especially without a flame. 2. To feel or emit heat. 3. To be moved, ardent, or excited. 4. To flush. *II. n.* 1. The incandescence of a heated substance. 2. Redness; flush; ruddiness. 3. Fervid heat; strong emotion or ardor. [< AS. *glōwan*.] -**glow'-worm**ⁿ, *n.* A beetle, the larva and wingless female of which display a phosphorescent light.

glow'er, glau'g-r, *vt.* To stare frowningly; frown; scowl. [A form of GLARE, *v.*]

gloze, glōz, *vt. & vt.* [GLOZED; GLO'ZING.] 1. To palliate. 2. To flatter. [< *Gr. LL + AS glōssa*, tongue.]

glue, glū. *I. vt. & vi.* [GLUED; GLU'ING.] To stick with or as with glue; cause to adhere; adhere. *II. n.* An adhesive preparation derived from boiling certain animal substances, as hoofs. [< *F. glu*, birdlime.]

glum, glum, *a.* Moody and silent; morose; sullen. [< *Sw. dial. glomma*, stare.]

glume, glūm, *n.* A chaff-like scale of the inflorescence of grasses. [< *L. gluma*, husk.]

glut, glut. *I. vt. & vi.* [GLUT'TED; GLUT'TING.] To gorge. *II. n.* An excessive supply; plethora. [< *L. of glutio*, swallow.]

glu'ten, glū'ten, *n.* The tough albuminous part of wheat flour. [L., *glue*.]

-**glu'ti-nous**, *a.* 1. Resembling glue; sticky. 2. Pervaded with sticky matter.

glut'n, glut'n, *n.* One who gluts himself with food and drink. [< *L. F. glutō(n)*, glutton.]

-**glut'ton-ous**, *a.* -**glut'ton-y**, *n.* The act or habit of eating to excess; voracity.

glyc'er-in, { glis'er-in, *n.* A thick, oily, **glyc'er-ine**, { sweet, liquid compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, formed in the decomposition of fats, and used in making confectionery, soaps, etc. [< *Gr. glykeros*, sweet.]

gnarl, nārl, *vt.* To snarl; growl. [Akin to *G. knurren*, *D. knorren*.]

gnarl, *n.* A protuberance on a trunk or branch; a tough knot. [Akin to *L.G. knarre*, knot.]

-**gnarl(e)d**, nārl, *a.* Exhibiting gnarls; knotty; cross-grained; distorted. **gnarl'y**.

gnash¹, nash, *vt.* To grind or snap (the teeth) together, as in rage.

gnat, nat, *n.* A small two-winged fly having long, many-jointed antennae. [< AS. *gnæt*.]

gnaw, nō, *vt. & vi.* 1. To eat away little by little; bite repeatedly. 2. To corrode; eat or fret away. [< AS. *gnagan*.] -**gnaw'er**, *n.*

gneiss, nāis, *n. Geol.* A crystallized rock, resembling granite. [G.]

gnome, nōm, *n.* One of a fabulous race of dwarfed goblins; a dwarf; a humming-bird; small North-American owl. [F.]

gnō'mon, nō'men, *n.* The upright piece that casts the shadow on a sun-dial. [L., < *Gr. gōnōmōn*, lit. one who knows, an interpreter.]

gnu, nū, *n.* A South-African antelope having



Gnu. 1/60

a buffalo-like head, an ass-like mane, and a horse-like tail. [Hottentot.]

go, gō, *vi.* [WENT, went; GONE, gēn or gen; GO'ING.] 1. To move from one place to another; depart; proceed. 2. To extend, lead, or reach, in place, direction, meaning, or effect; tend; be about to do; intend; suit; fit; belong; conform. 3. To pass away finally; die. 4. To be expended, sold, or exchanged. [< AS. *gān*.]

-**go'-by**ⁿ, *n.* A slight or snub; avoidance. -**go-cart**, *n.* A frame on casters to support a child learning to walk; a light cart or wagon; hand-cart. -**go'ing**, *n.* 1. The act of moving or departing. 2. [U.S.] The condition of roads or paths. 3. Department.

goad, gōd, *I. vt.* To prick or drive with a goad; stimulate; incite. *II. n.* A point set in the end of a stick for urging oxen; hence, anything that spurs or incites. [< AS. *gād*.]

goal, gōl, *n.* A point or end aimed at; the limit, winning-point, or safety-place of any game. [< OF. *gaule*, for *waule*, pole.]

goat, gōt, *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant of nearly the size of the sheep. [< AS. *gāt*.]

-**goat-herd**ⁿ, *n.* One who tends goats.

goa-tee, gō-tē, *n.* A pointed beard on the chin. **gob'ble**¹, gōb'l, *vt.* [GOB'LED; GOB'BLING.] To swallow (food) greedily.

-**gob'bler**¹, *n.* A glutton.

gob'ble², geb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter a gobble, as turkeys. **II.** *n.* The gurgling sound made by the turkey-cock. [Imitative.]

—**gob'bler**², *n.* [Colloq.] A turkey-cock.

gob'let, geb'let, *n.* A drinking-vessel with stem and standard. [*< LL. ^{OF} cupellus, cup.*]

gob'lin, geb'lin, *n.* A frightful creature fabled to haunt groves and grottoes; gnome; kobold. [*< Gr. ^{OF} kobalos, impudent rogue.*]

god, god, *n.* **1.** [G-] The one Supreme Being, self-existent and eternal; the Creator; Deity. **2.** A superhuman being made an object of worship; a divinity; deity; an idol. [*< AS. god.*]

—**god'child**², **god'daugh'ter**, **god'fa'ther**, **god'moth'er**, **god'son**², one viewed as holding a religious relationship like the natural one indicated, in consequence of sponsorship at baptism.—**god'dess**, *n.* A female divinity.—**God'head**, *n.* **1.** The essential nature of God; Deity. **2.** [g-] Godhood.—**god'hood**, *n.* The state or quality of being divine; divinity.—**god'less**, *a.* Ungodly; atheistical; wicked.—**god'like**, *a.* Simular to God or to a god; divine; of supreme excellence or beauty.—**god'ly**, *a.* Filled with reverence and love for God; pious.—**god'li-ly**, *adv.*—**god'li-ness**, *n.* The character of being godly.—**god'send**², *n.* An unexpected stroke of good fortune regarded as sent by God.—**god'ship**, *n.* The rank or character of a god; deity.—**God'speed**², *n.* A wish that God will speed or prosper one.

gog'gle(e), geg'l, *n.* **1.** A rolling of the eyes. **2. pl.** Spectacles with tubes, in which are glasses, often colored, to protect against dust or strong light. [*< Gael. gog, a nod.*]

—**gog'gle-eye**², *n.* A staring eye.—**g-eyed**, *a.*

gol'ter, } gol'ter, *n.* A morbid swelling of the

gol'tre, } neck. [*< F. goltre, goltier.*]

gold, gold, *n.* A precious metal of a yellow color, very heavy, ductile, and malleable; this metal coined; hence, wealth. [*< AS. gold, < ^y ghel, be yellow.*]

—**gold-beat'er**, **gold-bit'er**, *n.* One who makes gold-leaf.—**g-dust**, *n.* Gold in fine particles.—**gold'finch**², *n.* **1.** A European finch having a black hood and a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings. **2.** An American finch purely lemon-yellow, with black cap, wings, and tail.—**g-fish**, *n.* A small carp of golden color.—**g-foil**, *n.* Thin sheets of gold, thicker than gold-leaf.—**g-lace**, *n.* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—**g-leaf**, *n.* The finest leaf made from beaten gold.—**gold'smith**², *n.* A worker in gold.

gold'en, gold'n, *a.* Made of or like gold; precious; prosperous.

golf, golf, *n.* A Scottish game played with a gutta-percha ball and clubs resembling hockey-sticks. [*< D. kolf, club.*]

gon'do-la, gen'do-la, *n.* A long, narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat. See illus. in next column. [It. — **gon'do-lier**², gen'do-lir', *n.* The rower of a gondola.

gong, gong, *n.* A metal instrument like a shallow dish, sounded by beating; a signal-bell of similar shape. [*< Malay gong.*]



American Goldfinch.
1/6

—**gony**, *suffix.* Generation; production; as, cosmogony. [*< L. gonia, < Gr. gonia, < gignomai (to generate), become.*]

good, gud, *a.* **1.** [BETTER; BEST.] **1.** Having excellent, useful, or admirable qualities; sound; wholesome; excellent; righteous; virtuous; religious. **2.** Adequate for some work or need; satisfactory; competent; serviceable. **3.** Valid; sound; genuine; thorough. **4.** Considerable, as in amount or value.



Gondola.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is good in any sense; advantage; profit; benefit; righteousness; virtue. **2.** Advancement of well-being; welfare. **3. pl.** Personal property; especially, portable chattels. [*< AS. gōd.*]

—**good'ly**, *a.* [LI-ER; LI-EST.] Having a pleasing appearance or superior qualities; comely; attractive; ample.—**good'li-ness**, *n.* **1.** Comeliness; beauty. **2†.** Goodness.—**good'man**², *n.* [—MEN, *pl.*] Master; Mr.: a familiar appellation of civility; also, a husband; head of a family.—**good'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being good.—**good'wife**², gud'wif', *n.* [—WIVES', *pl.*] The mistress of the house; madam; Mrs.: the correlative of *goodman*.—**good'will**², *n.* **1.** A desire for the well-being of others. **2.** The established popularity of a business or the like.

good'by², } gud'-bai', *a., n., & interj.* Fare-
good'bye², } well; adieu. [Contr. of *God BE WITH YOU*.]

good'y, gud'i, *a.* **I.** A mawkishly good; weakly pious. **good'y-good'y**², **II.** *n.* [GOOD-IES', *pl.*] **1.** A weakly good person. **2.** An old and poor woman. **3.** A sweetmeat. [*< GOODWIFE.*]

goose, gūs, *n.* [GRESE, gīs, *pl.*] **1.** A web-footed bird, larger than a duck and smaller than a swan. **2.** A tailor's heavy smoothing-iron. **3.** A silly creature; ninny. [*< AS. gōs, pl. gēs.*]

—**goose'ber'ry**, gūz'ber'i, *n.* [—RIES, *pl.*] The tart fruit of a spiny shrub; also, the shrub. [Trodent.]

gopher, gōf'fer, *n.* A burrowing American

gore¹, gōr, *vt.* [GORED; GOR'ING.] To make a gore of; supply with a gore.

gore², *vt.* [GORED; GOR'ING.] To pierce, as with a horn; stab. [Uit. *< AS. gār, spear.*]

gore¹, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece, as of cloth in a garment. [*< AS. gāra, point of land.*]

gore², *n.* Blood after effusion, especially clotting blood. [*< AS. gōr, flth.*]

gorge, gōrj, *v.* [GORGED; GOR'GING.] **I. t.** **1.** To swallow, especially with greediness. **2.** To fill the stomach of with food; glut. **II. i.** To feed in a greedy manner. [*< F. gorger, < gorge; see GORGE, n.*]

gorge, *n.* **1.** The throat; gullet. **2.** A narrow passage between hills; ravine. [F., throat, *< L. gurgis, whirlpool.*]

gor'geous, gōr'jus, *a.* **1.** Conspicuous by splendor, especially of colors; magnificent; resplendent; sumptuous. **2.** Having a taste for magnificence. [*< OF. gorgias, gaudy, perhaps < gorge; see GORGE, n.*]

go-ril'la, go-ril'a, *n.* A man-like African ape about five and a half feet in height, with a massive body and limbs. See illus. on next page.

gor'mand, {gôr'mand, gûr'mand, *n.* 1. **gour'mand**, {A glutton. 2. An epicure; gourmet. [*< F. gour-mand, glutton.*]

—**gor'mand-ize**, *vt. & vi.* [*-IZED; -IZ-ING.*] To eat voraciously. **gor'mand-ise**. —**gor'mand-izer**, *n.* **gorse**, gôrs, *n.* Furze. [*< AS. gors.*]

gor'y, gôr'i, *a.* 1. Covered or stained with gore. 2. Resembling gore. [*< GORE², n.*]

gos'hawk, ges'-hâk', *n.* A short-winged hawk. [*< AS. gôshafuc.*]

gos'ling, gez'ling, *n.* A young goose.

gos'pel, ges'pel. *I. a.* Relating to or agreeing with the Gospel; evangelical; veritable. *II. n.* 1. Good news or tidings, especially the announcement of salvation through Jesus Christ. 2. [G.] One of the four memoirs of Christ in the New Testament. [*< AS. godspell, understood as gödspell, < göd, good, + spell, story, = Gr. euangelion, good message.*]

gos'sa-mer, ges'a-mér. *I. a.* Thin and light as gossamer; flimsy. **gos'sa-mer-y**. *II. n.* 1. An exceedingly fine thread or web of spider's silk that may float in the air. 2. *Fabrics.* (1) A fine gauze. (2) A thin waterproof outer garment. [*ME. gos, goose, + somer, SUMMER.*]

gos'sip, ges'ip, *vi.* [*GOS'SIPED; or GOS'SIPPED; GOS'SIP-ING or GOS'SIP-PING.*] To tell idle or mischievous tales; tattle.

gos'sip, *n.* 1. Familiar or idle talk; groundless rumor; mischievous tattle. 2. One who gossips. 3. Originally, a sponsor in baptism. 4. A boon companion. [*< AS. god, God, + sib, related.*]

got, *imp. & pp. of GET.*—**got'ten**, get'tr, *pp. of GET, v.*

Goth, geth, *n.* A member of a Low German race that overran the Roman empire in the 3d and 4th centuries. [*< LL. Gothus.*]—**Goth'-ic**. *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths or their tongue; rude; barbaric. 2. Of or pertaining to the Pointed style of medieval architecture. *II. n.* 1. The language of the Goths. 2. *Arch.* The Pointed style.—**Gothic type**, a type-face

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC TYPE.

having all the strokes of uniform width.

gouge, gauj, *I. vt.* [*GOUGED; GOU'GING.*] To cut or scoop out with a gouge; hence, to cheat; overreach. *II. n.* A chisel having a curved cutting edge; also, an excavation made, or like that made, by it. [*OF.*]

gourd, gôrd, *n.* A melon-like fruit, with a hard rind; also, the plant that bears it, or a vessel, as a dipper, made of its shell. [*< L. cucurbita, gourd.*]

gor'mand, etc. See GORMAND.

gour'met, gûr'mé', *n.* An epicure. [*F.*]

gout, gaut, *n.* 1. A disease manifested ordinarily by inflammation of a joint, as the great toe. 2. A drop; clot. [*< F. goutte, <*



Gorilla. 1/65

L. gutta, drop.—**gout'i-ness**, *n.*—**gout'y**, *a.* **gout'y**, gû, *n.* Taste; relish. [*F., < L. gustus, taste.*]

gov'ern, gov'ern, *v.* *I. t.* To control by authority; regulate; direct; influence. *II. i.* To exercise authority; administer laws. [*< L. gubernare, < Gr. kybernaô, direct a ship.*]—**gov'ern-a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**gov'ern-ess**, *n.* A woman who trains and instructs children.

gov'ern-ment, gov'ern-ment, *n.* 1. The act of governing, or the state of being governed; control, direction, or restraint. 2. The organized control of a state or community; the controlling power; the administration; also, territory governed.—**gov'ern-men'tal**, *a.*

gov'ern-or, gov'ern-er, *n.* 1. One who governs; especially, the chief executive of a state. 2. A device for regulating the speed, as of machinery.

gown, gaun. *I. vt. & vi.* To put a gown upon; dress oneself in a gown. *II. n.* A woman's dress; a long, loose academic or official robe. [*< W. gwn.*]

grab, grab, *v.* [*GRABBED; GRAB-BING.*] *I. t.* To grasp rudely; clutch or snatch; seize suddenly, violently, or dishonestly. *II. i.* To make a clutch or sudden grasp. [*< Sw. grabba, grasp.*]

grace, grês. *I. vt.* [*GRACED; GRA'GING.*] To add grace to; adorn; honor; gratify. *II. n.* 1. Beauty or harmony of form, attitude, motion, or speech. 2. Any attractive quality or endowment; any spiritual gift or attainment. 3. Unmerited favor or clemency; kindness, favor, or service freely rendered; sanctifying and saving divine influence. 4. A brief prayer before or after a meal. [*< L. OF gratia, favor, < gratus, beloved.*]—**grace'ful**, *a.* Characterized by grace; elegant; easy; fitting or becoming. —**ly, adv.** —**grace-ness**, *n.* —**grace'less**, *a.* Lacking grace, especially in the moral sense.

gr'a-cious, grê'shus, *a.* 1. Disposed to show grace or favor; full of kindness or love. 2. Courteous and condescending; kind; affable. 3. Possessing or exhibiting divine grace. —**ly, adv.** —**ness, n.**

gra-da'tion, gra-dê'shun, *n.* Regular advance upward or downward, as by steps; a step, degree, or rank in a series; grade. [*F., < L. gradatio(n)-, < gradior, walk.*]

grade, grêd. *I. vt.* [*GRA'DED; GRA'DING.*] 1. To classify by grades. 2. To bring to a level or to a regular inclination. 3. To improve by cross-breeding. *II. n.* 1. A degree, step, rank, or division in any series or course. 2. An incline, or the degree of inclination. 3. A cross-bred animal; also used adjectivally. [*F., < L. gradus, step, < gradior, walk.*]

grad'u-al, graj'u-al or grad'yû-al, *a.* 1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; moving or changing slowly and regularly; slow. 2. Divided into degrees; graduated. [*< L. gradus, step.*] —**ly, adv.** —**ness, n.**

grad'u-ate, graj'u-êt or grad'yû-êt. *I. vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED; -A'TING.*] 1. To admit to or take an academic degree at the end of a course. 2. To arrange in or divide into grades or inter-



Governor.

fiütü're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

vals; also, to bring to a different degree; change by degrees. **II. a.** Having been graduated from an institution of learning.

III. n. One who has been graduated by an institution of learning, or completed any course. [*< L. ^{ll} gradus, degree, step.*]—**grad-u-a-tion, n.** The act of graduating.

graft¹, gruft, v. I. t. 1. To insert into a tree, as a graft; insert a graft into (a tree). **2.** To incorporate; unite vitally. **II. i.** To insert grafts.

graft, n. 1. A shoot inserted into a tree or plant, so as to live as a vital part of it. **2.** Something united or amalgamated with a foreign stock. [*< Gr.^{OF} graphæion, style, pencil.*]

—**graft'ing, n.** The act or process of inserting a graft.

grail, grêl, n. A broad bowl or chalice; in medieval legend, the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper; the *Sangreal*, or *Holy Grail*. [*< OF. great.*]

grain, grên. I. vt. & vi.

1. To form into grains; granulate. **2.** To paint or stain in imitation of the grain of wood, etc. **II. n.**

1. Any very small, hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand; a seed; a kernel; minute particle. **2.** Cereals, collectively. **3.** A weight, the $\frac{1}{7000}$ part of a pound avoirdupois. **4.** Texture; fineness of surface; direction or set of fibers or the like. **5.** Innate quality or character. [*OF. < L. granum, grain.*]

gram, { gram, n. In the metric system, a
gramme, { weight: 15.43 troy grains. [*< F. gramme, < Gr. gramma, writing.*]

gram'i-na'ceous, gram'i-nê'shiv, a. Of or pertaining to grass or the grass family (*Graminæ*). [*< L. gramineus, < gramen, grass.*]

gra-min'e-al; gra-min'e-ous.—**gram'i-niv'o-rous, a.** Feeding upon grass.

gram'mar, gram'ar, n. The science that treats of the correct use of language; the art of speaking and writing a language correctly; a treatise on this subject; any elementary treatise. [*< Gr.^f gramma, letter.*]—**gram-ma'ri-an, gram-mê'ri-an, n.** One skilled in grammar; a writer or compiler of grammars; anciently, any learned person.—**gram-mat'i-cal, a. 1.** Based on the principles of grammar. **2.** Of or pertaining to grammar. **gram-mat'ic.**—**gram-mat'i-cal-ly, adv.**

gram'pus, gram'pus, n. A large dolphin-like cetacean. [*< Sp. grand pez, great fish.*]

gran'a-ry, gran'g-ri, n. [*-RIES², pl.*] A storehouse for grain. [*< L. granarium, < granum, grain.*]

grand, grand, a. 1. Magnificent or imposing; stately; exalted; inspiring. **2.** Preeminent; noble; chief. [*F. < L. grandis, great.*]

—**grand'ly, adv.**—**grand'ness, n.**—**gran'dam, gran'dame, n.** A grandmother; an old woman.—**grand'child, n.** The child of one's son or daughter.—**grand'daugh'ter, n.**—**grand'fa'ther, n.** The father of one's father or mother.—**grand'pa'nt; grand'pa-pa'nt.**—**grand'moth'er, n.** The mother of one's

father or mother.—**grand'ma'nt; grand'ma-ma'nt.**—**grand'par'ent, n.** The parent of one's parent.—**grand'sire, n.** A grandfather; any male ancestor preceding a father.—**grand'son', n.** The son of one's child.

gran-dee', gran-dî', n. A Spanish nobleman. [*< L.^{Sp} grandis, great.*]

gran'deur, gran'jur or -dîr, n. The quality of being grand; sublimity; magnificence; distinction; display. [*F., < L. grandis, grand.*]

gran-dil'o-quent, gran-dil'o-cwent, a. Pompous or bombastic in style. [*< L. grandis, grand, + loquen(t)-s, ppr. of loquor, speak.*]—**gran-dil'o-quence, n.**

grange, grênj, n. A farm, with its dwelling-house. [*< L.^{ll+OF} granum, grain.*]

gran'ite, gran'it, n. A rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of great strength, and taking a high polish. [*< It. granito.*]—**gran'itic, a.** Of or like granite.

gra-niv'o-rous, graniv'o-rus, a. Living on grain or seeds. [*< L. granum, grain, + voro, eat.*]

grant, grant. I^a. vt. 1. To bestow; confer. **2.** To admit as true; concede. **3.**

To transfer (property) by a grant. **II. n. 1.** The act of granting. **2.** The thing granted. **3.** An admission; concession. [*< OF. grantier, < L. credent(-s), ppr. of credo, believe.*]

—**grant-ee', grant-î', n.** The person to whom property or rights are granted.—**grant'er, n.** One who grants.—**grant'or, grant'gr, n. Law.** The maker of a legal grant.

gran'u-lar, gran'yu-lar, a. Composed of, like, or containing grains or granules. **gran'u-lous.**

gran'u-late, gran'yu-lêt, v. [-LA'TED²; -LA'-TING.] I. t. 1. To form into grains. **II. i.** To roughen the surface of by granules. **II. i.** To become granular. [*< L. granum, grain.*]

—**gran'u-la'tion, n. 1.** The forming into grains or granules. **2.** A granulated surface. **3.** The forming of new tissue, as in the healing of wounds.

gran'ule, gran'yûl, n. A small grain; particle; corpuscle.—**gran'u-lous, a.**

grape, grêp, n. 1. The fruit of the grapevine; also, the vine. **2. Mil.** Grape-shot. [*< OF. grape, < OHG. chrapho, hook.*]

—**gra'per-y, grê'per-î, n.** A building or enclosure for the growing of grapes.—**grape'shot, n.** A cluster of cast-iron shot, to be discharged from a cannon.—**g-stone, n.** A seed of the grape.—**g-vine, n.** The vine that bears grapes.

—**graph, suffz.** Denoting that which writes or that which is written; as, phonograph. [*< Gr. graphos, -writer, -writing, < graphô, write.*]

graph'ic, graf'ic, -al, a. 1. Charge of **graph'ic-al,** { pertaining to the Grape-shot.
art of writing; recorded in writing. **2.** Illustrating ideas by pictures or diagrams; describing with pictorial effect. [*< Gr. graphikos, < graphô, write.*]—**-ly, adv.**

graph'ite, graf'ait, n. Mineral. A variety of carbon: used as a lubricant in the making of lead-pencils, etc.—**gra-phit'ic, a.**



Grafting.

1. Method of cutting for tongue-grafting, showing shape of tongue. 2. Graft and stock bound together. 3. Protection of the union by a ball of clay.



Microstructure of Granite.



-graphy, *sufta*. Description; writing; used in such words as *geography*, *biography*, naming a descriptive science. [*L. graphia*, < Gr. *graphia*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

grapnel, *grap'nel*, *n.* 1. A device for grappling. **grappling-iron**. 2. A boat's anchor with many flukes. [Ult. < OF. *grapin*, dim. of *grape*, hook.]



Grapnel.

grapple, *grap'l*. *I. vt. & vi.* [GRAP'PLED; GRAP'PLING.] To take hold of; seize; clinch; contend. **II. n.** 1. A close hold, as in wrestling. 2. A grapnel. [*< OF. grappil*, grapnel.]

grasp, *grasp*. *I. vt.* To seize with the hand; embrace firmly; hold in possession; comprehend. **II. n.** 1. A gripe or grip of the hand; enclosing compressure. 2. The ability to seize and hold; possession; comprehension. [*< AS. grāpan*; see GROPE.]

-grasp'ing, *pa*. Greedy of gain; avaricious. **grass**, *gras*, *n.* 1. The green plants on which cattle feed. 2. *Bot.* Any graminaceous plant with hollow, jointed stems and sheathing leaves. [*< AS. græs*.] — **grass'hopper**, *n.* An insect having stout and powerful thighs adapted for leaping. — **grass'y**, *a.* Abounding in, covered with, or resembling grass. — **grass'i-ness**, *n.*



grate, *grê't*, *v.* [GRA'TED; GRA'TING.] **I. t.** 1. To rub together with a harsh sound. 2. To wear away in minute particles by rubbing. **II. i.** 1. To rub roughly and with harsh sound. 2. To cause mental irritation. [*< LL. f. grato*, scratch.] — **grater**, *n.* One who or that which grates; a utensil with a rough surface for grating substances. — **grating**. **I. pa.** Harsh in sound; rasping; irritating. **II. n.** The act or sound of rasping.

grate, *grat*, *vt.* To fit with a grate or with bars. **grate**, *n.* A framework of bars, as to close an opening, or to hold fuel in burning. [*< L. LL. cratis*, hurdle.] **grating**.

grateful, *grê't'ful*, *a.* 1. Having or expressing a due sense of benefits received; thankful. 2. Affording gratification. [*< L. gratus*, pleasing.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

gratify, *grat'i-fy*, *vt.* [FYED; FY'ING.] 1. To please, as by satisfying a desire or need. 2. To recompense, reward, or give a gratuity to. [*< L. f. gratifico*, < *gratus*, kind; and see FY.] — **grat'i-fi-ca-tion**, *grat'i-fi-kê'shun*, *n.* 1. The act of gratifying; a satisfying or pleasing. 2. The state of being gratified. 3. That which gratifies; a reward.

gratify, *grê'tis* or *grat'is*, *adv.* Without recompense; freely. [*L.*]

gratitute, *grat'i-tud*, *n.* The state of being grateful; thankfulness.

gratuitous, *grat'ui-tus*, *a.* Given without recompense, as a benefit, or without provocation, as an insult. [*< L. gratuitus*, < *gratia*, favor.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* — **grat'ui-ty**, *n.* [FYES; pl.] That which is given gratuitously; a present; donation.

grave, *grêv*, *vt.* [GRAVED; GRAVED; GRAVEN; grê'v; GRAV'ING.] To engrave; sculpture; impress deeply. [*< AS. grafan*.]

grave, *a.* 1. Of momentous import. 2. Serious, as in mind, manner, or speech. 3. Sober in color or fashion. [F., < *L. gravis*, heavy.]

-ly, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* **grave**, *n.* 1. An excavation in the earth for the burial of a dead body. 2. Hence, destruction or ruin; the abode of the dead. [*< AS. graf*, < *grafan*, dig.] — **grave'stone**, *n.* A memorial stone, placed at a grave. — **grave-yard**, *n.* A burial-ground; cemetery.

gravel, *grav'el*. **I. vt. [GRAV'ELED or GRAV'ELLED; GRAV'ELING or GRAV'EL-LING.] 1. To cover or fill with gravel. 2. To run (a vessel) aground; bring up short; embarrass; perplex. **II. n.** 1. A mixture of sand and pebbles. 2. A disease characterized by formation in the kidneys of granular concretions. [*< OF. gravele*.] — **gravel-ly**, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in gravel.**

graver, *grê'vêr*, *n.* An engraver; formerly, a sculptor; a burin or chisel. [*< AS. græfere*, < *grafan*, dig.]

gravitate, *grav'i-tê't*, *vi.* [TA'TED; TA'-TING.] To tend by or as by force of gravity.

gravitation, *grav'i-tê'shun*, *n.* The force with which all bodies attract each other; any attraction or tendency, physical, mental, or moral, toward some particular object.

gravitation, *grav'i-ti*. *n.* [FYES; pl.] 1. Gravitation; weight. 2. The quality of being grave; importance; seriousness; sedateness. [*< L. gravitas* (t-s), < *gravis*, heavy.]

gravy, *grê'vi*, *n.* [GRAV'IES; pl.] The liquid (fat and juice) that drips from cooked meat, or a sauce made from it.

gray, { *grê*. **I. a.** 1. Of mingled white and grey, } black. 2. Having gray hair; hoary; old; aged. **II. n.** A gray color; something gray; a gray animal. [*< AS. græg*.] — **ness**, *n.*

grayhound, *n.* Same as GREYHOUND.

grayling, *grê'ling*, *n.* A small trout-like fish.

graze, *grêz*, *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To cause to feed upon herbage. 2. To eat herbage from, as a pasture. 3. To tend while at pasture. **II. i.** 1. To eat growing herbage. 2. To yield grass. [*< AS. grasian*, < *græs*, grass.] — **grazer**, *n.* — **grazier**, *grê'zhêr*, *n.* One who pastures or deals in cattle.

graze, *grêz*, *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I. t.** To touch or rub lightly in passing; abrade. **II. i.** To give something a passing touch; produce an abrasion. [Perhaps = GRAZE¹, *v.*]

grease, *grîs* or *grîz*. **I. vt.** [GREASED, grîst or grîzd; GREAS'ING.] To smear with grease; make to move easily or run smoothly. **II. grîs, *n.* 1. Animal fat; any unctuous substance. 2. An inflammation of a horse's heels. [*< F. graisse*, < *L. crassus*, fat.]**

— **greas'y**, *grîs'i*, *a.* [GREAS'YER; GREAS'YEST.] Smeared with, containing, or like grease; oily. — **greas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **greas'i-ness**, *n.*

great, *grê't*, *a.* 1. Of unusually large mass, quantity, number, or duration; big; vast; numerous; prolonged. 2. Of considerable degree; extreme. 3. Important; mighty; momentous. 4. Having large mental, moral, or other endowments; eminent; distinguished.

fiutûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

5. High-minded; magnanimous; grand. 6. More remote by one generation than that indicated by the qualified word; as, *great-grand-father*, etc. [*< AS. grēat.*]—*great'ly, adv.*—*great'ness, n.*—*great'coat', n.* A heavy overcoat.

grebe, grīb, *n.* A 4-toed diving bird without tail-feathers. [*< F. grèbe,*
< Bret. krib, comb.]

Gre'cian, grī'shūn, *I. a.* Greek. *II. n.* 1. A Greek. 2. A Greek scholar.

Gre'cism, grī'sizm, *n.* A Greek idiom.

greed, grīd, *n.* Eager and selfish desire; greediness; avarice. [*< AS. grād.*]

—**greed'y, a.** [*GREED'Y*; *GREED'Y-EST.*] 1. Having an excessive appetite for food or drink. 2. Avaricious.—**greed'i-ly, adv.**—**greed'i-ness, n.**

Greek, grīk, *I. a.* Pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; resembling the Greeks. *II. n.* One of the people of Greece; the Greek language; a Greek scholar. [*< L. Græcus, < Gr. Graikos, Greek.*]

green, grīn, *I. a.* 1. Of the ordinary color of growing plants. 2. Unripe; immature. 3. New; fresh. 4. Pale; sickly; wan. 5. Vigorous; flourishing; fresh. *II. n.* 1. A green hue, object, or pigment. 2. A plot of grass-land, or a common. 3. *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used as food. [*< AS. grēne, < y of grow.*]—*-ly, adv.*—*-ness, n.*—**green'back', n.** A legal-tender note of the United States.—**green'gro'cer, n.** A retailer of fresh vegetables.—**green'horn', n.** [*Colloq.*] An inexperienced person; a novice.—**green'house', n.** A building covered with glass, for the protection of exotics or other tender plants.—**green'ish, a.** Somewhat green; inexperienced.—**green'room', grīn'rūm', n.** The common waiting-room for performers in a theater.—**green'shank', n.** A European sandpiper with greenish-gray legs and feet.—**green'sward', n.** Turf green with grass.

greet', grīt, *v. I. t.* To address salutations to either in person or in writing; accost. *II. i. t.* To meet and salute. [*< AS. grētan.*]—**greet'-ing, n.** Salutation; welcome.

gre-ga'ri-ous, grē-gē'ri-us, *a.* Associating in flocks or companies. [*< L. gregarius, < grex, flock.*]—*-ly, adv.*—*-ness, n.*

gre-nade', grē-nēd' or grēn-gd', *n. Mil.* An explosive shell, to be thrown by hand. [*F.*]—**gren'n-dier', grēn'ū-dīr', n.** 1. Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. 2. Later, a member of a regiment composed of men of great stature.

grew, imp. of *GROW*, *v.*

grey, grey'beard', etc. Same as *GRAY*, etc.

greyhound', grē'hound', *n.* A tall, very slender hunting-dog, noted for keen sight and



Crested Grebe. 1/4



Greenshank. 1/8

swiftness. [*< Ice. grey, dog, greyhound, + hundr, bound.*] **gray'hound'**, *n.*

grid'dle, grīd'l, *n.* 1. A shallow pan, for baking or frying thin cakes. 2. A cover for a hole in a cooking-stove. [*< W. gredyll.*]

grid'd'ron, grīd'ā'rūn, *n.* A grated utensil for broiling, or a structure or construction resembling it. [*< ME. gridīre, GRIDDLE.*]

grief, grīf, *n.* 1. Sorrow, as from affliction; regret; lamentation. 2. A cause of sorrow; affliction; grievance. [*F., < L. gravis, heavy.*]

grieve, grīv, *v.* [*GRIEV'ED*; *GRIEV'ING.*] *I. t.* To oppress with grief; afflict mentally. *II. i.* To be distressed; sorrow. [*< L. F. grano, oppress.*]

—**grieve'ance, n.** A cause of annoyance; wrong done.—**grieve'ous, a.** Causing grief, distress, or injury; mournful; painful; harmful; distressing; severe.—**grieve'ous-ly, adv.**—**grieve'ous-ness, n.**

grif'fin, grīf'in, *n.* 1. A fabulous creature, half lion, half eagle. 2. One who guards or watches a thing intently. [*< Gr. L. F. gryps, fabulous creature.*] **griffon', n.**

gril'l, grīl, *v. I. t.* 1. To broil. 2. To torment. *II. i.* To be broiled or fretted.

grim, grīm, *a.* Stern and forbidding; harsh; unyielding; formidable. [*< AS. grim.*]

—**grim'ly, adv.**—**grim'ness, n.**

grimace', grī-mēs', *I. vt.* To make grimaces. *II. n.* A contemptuous distortion of the features; a hypocritical expression of feeling. [*F.; cp. GRIM and GRIN, n.*]

grī-mal'kin, grī-māl'kīn, *n.* An old cat.

grime, grām, *I. vt.* [*GRIMED*; *GRIM'ING.*] To make dirty; begrime. *II. n.* That which soils; dirt ground in. [*Scand.*]—**grī'my, a.**

grin, grīn, *I. vt. & vi.* [*GRINNED*; *GRIN'NING.*] To make by grinning; expose the closed teeth, as in suppressed laughter. *II. n.* The act of grinning; a broad smile. [*< AS. grennian.*]

grind, grīnd, *v.* [*GROUND, ground; GRIND'ING.*] *I. t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles, as by crushing and friction. 2. To sharpen, as on a grindstone. 3. To rub, wear, or chafe; oppress by exactions; afflict cruelly; harass. *II. i.* 1. To perform or be subjected to the operation of grinding; be chafed, polished, or sharpened by rubbing. 2. To work laboriously and mechanically. [*< AS. grindan.*]

—**grind'er, n.** One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth.—**grind'stone', n.** A flat circular stone so hung that it can be rotated upon an axis, as for sharpening tools.

grip, grīp, *I. vt. & vi.* [*GRIPPED*; *GRIP'ING.*] To gripe; grasp. *II. n.* 1. The act of grasping firmly; a firm grasp. 2. [*Colloq., U. S.*] A valise. **grip'sack'**, *n.* 3. That part of a thing by which it is grasped; a handle; also, a gripping mechanism. 4. Ability to seize and hold. [*< AS. gripan, seize.*]

gripe, grīp, *I. vt. & vi.* [*GRIPED*; *GRIP'ING.*] 1. To seize and hold firmly; grasp. 2. To give pain to (the bowels); distress; suffer distress; be extortionate. *II. n.* 1. A fast or firm hold; grip; oppressive control. 2. *pl.* Intermittent pains in the bowels. 3. A handle; band; fastening. [*< AS. gripan.*]

grippe, { grip or grīp, *n.* Severe influenza or
grip, { epidemic catarrh. [*F.*]

gris'ly, griz'li, *a.* Savage-looking; fear-inspiring. [*< AS. gristle, terrible.*]

grist, grist, *n.* **1.** A portion of grain to be ground. **2.** A supply; provision. [*AS.*]

— **grist'-mill'**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

gris'tle, gris'tl, *n.* Cartilage, especially when in meat. [*AS.*] — **gris'tly**, gris'tli, *a.* Of or like gristle.

grit', grit, *n.* **1.** Rough, hard particles; sand or gravel; a compact sandstone. **2.** Firmness of character, especially in pain or danger; pluck; courage. [*< AS. grētl, dust.*] — **grit'-ty**, grit'ty, *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of grit.

2. [*U. S.*] Full of pluck. — **grit'-ti-ness**, *n.*

grit', *n.* **1.** Coarse meal. **2.** *pl.* Grain hulled or granulated. [*< AS. grytt, flour, bran.*]

griz'zle, griz'l, *n.* A mixture of white and black; gray. [*< OHG. grīs, gray.*]

— **griz'zled**, *a.* Gray. — **griz'zly**, *a.* Grayish; somewhat gray. — **grizzly bear**, a large, ferocious, griz-zly-gray or brownish bear of western North America.



Grizzly Bear. 1/15

groan, grōn.

I. vt. To utter a low, continued, distressful sound, as in pain or sorrow.

II. n. A low, murmuring sound, as of distress: used also figuratively. [*< AS. grānian.*]

groat, grōt, *n.* A former English silver coin: fourpence; a trifle. [*< LG. grote, a coin.*]

groats, grōts, *n. pl.* Hulled and crushed oats or wheat. [*< AS. grātan.*]

gro'cer, grō'ser, *n.* One who deals in groceries. [*< LL. grossarius, < grossus, great.*]

— **gro'cer-y**, grō'ser-i, *n.* **1.** [*-IES, pl.*] [*U. S.*] A grocer's store or shop. **2. pl.** Household supplies for the table.

gro'grog, grōg, *n.* A mixture of spirits and water; any intoxicating drink. [*< 'Old Grog', a nickname of Admiral Vernon (1684-1757).*]

— **gro'g-shop'**, *n.* A liquor-saloon.

gro'gram, grōg'ram, *n.* A former coarse fabric of silk and mohair. [*< OF. gros, gross, coarse, + grain, grain.*]

groin, grein. **I. vt.** To form into groins, as arches. **II. n.** **1. Anat.** The crease where the thigh joins the abdomen. **2. Arch.** The line of intersection of two vaults; intersecting vaulting. [*< Ice. grein, branch, arm.*]

groom, grūm. **I. vt.** To take care of, as a horse. **II. n.** **1.** A person who cares for horses in the stable; hostler. **2.** A bridegroom.

3. A menial; page; servitor. [*< Ice. gromr man, servant.*] — **grooms'man**, *n.* The man who attends the bridegroom at a wedding.

groove, (grūv. **I. vt.** [*GRÖOV(ED); GRÖOV'ING.*] To form a groove in; fix in a groove; shape like a groove. **II. n.** **1.** A furrow, channel, or long hollow, especially as cut by a tool. **2.** A fixed routine. [*< D. groef, groove, grave.*]

grope, grōp, *vt. & vi.* [*GRÖPED; GRÖ'PING.*] To search out, as in the dark; feel one's way; search uncertainly. [*< AS. grāpian, < grāp, grip.*]

gros'beak', grōs'bīk', *n.* One of various small birds having a large stout beak. [*< GROSS, + BEAK, n.*]



gross, grōs, *a.* **1.** Large and coarse; glaring, as an error or fault. **2.** Entire. **3.** Coarse in meaning. **4.** Dull of apprehension or feeling. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. 1/10

[*< LL. grossus, thick.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

gross, *n.* [*GROSS, pl.*] **1.** Twelve dozen, as a unit. **2.** The greater part; mass; entire amount.

— **great gross**, twelve gross, as a unit.

grot, gret, *n.* [*Poet.*] A grotto.

gro'tesque', grō'tesc', *a.* Incongruously composed or ill-proportioned; ludicrously odd or extravagant; fantastic. [*F., < It. grottesca, < grotta, GROTTA.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

gro'tto, grē'tō, *n.* A small picturesque cavern or a cavern-like retreat. [*< It. grotta, < L. crypta, CRYPT.*]

ground's, grāund, *v. I. t.* **1.** To fix firmly; found; establish. **2.** To train in first principles. **3.** To put, place, or set on in the ground; run aground. **II. i. 1.** To run aground, as a ship. **2.** To come or fall to the ground.

ground, *imp. & pp. of GRIND, v.*

ground, *a.* Being on the ground or on a level with it; fundamental. — **ground floor**, the floor of a building at or near the ground-level; an advantageous position, as in business.

ground, *n.* **1.** The surface of the earth; land; a region or tract of land. **2.** A base or foundation; also, a starting-point; reason. **3. pl.** Dregs. [*< AS. grund.*] — **ground'-hog'**, *n.* The woodchuck. — **ground'-less**, *a.* Without foundation, reason, or cause. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

— **ground'-ling**, *n.* **1.** Any animal that lives on the ground. **2.** An underling or base person. — **ground'-nut'**, *n.* A peanut. — **g-plan**, *n.* The horizontal plan of the ground floor of a building; a preliminary plan of any kind.

— **g-plot**, *n.* A building-plot; also, a ground-plan. — **g-rent**, *n.* The rent of grounds leased for building. — **ground'-work'**, *n.* A fundamental part; basis.

group, grūp. **I. vt. & vi.** To form into a group or groups. **II. n.** A small assemblage or collection; company; cluster. [*< It. gruppo, heap.*]

grouse, grāus, *n.* One of various game-birds, somewhat smaller than the domestic hen, with mottled plumage, known as the *prairie-hen*, *sage-cock*, etc. [*Ult. < OHG. gris, gray.*]

grout'y, grāut'i, *a.* Turbid, as liquor; roily; surly; sulky.

grove, grōv, *n.* A small wood, especially when cleared of underbrush. [*< AS. grāf.*]

grov'el, grēv'l, *vi.* [*-ELED or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-LING.*] **1.** To creep on the earth; lie abjectly prostrate. **2.** To delight in what is low. — **grov'el-er**, *n.* — **grov'-el-ing**, *grov'el-ing*, *grov'l-ing*, *pa.* Lying prostrate; abject; low; mean; sordid. [*Prop. adv., < Ice. grāfa, flat on the ground.*] — **-ly**, *adv.*

grow, grō, *v.* [*GREW, grū; GROWN; GROW'-ING.*] **I. t.** To cause to spring up and mature.

II. i. 1. To increase in bulk, as a living organism. **2.** To be produced by vegetation. **3.** To pass to a certain state; as, to *grow* cold. **4.** To become fixed or attached; with *to*. [*< AS. grōnan.*]—**grow'er**, *n.*

growl, grawl. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter in a surly tone; utter a growl; emit fault; grumble. **II. n.** The guttural threatening sound made by an angry animal; angry faultfinding; grumbling. [*< D. grollen, grumble.*]

grown, grōn, *pp.* of *grow*, *v.*

growth, grōth, *n.* **1.** The gradual increase of a living organism by natural process; any gradual increase; augmentation; progress; promotion. **2.** Anything grown or produced; product; effect. [*< Ice. grōðar, < grōa, grow.*]

grub, grub. **vt. & vi.** [GRUBBED; GRUB'BING.] To dig up or out; dig up by the roots; dig by scratching up the ground; do menial labor; drudge. [*ME. grubben, grobben; cp. GROPE.*]

—**grub'ber**, *n.*

grub, *n.* The larva of an insect.

grudge, gruj. **I. vt.** [GRUDGED; GRUDG'ING.] To envy one the possession of; begrudge. **II. n. 1.** Ill will cherished, as for some remembered wrong. **2.** Reluctance. [*< OF. groucher, murmur.*]—**grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gru'el, grū'el, *n.* A semiliquid food made by boiling meal in water or milk. [*< LL^{OF} grutellum, dim. of grutum, meal.*]

gruff, gruf, *a.* Rough or morose; surly. [*< D. grof, coarse, loud.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

grum, grom, *a.* **1.** Morose, sullen, or sour; surly. **2.** Guttural. [*< AS. gram, grom, angry.*]

grum'bl(e), grum'bl. **I. vt. & vi.** [GRUM'BL(E)D; GRUM'BLING.] To express complaining; to murmur; growl; mutter. **II. n.** The act of grumbling; a complaint; murmur. [*< MD. grommelen, freq. of grommen, grumble.*]

—**grum'bler**, *n.* One who grumbles or complains.

grunt, grunt. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter in a guttural manner; emit a deep guttural sound; murmur; complain. **II. n.** A short, guttural sound, as of a hog. [*< AS. grunian, grunt.*]—**grunt'er**, *n.* A person or animal that grunts, especially a hog.

gua'no, gwō'nō, *n.* The accumulated excrement of sea-birds; used as a fertilizer. [*< Peruv. huanu, dung.*]

guar'an-tee', gar'an-tī'. **I. vt.** [TEED'; TEE'ING.] **1.** To promise or warrant the performance of. **2.** To secure against loss or damage. **II. n. 1.** A guaranty. **2.** One to whom a guaranty is given; less correctly, a guarantor. — **guar'an-tor'**, gar'an-tōr', *n.* One who or that which guarantees or warrants.

guar'an-ty, gar'an-tī. **I. vt.** [TIED; TY-ING.] Same as **GUARANTEE**. **II. n.** [TIES², *pl.*] An undertaking by one person to be answerable for some obligation of another; the act of making sure, or that which assures. [*< OF. garantie, fem. pp. of garantir, warrant.*]

guard, gōrd. **I. vt. & vi.** To protect; defend; watch or watch over; be on one's guard. **II. n. 1.** One who or that which protects or defends. **2.** A state of watchful oversight; an attitude or condition of defense. **3.** Any protecting device; as, a watchguard. **4.** One having charge, as of a train, or of baggage on a

railway. [*< OF. garder, warder, < MHG. warden, watch.*]—**guard'ed**, gārd'ed, *pa.* Exhibiting caution; circumspect. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.—**guard'i-an**, gārd'i-an. **I. a.** Keeping guard; watching. **II. n. 1.** A person who legally has the care of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor. **2.** A guard; warden. —**guard'i-an-ship**, *n.**

gua'va, gwō'vā, *n.* A tropical American tree of the myrtle family; also, its fruit, from which guava jelly is made. [*< Braz. guava.*]

gu'ber-na-to'ri-al, gū'ber-na-tō'ri-al, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of governor. [*< L. gubernator, governor, < gubernō, GOVERN.*]

gudg'eon¹, *n.* **1.** An Old World fish, very easily caught. **2.** A simpleton. [*< Gr.^{L+} kōbios, kind of fish.*]

gudg'eon², *n.* *Mech.* The bearing of a shaft; a pin. [*< OF. gougeon, pin of a pulley.*]

guer'don, ger'den, *n.* An honorable reward; recompense; requital. [*< OHG.^{OF} widar, back, again, + lōn, reward.*]

guer-ril'la, ger-ril'a, *n.* One of an irregular band of partisan soldiers, usually mounted. [*< Sp. guerrilla, skirmish.*]

guess, ges. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To hazard a supposition about; conjecture; surmise. **2.** To conjecture correctly; divine. **II. n. 1.** A tentative opinion or conclusion; a supposition; surmise; conjecture. [*ME. gessen, < geten, GET.*]

guest, gest, *n.* A visitor; also, a lodger or boarder. [*< AS. gæst, gest.*]

guf-faw', guf-fō', *n.* A shout of boisterous laughter; horse-laugh. [*Of imitative orig.*]

guide, gaid. **I. vt.** [GUID'ED; GUID'ING.] To conduct in a course or path; lead; manage; train. **II. n. 1.** One who leads another in any path or direction. **2.** Something serving to guide; a guide-book. [*< OF. guider, of Germanic orig.*]—**guid'ance**, gaid'ans, *n.* The act, process, or result of guiding; a leading; direction. — **guide'board'**, g.-post, *n.* A board or post, to direct travelers.

guild, guild'hall', guild'ry, etc. Same as **GUILD**, etc.

guile, gail, *n.* The act of deceiving, or the disposition to deceive; a stratagem. [*OF.*]

—**guile'ful**, *a.* Full of deceit or guile. — **guile'less**, *a.* Free from guile; artless; frank.

guil'lo-tine', gil'o-tin', *vt.* [TINED'; -TIN'ING.] To behead with the guillotine.

guil'lo-tine', gil'o-tin', *n.* The instrument of capital punishment in France, in which a weighted knife falls and beheads the victim. [*F., < Dr. J. I. Guillotin, 1738-1814.*]

guilt, gilt, *n.* **1.** The state of one liable to or deserving of punishment; a state of condemnation. **2.** Wickedness. [*< AS. gylt, orig. a fine, < gildan, pay, yield.*]—**guilt'i-ly**, *adv.*—**guilt'i-ness**, *n.*—**guilt'less**, *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent. **2.** Ignorant. — **guilt'y**, gilt'i, *a.* [GUILT'Y-ER; GUILT'Y-EST.] **1.** Having incurred guilt; liable to penalty. **2.** Involving, expressing, or characterized by guilt.

guin'ea, gin'e, *n.* An English monetary unit,



White Guava and fruit (*a*).

and former coin, equal to 21 shillings or \$5. [*< Guinea, as first coined from Guinea gold.*]

guin/ea-fowl¹, *n.* An African bird commonly domesticated, dark-gray, with white spots. [*< Guinea, a country of West Africa.*]

guin/ea-ben²; — **guin/ea-pig**³, *n.* A South-American rodent, commonly white, variegated with red and black.

guise, *guiz*, *n.* The external appearance; outward seeming; manner; behavior. [OHG. *OF wisa*, wise, manner.]

gui-tar¹, *gi-târ*, *n.* A musical instrument shaped somewhat like a violin, having usually six strings played with the fingers. [*< Gr. L. F kithara*, kind of lyre.]

gulch, *gulch*, *n.* [Am.] A ravine; hollow; gully. [Akin to Sw. *gölka*, gulch.]

gulf, *gulf*, *n.* **1.** The tract of water within an indentation or curve of the coast-line, in size between a bay and a sea. **2.** An abyss; chasm. [*< Gr. F kolpos*, kolpos, bay.]

gull, *gul*, *vt.* To impose upon; outwit.

gull¹, *n.* A long-winged, usually white, web-footed swimming bird. [*< Corn.*

gullan, *gull*.]

gull², *n.* **1.** A simple, credulous person; dupe. **2.** A deceit. [*< Ice. góltr*, *gutr*, yellow.]

gul/let, *gul/et*, *n.* The esophagus. [*< L. OF gula*, throat.]

gul/li-bl(e), *gul/i-bl*, *a.* Great Black-backed Gull. ^{1/30} Capable of being gulled; simple; credulous. — **gul/li-bl/i-ty**, *n.*

gul/ly, *gul/i*. **I. vt.** [GUL/LIED, *gul'id*; GUL/LY-ING.] To make a gully in. **II. n.** [GUL/LIES², *pl.*] A channel cut by running water, a deep gutter; narrow ravine. [*< OF. goullet*, gullet.]

gulp, *gulp*. **I. vt.** To swallow eagerly and in large drafts. **II. n.** The act of gulping, or something gulped down; a swallow. [*< D. gulpen*, swallow.]

gum, *gum*, *vt. & vi.* [GUMMED; GUM/MING.] To smear or be smeared, as with gum; stiffen or stick with gum; become stiff and sticky.

gum¹, *n.* **1.** The sap of certain trees or shrubs exuded and dried. **2. Bot.** Same as GUM-TREE. **3.** India-rubber. [*< Gr. L. F kommi*, gum.]

— **gum/my**, *a.* Like or covered with gum; viscous; sticky. — **gum/mi-ness**, *n.* — **gum's tree**², *n.* A gum-producing tree of the United States and Australia.

gum², *n.* The fleshy tissue that invests the necks of the teeth. [*< AS. gōma*, palate, *pl.*, the jaws.] — **gum's-boil**³, *n.* A small boil formed on the gum.]

gun, *gun*. **I. vi.** [GUNNED; GUN/NING.] [U. S.] To shoot with a gun, especially at small game. **II. n. **1.** A metal tube for firing projectiles by the force of an explosive, together with its stock and other attachments. **2.** Any device for discharging missiles through a tube. **3.** The discharge of a gun. [Perhaps *< Gr. OF manganon*, war-engine for throwing stones.]**

— **gun's-bar**⁴, *rel.*, *n.* The tube of a gun. — **gun/boat**⁵, *n.* Formerly, a small vessel having



one gun, now a man-of-war next in size below a cruiser. — **gun/cot/ton**, *n.* A compound prepared by treating cotton with nitric and sulfuric acids. — **gun/metal**, *n.* An alloy of copper, or a superior quality of iron, used for making cannon. — **gun/ner**, *n.* One who uses or operates a gun. — **gun/ner-y**, *n.* — **gun/ning**, *n.* The sport of hunting game with a gun. — **gun/pow/der**, *n.* An explosive mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulfur. — **gun/shot**⁶. **I. a.** Made by the shot of a gun. **II. n.** The range or reach of a gun. — **gun'smith**⁷, *n.* One who makes or repairs firearms. — **gun'stock**, *n.* The wooden part of a gun holding the lock and the barrel.

gun/ny, *gun/i*, *n.* [GUN/NIES⁸, *pl.*] Coarse sacking of jute or hemp. [*< Beng. goni*, gunny-bag.]

gun/wale, *gun/wêl* (*Naut.*, *gun/el*), *n.* The upper edge of a vessel's side. [*< GUN + WALE*, plank.] **gun/nelt**.

gur/gle, *gûr/gl*. **I. vi.** [GUR/GLED; GUR/GLING.] To flow with a bubbling, noisy current; make a murmuring sound. **II. n.** A gurgling flow or sound.

gur/nard, *gûr/nard*, *n.* One of various fishes, with mailed cheeks.

gush, *gush*. **I. vt. & vi.** To pour forth or flow out freely and copiously; make an extravagant display of affection or sentiment. **II. n.** A sudden outpouring of fluid; an extravagant display of sentiment. [*< Ice. gusa*, gush.] — **gush'ing**, *pa.* Flowing freely; sentimental.

gus/set, *gus/et*, *n.* A small triangular piece of cloth fitted into a garment. [*< F. gousset*, armhole.]

gust¹, *gust*, *n.* A violent blast of wind; sudden outburst of feeling. [*< Ice. gustr*, *< gōða*, gush.] — **gust'y**, *a.*

gust², *n.* Taste; relish; gratification. [*< L. gustus*, taste.] — **gus'ta-to'ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste.

gus'to, *gus'tô*, *n.* Keen enjoyment; relish. [It., Pg., and Sp., *< L. gustus*, taste.]

gut, *gut*. **I. vt.** [GUT/TED¹; GUT/TING.] To take out the intestines or destroy the contents of; ravage; despoil; plunder. **II. n.** The alimentary canal; an intestine; not in best usage. [*< AS. gut*, *< gēotan*, pour.]

gut'ta-per'cha, *gut'a-per'cha*, *n.* A brownish-red horny substance, softening with heat, obtained from an evergreen-tree of the Malay archipelago. [*< Malay gatah*, gum, + *percha*, tree.]

gut'ter, *gut'er*. **I. vt. & vi.** To form a channel in; become channeled. **II. n. **1.** A channel along the eaves of a house to carry off rain-water. **2.** A waterway for surface-water at the side of a road. **3.** Any slight channel, trench, or trough. [*< L. F gutta*, drop.]**

gut'tur-al, *gut'ur-al*. **I. a.** Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. **II. n.** A sound produced in the throat. [*< L. guttur*, throat.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

guy¹, *gai*. **I. vt.** To steady with a guy. **II. n.** A stay-rope or the like, as for steadying a mast. [*< OF. guye*, *guie*, guide.]

guy², *I. vt.* To ridicule; quiz. **II. n.** A person of grotesque appearance. [*< Guy Fawkes*, leader in gunpowder plot (Nov. 5, 1605).]

guz'zle, *guz'l*, *vt. & vi.* [GUZ/ZLED; GUZ/ZLING.] To drink immoderately or frequently.

fūtiūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ail**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

[< OF. *gouziller, akin to gosier, throat.]
—**guz'zler**, *n.*

gym-na'si-um, jim-nē'zi-um, *n.* [**-SI-A**, *pl.*]

1. A place for gymnastic exercises. 2. A Latin or classical school. [**L.**, < Gr. *gymnasion*, < *gymnazō*, train naked.]—**gym'nast**, *n.* One expert in gymnastics; an athlete.—**gym-na'stic**. 1. *a.* Relating to gymnastics. 2. *n.* Disciplinary exercise of body or mind; a feat of bodily skill; generally in the plural.

gyp'sum, jip'sum, *n.* Sulfate of lime: when calcined, called *plaster of Paris*. [**< Gr.** *L. + F* *gypsos*, chalk.]—**gyp'se-ous**, *a.*

Gyp'sy, etc. See **Gipsy**.

gy'ral, jai'ral, *a.* 1. Having a circular, revolving, or whirling motion. 2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the convolutions of the brain.

gy'rate, jai'rêt, *vi.* [**GY'RA'TED**; **GY'RA-TING**.] To rotate or revolve, especially in a spiral or helix, as a cyclone. [**< Gr.** *L. gyros*, circle.]—**gy'ra-to-ry**, *a.* Having a circular motion. **gy'ral**—**gy-ra'tion**, *n.* A whirling or rotating. **gyre!**

gy'fal"con, *n.* Same as **GERFALCON**.

gy'ro-scope, jai'ro-scōp, *n.* A heavy rotating wheel, the axis of which is free to turn in any direction, and may be made to revolve in a horizontal or other plane, as if independent of gravitation. [**< Gr.** *gyros*, round, a circle, + **-SCOPE**.]



Gyroscope.

gyve, jaiy, *n.* A fetter for the limbs of prisoners. [Of Celt. origin.]

H

H, h, êch, *n.* [**ITCHES**, **H's**, or **Hs**, êch'ez, *pl.*] The eighth letter in the English alphabet.

ha, hâ, *interj.* An exclamation or sound made by a quick expulsion of breath, as in surprise, joy, grief, laughter, etc.

ha'be-as cor'pus, hê[or hg]be-as cōr'pus. *Law.* A writ requiring a person in custody to be brought before a court. [**L.**, have the body.]

hab'er-dash'er, hab'gr-dash'gr, *n.* A dealer in gentlemen's furnishings or in ribbons, trimmings, etc. [**< Ice.** *haburtask*, haversack.]

ha-bil'i-ment, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* An article of clothing; in the plural, dress; garb. [**< OF.** *habillement*, < *habiller*, dress.]

hab'it, hab'it, *n.* 1. A tendency toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become spontaneous. 2. An action so induced; habitual course of action or conduct. 3. Habitual condition, appearance, or temperament. 4. An outer garment or garments; costume; a woman's dress for horseback-riding. [**F.**, < **L.** *habitus*, condition, dress.]

hab'it-a-bl(e), hab'it-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be inhabited. [**< L.** *habitabilis*, < *habito*, inhabit.]

—**hab'it-a-bl'i-ty**, *n.*—**hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

hab'it-at, hab'it-at, *n.* The region where a race, species, or individual naturally or usually lives or is found. [**L.**, 'it dwells.']

hab'it-a'tion, hab'i-tē'shun, *n.* 1. A place of abode. 2. The act or state of inhabiting.

ha-bit'u-al, ha-bich'u-al or ha-bit'yū-al, *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, or resulting from habit; usual; ordinary; inveterate. —**ly**, *adv.*

ha-bit'u-ate, ha-bich'yū-ēt or ha-bit'yū-ēt, *vt.* [**-A'TED**; **-A'TING**.] To make familiar by repetition or use; accustom. [**< L.** *habitus*, HABIT, *n.*]—**ha-bit'u-a'tion**, *n.*

hab'i-tude, hab'i-tūd, *n.* 1. Habitual method or state; habit. 2. Customary relation or association. [**F.**, < **L.** *habitus*, condition.]

hack, hac, vî, & *vi.* 1. To cut irregularly or at random; chop; mangle; notch. 2. To emit a short, dry cough. [Of AS. origin.]

hack¹, *n.* 1. A gash made by or as by a sharp instrument. 2. [Colloq.] A short, dry cough.

hack², *n.* 1. A horse kept for hire. 2. [U. S.]

A hackney-coach. 3. A drudge. [Abbr. of **HACKNEY**.]

hack'le, hac'l, *I. vt.* [**HACK'LED**; **HACK'LING**.] 1. To hatchel. 2. To tear into pieces. **II. n.** 1. A hatchel. 2. Unspun fiber, as raw silk.

hack'ney, hac'ne, *I. vt.* To exhaust by continual use; make stale by repetition. **II. a.** Let out for hire; common. **III. n.** 1. One of a breed of driving- and saddle-horses. 2. A horse kept for hire. 3. A Hackney-coach. [**< F.** *haquenée*, an ambling horse.]—**hack'ney-coach**, *n.* A coach plying for hire.

had, had, *imp.* of **HAVE**, *v.*

had'dock, had'oc, *n.* A food-fish of the North **Ha'des**, hê'diz, *n.* The condition and abode of the dead; Sheol; sometimes, hell. [**< Gr.** *Haidēs*, < *a*-priv. + *idein*, see.]

haft, hagt, *n.* The handle of a cutting weapon or tool; hilt. [**< AS.** *haft*, handle.]

hag, *n.* A forbidding or malicious old woman; an ugly crone. [Contr. of AS. *hægtes*, a fury.]—**hag'gish**, *a.* Like a hag.

hag'gard, hag'ard, *a.* Worn and gaunt in appearance. [Contr. of *hagged*, < **HAG**, *n.*]

hag'gle, hag'l, *v.* [**HAG'GL(ED)**; **HAG'GLING**.] **I. t.** To hack; mangle. **II. i.** To chaffer; cavil. [Freq. of **HACK**, *v.*]

hail¹, hêl, *I. vt. & vi.* To pour out like hail; pour down hail. **II. n.** Frozen rain or congealed vapor, falling in pellets. [**< AS.** *hægel*.]—**hail'stone**, *n.* A pellet of hail.

hail². **I. vt. & vi.** To give greeting to; salute; call loudly to; give a loud call or greeting. **II. n.** A call to attract attention; greeting. **III. interj.** An exclamation of greeting. [A use of **HALE**, *a.*]—**hail'fel"low**, hêl'fel'ō, *n.* A close companion.

hair, hār, *n.* A filament growing from the skin of an animal; also, such filaments collectively; any similar outgrowth. [**< AS.** *hær*, hair.]—**hair'breadth**, *n.* A hair's breadth; an extremely small space or distance; used adjectivally.—**hair'cloth**, *n.* A fabric having a warp of either cotton or linen yarn with a horsehair filling.—**hair'dress'er**, *n.* A barber.—**h.-dressing**, *n.*—**hair'less**, *a.* Desti-

tute of hair.—**hair/lip**, *n.* Same as HARE-LIP.—**hair/pin**, *n.* A pin made of wire, bone, etc., for supporting the hair or head-dress.—**h-spring**, *n.* The very fine spring of the balance-wheel in a clock or watch.—**h-trigger**, *n.* A secondary trigger that instantaneously releases the main trigger of a firearm.—**hair/y**, *a.* Covered with, abounding in, consisting of, or like hair; hirsute.—**hair-i-ness**, *n.*

hal/berd, hal'berd, *n.* A weapon in the form of a battle-ax and pike at the end of a long staff. [*<* MHG.^{OF} *helmbarte*, *<* *helm*, handle, + *barte*, broadax.]—**hal'ber-dier**, *n.* A soldier armed with a halberd.

hal/cy-on, hal'si-on. *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to the halcyon. *2.* Calm; peaceful. *II. n.* A kingfisher. [*L.*, *<* Gr. *alkyon*, kingfisher.]

hale, hēl, *vt.* [HALED; HAL'LING.] To drag by force; haul; lug. [*<* AS. *holian*, get.]

hale, *a.* Of sound and vigorous health; robust. [*<* Ice. *heill*, sound.]

half, hāf. *I. a. 1.* Having half of a standard value. *2.* Partial.

II. n. [HALVES², *pl.*] One of the two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided, or a quantity equal to such a part. *III. adv.* To the degree or extent of a half; partially.

[*<* AS. *healf*, half.]—**half-breed**, *n.* *I. a.* Half of one blood and half of another. *II. n.* One having parents of different blood. **h-blood**;—**h-brother**, *n.* A brother related through only one parent.—**h-caste**. *I. a.* Of mixed European and other blood. *II. n.* One born of mixed European and Asiatic blood; also, any half-breed.—**h-hearted**, *a.* Wanting in affection, interest, or sincerity. —**ly**, *adv.*

-ness, *n.*—**h-mast**, *n.* The position of a flag when hoisted half-way up the staff, as a tribute of respect to the dead or as a signal of distress.—**h-measure**, *n.* An imperfect or inadequate measure or plan.—**h-moon**, *n.* The moon when half its disk is illuminated, or something similar in shape to this.—**half/pen**'ny, hāf'pēn'ny, hāf'pēn'ny, or hap'e-ni, *n.* [HALF'PENNY, -penns', or HALF'PENNISS, *pl.*] A British coin of the value of half a penny.—**h-sister**, *n.* A sister by one parent.—**h-step** (*Mus.*), a semitone.—**h-way**. *I. a.* Midway between two points. *II. adv.* At or to half the distance.—**h-witted**, *a.* Feeble-minded; idiotic.

hal/i-but, hal'i-but, *n.* A large flatfish of northern seas.

hall, hōl, *n.* A large building or room; main living-room of a castle; entry or a passageway in a building. [*<* AS. *heall*, hall.]

hal'te-lu'iah, hal'te-lu'ya, *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye the Lord. [*<* Heb. *halelujāh*.]

hal'te-lu'jah, hal'te-lu'jah, *interj.* An exclamation used in accosting or calling the attention: used also as verb and noun.—**hal-loo'**, hal-lō' or hel'ō or hal-lō'. *I. vt. & vi.* To utter with a shout; call or shout to; call loudly. *II. n.* A loud call or shout. *III. interj.* Hallo.

hal-low, hal'ō, *vt.* To devote to holy or religious uses. [*<* AS. *hālgian*, *<* *hālig*, holy.]

hal-lu'ci-na'tion, hal-lū'si-nē'shun, *n.* An apparent perception without any corresponding external object; delusion. [*<* L. *hallucination*], *<* *hallucinor*, wander in mind.]

ha'lo, hē'lō, *n.* A luminous circle, as around the moon. [*<* Gr.^L *halōs*, threshing-floor.]

halt, hēlt. *I. vt. & vi.* To walk with a limp; be lacking or imperfect; hesitate. *II. a.* Limping in gait; lame. *III. n.* The act of limping; lameness. [*<* AS. *healt*, lame.]

halt. *I. vt. & vi.* To stop; bring or come to a halt. *II. n.* A complete stop, as of marching troops. [OF., *<* MHG. *halt*, imper. of *halten*, hold.]

hal'ter, hēl'ter. *I. vt.* To attach or secure, as with a halter. *II. n.* A strap or rope, especially one with a headstall at one end, by which to hold a horse or other animal; a hangman's rope. [*<* AS. *hælfiter*; cp. *HELVE*.]

halv(e), hāv, *vt.* [HALV(E)D; HALV'ING.] To divide into halves. [*<* HALF.]

halves, hāvz, *n.* Plural of HALF.

hal'yard, hal'yard, *n.* *Naut.* A rope for hoisting a sail, a yard, or a flag. [*<* HALE, *v.*, + YARD, spar.]

ham, ham, *n.* *1.* The thigh of an animal, especially of a hog, prepared for food. *2. pl.* [Colloq.] The buttocks. [*<* AS. *hamm*, ham.]

hame, hēm, *n.* One of two curved bars fitted to the collar, that hold the traces of a draft-harness. [*<* AS. *hama*, cover.]

ham'let, ham'let, *n.* A little village. [OF., dim. of *hamel*, village.]

ham/mer, ham'gr, *v. I. t.* To strike or shape with or as with a hammer; pound; drive; forge; work out laboriously. *II. i.* To strike repeated blows; work hard or constantly.

ham/mer, *n.* A hand-implement for driving nails, beating, pounding, etc.; also, a machine performing similar functions. [*<* AS. *hamer*, hammer.]

ham/mock, ham'ec, *n.* A couch of canvas or netting, swung by the ends. [*<* Sp. *hamaca*, of W.-Ind. origin.]

ham/per, ham'per. *I. vt.* To put a hamper on; hinder. *II. n.* *1.* Cumbersome necessities, as rigging, on a ship. *2.* A fetter. [CP. AS. *hamelian*, mutilate.]

ham/per. *I. vt.* To put into or load with hampers. *II. n.* A large packing-basket, as for food. [*<* OF. *hanaper*, *<* *hanap*, cup.]

ham/string, ham'string. *I. vt.* To cut the hamstring of; cripple. *II. n.* A tendon of the thigh, back of the knee; the large sinew at the back of the hock of the hind leg of a quadruped.

hand, hand. *I. vt.* *1.* To give, pass, deliver, or transmit with or as with the hand. *2.* To assist, lead, or raise with the hand. *II. n.* *1.* The part of the fore limb in man, adapted for grasping; a similar part of some other animals. *2.* Dexterity; touch; also, handiwork; performance. *3.* An operative. *4.* Something like or acting like the human hand, as the pointer of a clock. *5.* Handwriting; penmanship; signature. *6.* The supposed width of a palm, viz., four inches. *7.* Possession; control. *8.* The cards held by a player at one deal. *9.* Side; direction. [*<* AS.



Halberdier.



Hammers.

1. Claw. 2. Machinists'. 3. Riveting. 4. Bricklayers'. 5. Upholsterers'.

fiu'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

hand.]—**hand'bar'row**, *n.* **1.** A litter or stretcher. **2.** A wheelbarrow.—**hand'bill'**, *n.* A small advertising sheet; dodger.—**hand'-book'**, *n.* A small guide-book or manual.—**hand'breadth'**, *n.* The breadth of the hand; a palm.—**hand'cuff'**, *It. vt.* To put hand-cuffs upon. **II. n.** One of two manacles connected by a chain, and designed to be locked around the wrists.—**hand'ful**, *n.* As much as a hand can hold.—**h.-made**, *a.* Made by hand or by hand-tools.—**hand'maid'**, *n.* A female servant or attendant.—**hand'-maid'ent**,—**h.-organ**, *n.* A musical instrument operated by a crank.—**h.-saw**, *n.* A saw made to be used with one hand.—**hand'-spike'**, *n.* A bar used as a lever.—**hand'-wri'ting**, *n.* The form of writing peculiar to a given person; penmanship; written matter.

hand'i-cap, **hand'i-cap**, *I. vt.* [**-CAPPED'**; **-CAP-PING**.] To impose a handicap on; encumber; hinder; retard. **II. n.** The carrying of extra weight by a competitor in a race, or an allowance of time or distance, to favor a weaker rival; also, a race conducted with such allowance. [**< HAND IN CAP**, perhaps from the drawing of lots.]

hand'i-craft', **hand'i-craft'**, *n.* Skill and expertness in working with the hands; a mechanical trade. [**< HAND + CRAFT**.]

hand'i-ly, *adv.* **hand'i-ness**, *n.* See **HANDY**.

hand'i-work', **hand'i-work'**, *n.* Work done by the hands.

hand'ker-chief, **han'ker-chif**, *n.* **1.** A kerchief for wiping the face or nose. **2.** A neckerchief. [**< HAND + KERCHIEF**.]

han'dl(e), **han'dl**, *I. vt.* [**HAN'DL(E)D**; **HAN'DLING**.] **1.** To touch; feel; manipulate; ply; treat. **2.** To buy and sell; deal in. **3.** To accustom to the hand, as an animal; train. **4.** To provide with a handle. **II. n.** That part of an object intended to be grasped with the hand. [**< AS. handle**, **< hand**.]

hand'some, **han'sum**, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the eye or to good taste; of pleasing aspect. **2.** Of liberal dimensions or proportions. **3.** Marked by magnanimity. **4.** Marked by propriety. [**< HAND + -SOME**.]—**hand'some-ly**, *adv.* Becomingly; liberally; generously.

hand'y, **hand'i**, *a.* [**HAND'Y-ER**; **HAND'I-EST**.] **1.** Ready at hand or convenient for use; near by. **2.** Skilful with the hands. [**< AS. gehende**, at hand, **< ge-**, **A-²**, **+ hand**, hand.]—**hand'i-ly**, *adv.*—**hand'i-ness**, *n.*

hang, **hang**, *v.* [**HUNG**, hung, or **HANGED**; **HANG'ING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To support by attachment to something above; suspend; also, to suspend something on; as, to **hang** walls with tapestry. **2.** To execute on the gallows (with *pp. hanged*). **II. i.** **1.** To depend, swing, wave, or flutter from any support. **2.** To suffer death by the gallows. **3.** To be imminent. **4.** To watch or wait with solicitude. **5.** To stick; cling; hover. **6.** To rest for decision; depend. [**< AS. hangian**.]

—**hang'bird'**, *n.* A bird that builds a hanging nest; as, the Baltimore oriole or fiery **hang-bird**.—**hang'dog'**, *I. a.* Of mean, sneaking, or abject character or appearance. **II. n. A skulking person; sneak.—**hang'er**, **hang'et**, *n.* One who or that which hangs; device by which something is suspended.—**hang'ing**, *n.* A short cut-and-thrust sword.—**hang'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of suspending; execution on the gallows. **2.****

pl. Drapery for a room, as tapestry.—**hang'-man**, *n.* [**-MEN**, *pl.*] A public executioner.—**hang'nail'**, *n.* Skin partially torn loose near the root of a finger-nail. [**CORR. OF AGNAIL**.]

hank, **hank**, *n.* A bundle of two or more skeins of yarn tied together; also, a single skein. [**< Ice. hōnk**, coil, **< kanga**, hang.]

hank'er, **hank'et**, *vt.* **1.** To have an incessant desire; hunger; crave. **2.** To linger in expectation. [**FREQ. OF hank**, for **HANG**, *v.*]—**hank'-er-ing**, *n.*

han'som, **han'sem**, *n.* A low, two-wheeled, one-horse cab, with driver's seat perched back of the top. [**< Hansom**, name of inventor.]

hap, **hap**, *I. vi.* [**HAPPE'D**; **HAP'PING**.] To happen; chance. **II. n.** **1.** A casual occurrence; happening; chance. **2.** Luck; good fortune. [**< Ice. happ**, hap.]—**hap'haz'ard**, *I. a.* Accidental; chance. **II. n.** Mere chance; hazard.—**hap'less**, *a.* Having no luck or hap; unfortunate; unhappy.—**hap'ly**, *adv.* By chance; perchance; perhaps.

hap'pen, **hap'n**, *vi.* **1.** To come, occur, or exist by chance; befall. **2.** To come to pass; occur. [**< HAP**, *v.*]—**hap'pen-ing**, *n.* Something that happens; an event.

hap'py, **hap'i**, [**HAP'PI-ER**; **HAP'PI-EST**.] **1.** Enjoying, giving, or indicating pleasure; joyous; blessed. **2.** Dexterously or fortunately effective; opportune; felicitous; fortunate.—**hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* In a happy manner; felicitously; fortunately; opportunely.—**hap'pi-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being happy; gratification; enjoyment; blessedness. **2.** Good fortune; luck; aptness; felicitousness.

ha-rang(ue), **ha-rang'**, *I. vt. & vi.* [**HA-RANG(UE)D'**; **HA-RANG(U)ING**.] To utter a harangue to; deliver a harangue. **II. n.** An oration; especially, an extemporaneous and vehement speech. [**F.**, **< OHG. hring**, ring.]

har'ass', **har'as**, *vt.* To vex with importunities or annoyances; worry. [**< OF. harasser**, worry; *cp. HARRY*.]

har'bin-ger, **hār'bin-jer**, *n.* A forerunner. [**< OF. herbergeor**, provider of shelter.]

har'bor, **hār'ber**, *v. i. t.* To give refuge; shelter; entertain. **II. i.** To find or receive shelter or protection.

har'bor, *n.* A port or haven; any place of refuge and rest. [**< Ice. herberg**, camp.]

har'bour, *n.* Harbor; usual spelling in England.

hard, **hård**, *I. a.* **1.** Solid; firm; unyielding. **2.** Difficult; rigorous; severe. **3.** Unfeeling; unsparing; exacting. **4.** Thoroughgoing and energetic. **5.** Coarse and unpalatable; poor; scanty; also, displeasing; offensive. **6.** Containing mineral salts in solution; salt of water. **II. adv. In a hard manner. [**< AS. heard**, hard.]—**hard'heart'ed**, *a.* Lacking pity or sympathy; unfeeling; obdurate.—**h.-heartedness**, *n.*—**hard'ness**, *n.***

hard'en, **hård'n**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become hard or harder; make callous, insensible, or indifferent. [**< AS. heardian**, harden.]

hard'i-hood, **hār'di-hud**, *n.* **1.** Sturdy courage; presumptuous boldness. **2.** The quality of being hardy.



Hansom.

har'di-ly, hār'di-lī, *adv.* With hardihood.
har'di-ness, hār'di-nes, *n.* 1. The state of being hardy. 2. Stout-heartedness; intrepidity.

hard'y, *adv.* 1. With difficulty or great pains. 2. Scarcely; not quite. 3. Improbably.

hard'ship, hārd'ship, *n.* Something hard to endure, as exposure or injustice.

hard'tack', hārd'tac', *n.* Large, unsalted, hard-baked biscuit for army and navy use.

hard'ware", *n.* Manufactured articles of metal, as utensils or tools.

har'dy, hār'dī, *a.* [HAR'DI-ER; HAR'DI-EST.]

1. Inured to hardship; robust. 2. Showing hardihood; bold; audacious. 3. *Hort.* Able to survive the winter in the open air. [*< F. hardi, < OHG. harti, hard.*]

hare, hār, *n.* A rodent with cleft upper lip, long ears, and long hind legs: proverbial for its timidity and swiftness. [*< AS. hara, hare.*]—**hare'bell"**, *n.* A perennial herb with blue bell-shaped flowers.—**hare'brained"**, *a.* Foolish; flighty; giddy.—**hare'lip"**, *n.* A congenital fissure of the upper lip.

har'em, hē'rem, *n.* The women's apartments in a Mohammedan household; seraglio; also, the women occupying them. [*< Turk. harem, < Ar. harām, anything forbidden.*]

har'i-cot, har'i-cō, *n.* A stew of meat and vegetables.

hark, hārk. **I. vt.** To harken; listen: chiefly in the imperative, with interjectional force. **II. n.** The cry "hark."

hark'en, { hārk'n, *vt. & vi.* To hear by lis-
heark'en, { tening; listen. [*< AS. herentan, < hēran, hear.*] [demon.]

har'le-quin, *n.* A buffoon. [OF., *< hellekin,*

har'lot, hār'lōt, *n.* A prostitute. [*< OF. herlot, fellow.*]

harm, hārm. **I. vt.** To injure; hurt. **II. n.** That which inflicts injury or loss, or the injury inflicted; hurt; wrong. [*< AS. harm, insult.*]

—**harm'ful**, *a.* Having power to injure; noxious. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.—**harm'less**, *a.* 1. Not harmful; innoxious. 2. Without hurt, loss, or liability. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.**

har-mon'ic, hār-men'ic. **I. a.** Producing or relating to harmony. **II. n.** A secondary tone; overtone. [*< Gr.^L harmonikos, < harmonia; see HARMONY.*] **har-mon'ic-al**.

har-mo'ny, hār-mo-nī, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] 1. Agreement of musical sounds. 2. Accord in feeling, relation, manner, or action; conformity; order; symmetry; unanimity; unity. [*< Gr.^L harmonia, music, a joining, < √ ar, join.*]—**har-mo'ni-ous**, hār-mō'nī-us, *a.* Possessing harmony; concordant; musical; peaceable; symmetrical; congruous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**har'mo-nize** or **-nise**, *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To make or become harmonious.

har'ness, hār'nes. **I. vt.** 1. To put harness on; attach by means of harness. 2. To equip with armor. **II. n.** 1. The equipment of a horse or other draft animal; tackle, as for lifting. 2. Equipment for any work; active service. 3. Originally, defensive armor. [*< OF. harnas, < Br. harnēz, armor, < hournaz, iron.*]

harp, hārp. **I. vt.** 1. To revert to some subject incessantly; dwell unduly: with *on* or *upon*. 2. To play on the harp. **II. n.** A stringed musical instrument, nearly triangular in modern form, played with the fingers.

—**harp'er**, hārp'gr, *n.* One who plays the harp. **harp'ist**.

har-poon', hār-pūn'. **I.**

vt. To strike with a harpoon. **II. n.** A barbed missile weapon, carrying a long cord, for striking whales or the like. [*< F.² harpon.*]

harp'si-chord, hārp'si-cōrd, *n.* An old-fashioned musical instrument, resembling the pianoforte. [*< OF. harpe, harp, + chorde, string.*]

har'py, hār'pī, *n.* [HAR'PIES², *pl.*] 1. A plunderer; extortioner. 2.

Myth. A rapacious and filthy winged monster. 3. A very large, crested tropical American eagle.

[*< Gr.^L of harpyia, harpies, < harpazō, snatch.*]

har'que-bus, hār'cwq-bus, *n.* An ancient hand-firearm, the predecessor of the musket. [*< F. harquebuse.*] **har'que-buset**.

har'ri-dan, har'i-dan, *n.* A vixenish old woman; hag. [*< OF. haridelle, jade.*]

har'ri-er¹, har'i-er, *n.* 1. One who or that which harries. 2. A buzzard-like bird.

har'ri-er², *n.* A small hound used for hunting hares. [*< HARE, n.*]

har'row, har'ō. **I. vt.** 1. To work with a harrow, as land. 2. To lacerate the feelings of; torment. **II. n.** A frame set with spikes or teeth, for leveling plowed ground. [*< AS. harge, harrow.*]

har'ry, har'i, *vt. & vi.* [HAR'RIED, -rid; HAR'RY-ING.] To pillage; strip; harass. [*< AS. hergian, waste with an army.*]

harsh, hārsh, *a.* Grating or rough; irritating; offensive; rigorous; severe. [*< Sw. hārsk, rank.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

hart, hārt, *n.* The male of the red deer. [*< AS. heort, hart.*]—**harts'horn"**, *n.* A volatile preparation of ammonia, used as smelling-salts; formerly distilled from the horns of deer. [*< HART'S + HORN.*]

har'vest, hār'vest. **I. vt.** To gather and store, as a crop; reap. **II. n.** A crop, as of grain, gathered or ready for gathering; also, the time of gathering; the product of any toil or effort. [*< AS. hærfest, autumn.*]—**har'vest-er**, *n.* One who or that which harvests; a reaper.

has, haz, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE, v.*

hash, hash. **I. vt.** To cut or chop into small pieces. **II. n. A dish of hashed and cooked meat; any mixture; a rehash. [*< G.^{OF} hacken, hack.*]**

hash'ish, hash'ish, *n.* The tops and sprouts of Indian hemp; also, an intoxicating preparation of this plant. [*< Ar. hashīsh, hay.*] **hash'esht**.

has'let, has'let, *n.* The heart, liver, lights, etc., as of a hog, used as food. [*< OF. hastelet, < haste, spit.*]

hasp, hgsp. **I. vt.** To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp. **II. n.** A fastening passing



Harp.

over a staple and secured as by a padlock. [
AS. *hæpse*, hasp.]

has'sock, has'oc, *n.* A thick mat or cushion for a footstool. [
AS. *hassuc*, coarse grass.]

hast, hast, *2d per. sing. ind.* of HAVE, *v.*

haste, hest, *I. vt. & vi.* [HA'STED^d; HA'STING.] To hasten. **II. n.** 1. Celerity of movement or action; speed; despatch; hurry. 2. Necessity for speed; urgency. [
AS. *hæst*, violence.]—**ha'sten**, *vt. & vi.* To drive or urge forward; expedite; despatch; be quick.—**ha'sty**, *a.* [HA'STI-ER; HA'STI-EST.] 1. Acting, done with, or demanding haste. 2. Acting or done without due consideration; rash. 3. Quick-tempered; impetuous; irascible.—**ha'sti-ly**, *adv.*—**ha'sti-ness**, *n.* [*hæst*.]

hat, hat, *n.* A covering for the head. [
AS. *hatch*¹, *hach*, *v.* **I. t.** To cause to develop in and come forth from the egg. **II. i.** To produce young, as eggs; come out of the egg, as young birds.]

hatch², *vt.* In drawing and engraving, to mark with parallel or crossed lines. [
F. *hacher*, < G. *hacken*, cut.]—**hatching**, *n.* 1. In drawing, the marking with parallel or crossed lines. 2. A system of such lines.

hatch¹, *n.* The act of hatching, or the brood hatched at one time.

hatch², *n.* An opening in a deck, floor, or roof; also, its cover. [
AS. *hæc*, gate.]

hatch'el, hach'el, *I. vt.* [HATCH'ELED or HATCH'ELLED; HATCH'EL-ING or HATCH'EL-LING.] To comb, as flax or hemp; tease; vex. **II. n. An implement for cleaning flax or hemp, consisting of a set of teeth fastened in a board. [Var. of HACKLE, *n.*]**

hatch'et, hach'et, *n.* A small short-handled ax, for use with one hand. [
OF. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, ax.]

hatch'way¹, hach'wê, *n.* A hatch.

hate, hêt, *I. vt. & vi.* [HA'TED^d; HA'TING.] To regard with extreme aversion; detest; feel or cherish hatred. **II. n.** Intense aversion; animosity; malignity. [
AS. *hete*, hate.]—**hate'ful**, *a.* 1. Exciting strong aversion; odious. 2. Feeling or manifesting hatred. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ha'ter**, *n.*

ha'tred, hêtred, *n.* Bitter aversion; antipathy; animosity; enmity.

hat'ter, *n.* One who makes or deals in hats.

haugh'ty, hê'ti, *a.* [HAUGH'TI-ER; HAUGH'TI-EST.] Proud and disdainful; arrogant. [
OF. *hautain*, < *haut*, high.]—**haugh'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**haugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

haul, hêl, *I. vt. & vi.* To pull, draw, or drag with force; transport by pulling. **II. n. A pulling with force; also, that which is obtained by hauling, as a draft of fishes. [
AS. *halian*.]**

haunch, hêunch, *n.* 1. The fleshy part of the hip. 2. The part of an arch on either side of its crown. [
OHG.^F *anchâ*, joint.]

haunt¹, hêunt, *v. I. t.* 1. To resort much to; frequent. 2. To visit persistently, as a ghost or a disturbing thought. **II. i.** To be much about or around. [
F. *hanter*, haunt.]

haunt, *n.* A place to which one resorts frequently.

haut'boy, hê'bêl, *n.* A wooden wind-instrument; oboe. [
F. *hautbois*, < *haut*, high, + *bois*, wood.]

have, hav, *v.* [HAD; HAV'ING. *Pres. ind. sing.*, I HAVE, thou HAST, he HAS.] 1. To hold; own; possess; comprise. 2. To experience or feel; entertain; realize; enjoy. 3. To cause to be; procure; effect; permit. 4. To be obliged or compelled to. 5. To bring forth; bear. 6. To esteem or regard. 7. To possess an advantage over. [
AS. *habban*.]

ha'ven, hê'vn, *n.* A place of anchorage for ships; a harbor; port; refuge; shelter. [
AS. *hafen*, haven.]

hav'er-sack, hav'gr-sac, *n.* A bag, slung from the shoulder, as for a soldier's rations. [
G.^F *hafer*, oats, + *sack*, sack.]

hav'oc, hav'oc, *n.* General carnage or destruction; devastation. [
AS. *hafoc*, hawk.]

haw¹, hê, *vt. & vi.* To turn, or cause to turn, to the left in driving. [
AS. *hâvian*, look.]

haw², *vi.* To hesitate in speaking.

haw¹, *n.* The fruit of the hawthorn. [
AS. *hagan*.]

haw², *n.* An interjected utterance resembling the sound of *haw*.

hawk¹, hêk, *vt.* To cry for sale in the streets or in public places; peddle.—**hawk'er**¹, *n.* A pedler.

hawk², *vt. & vi.* To cough up forcibly; clear the throat with a scraping sound. [Imitative.]

hawk³, *vi.* To hunt with hawks.—**hawk'er**², *n.* One who hunts with hawks; a falconer.

hawk, *n.* A bird of prey, as a falcon, buzzard, or kite. [
AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, hawk.]

haw'ser, hê'zer, *n.* Naut. A large rope, 5 to 10 inches in circumference. [
OF. *haulser*, < *hauiser*, lift.]

haw'thorn, hê'thörn, *n.* A thorny shrub of the rose family. [
AS. *hægthorn* (lit. hedge-thorn).]

hay, hê, *n.* Grass, clover, or the like, cut and dried for fodder. [
AS. *hæg*, *hig*, hay, < *heðwan*, cut.]—**hay'cock**¹, *n.* A dome-shaped pile of hay in the field.—**hay'sfe'ver**, *n.* An annually recurring catarrhal affection of the eyes and air-passages.—**hay'ing**, *n.* The work of preparing and storing hay.—**hay'mow**¹, *n.* A mass of hay stored in a barn, as in a loft or bay.—**hay'stack**², *n.* A conical pile of hay, stacked in the open air.



Hawk prepared for Falconry. ^{1/25} h, hood; b, braces to draw hood together; j, jess.

haz'ard, haz'ard, *I. vt.* 1. To put to hazard; imperil. 2. To venture; risk. **II. n.** 1. Exposure to the chance of loss or harm; risk; peril. 2. A fortuitous event; a chance. 3. That which is hazarded. [
Ar.^{Sp} + OF. *al-zâr*, the die.]—**haz'ard-ous**, *a.* Exposed to, exposing to, or involving danger or risk of loss. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

haze, hêz, *vt.* [HAZED; HA'ZING.] To subject to practical jokes, as a student, or to severe tasks, as seamen. [
OF. *haser*, irritate.]

haze, *n.* Very fine suspended particles in the the air, often with little or no moisture; dimness, as of perception or knowledge. [Cp. AS. *hæu*, gray.]—**ha'zy**, hê'zi, *a.* Obscured with haze; dim; confused; obscure.—**ha'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**ha'zi-ness**, *n.*

ha'zel, hê'zl. **I. a.** Made of the wood of hazel; dark-brown. **II. n.** A small tree of the oak family, yielding a small edible nut. [*< AS. hæsel, hazel.*]—**ha'zel-nut'**, *n.* The nut of the hazel; also, the shrub.

he, hî, *pron.* [*HIS, poss.; HIM, obj.; THEY, nom. pl.; THEIR or THEIRS, poss. pl.; THEM, obj. pl.*] The male person, animal, or thing previously mentioned or implied. [*< AS. hē.*]

head, hed, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To be at the head of; be first, chief, or leader of. **2.** To be or get ahead of; intercept. **3.** To furnish with a head; also, to cut off the head or top of; behead. **II. i.** To move forward in a given direction; come to a head; originate; spring.

head, hed, *a.* **1.** Being the head or at the head; chief. **2.** Bearing upon or against the head; as, a head wind.

head, *n.* **1.** The part of the body of an animal that contains the brain and the organs of special sense; also, something like or analogous to it; top; front; prow; ear of grain; title or division, as of a discourse. **2.** A chief, leader, or commander; also, his position or rank. **3.** A unit; as, a hundred head of sheep; used both as a singular and plural. **4.** Headway; liberty; freedom. [*< AS. heafod, head.*]—**head'-ache'**, *n.* A pain in the head.—**head'-dress'**, *n.* A covering or ornament for the head.—**head'er**, *n.* One who or that which makes or puts on heads; a plunge or fall head foremost.—**head'ing**, *n.* Something located at the head, as a title.—**head'land'**, *n.* A cliff projecting into the sea.—**head'less**, *a.* Without a head.—**head'long'**, **I. a.** Precipitate; impetuous; rash. **II. adv.** Head foremost; rashly; recklessly; precipitately.—**head'-quar'ters**, *n. sing. & pl. M.* The location of a commanding officer in camp, garrison, etc.—**head'ship**, *n.* The office of a chief; authority.—**heads'man**, *n.* [*MEN, pl.*] A public executioner.—**h-stall**, *n.* The part of a bridle that fits over the horse's head.—**head'-strong'**, *a.* Stubbornly bent on having one's own way; obstinate; determined.—**head'way'**, *n.* Forward motion; momentum; progress; interval of running-time between consecutive trains.—**head'y**, *a.* **1.** Headstrong. **2.** Tending to affect the head, as liquor.—**head'i-ness**, *n.*

heal, hîl, *v.* **I. t.** To restore to health or soundness; reconcile, as differences; remedy. **II. i.** To become sound and well. [*< AS. hēlan, < hāl, whole.*]—**heal'ing**, *pa. & n.*

health, helth, *n.* **1.** Soundness of any living organism; also, physical condition, good or ill. **2.** A toast wishing health. [*< AS. hælth, < hāl, whole.*]—**health'ful**, *a.* **1.** Promoting health; salubrious. **2.** Being in health; properly healthy.—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**—**health'i-ly, adv.**—**health'i-ness, n.**—**health'y**, *a.* [*HEALTH'I-ER; HEALTH'I-EST.*] **1.** Having health; sound; well; vigorous. **2.** Conducting to health; properly healthful.

heap, hîp, *v.* **I. t.** To form into a heap; fill heaping full; amass. **II. n.** **1.** A collection of things piled up; a pile; mass. **2.** A large number; lot; crowd. [*< AS. heāp, crowd.*]

hear, hîr, *v.* [*HEARD, herd; HEAR'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To apprehend by the ear; listen to; understand by listening. **2.** To accede to the wishes of; regard; favor; grant. **II. i.** **1.** To have perceptions of sound through the ear. **2.** To be told; receive word. [*< AS. hēran, hear.*]

—**hear'er**, *n.—**hear'ing**, *n.* The capacity to hear; opportunity to be heard; audience.—**hear'say'**, *n.* Common talk; report; rumor.*

heark'en, hêrk'n, *v.* Same as HARKEN.

hearse, hêrs, *n.* A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave. [*< L. f. hêrpes, harrow.*]

heart, hêrt, *n.* **1.** The hollow muscular structure that propels the blood by contraction and dilatation. **2.** The emotional nature; feelings; susceptibility; tenderness; sympathy. **3.** Courage; resolution. **4.** Vital part or interest; center; core. [*< AS. heorte, heart.*]—**heart'-ache'**, *n.* Mental anguish; grief.—**heart'-bro'ken**, *a.* Overwhelmingly grieved.—**heart'burn'**, *n.* A burning sensation in the esophagus, due to acidity of the stomach.—**heart'felt'**, *a.* Deeply felt; most sincere.—**heart'rend'ing**, *a.* Extremely distressing; dreadful.—**h-sick**, *a.* Deeply disappointed or despondent.—**heart'less**, *a.* Without heart; pitiless; spiritless.—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**—**heart's-ease'**, hêrts'iz', *n.* The pangs or violet.

hearth, hêrth, *n.* **1.** The floor of a fireplace, furnace, or the like. **2.** The fireside; home. [*< AS. heorh, hearth.*]—**hearth'-stone'**, *n.* A stone forming a hearth; fireside.

heart'y, hêrt'i, *a.* [*HEART'I-ER; HEART'I-EST.*] **1.** Proceeding from the heart; cordial; heartfelt. **2.** Full of health and strength. **3.** Craving or supplying abundant nourishment; as, a hearty appetite; hearty food.

heat, hît, *v. & vi.* To make or become hot, feverish, or intense; excite. **II. n.** **1.** A physical form of energy generated as by combustion, chemical action, or friction. **2.** The sensation produced by this agent; state of being hot. **3.** A single course of a race. **4.** Intensity; vehemence. **5.** Generative appetite. **6.** Fermentation. [*< AS. hætu, < hāt, hot.*]

heath, hêth, *n.* A low, hardy evergreen shrub; open land overgrown with heath or with coarse herbage. [*< AS. hæth, heath.*]

hea'then, hî'dhn, *a.* Gentile; pagan; irreligious; uncultured. **II. n.** [*HEA'THENS* or, collectively, *HEA'THEN. pl.*] One of a people that rejects the true God; a pagan; Gentile; idolater. [*< AS. hæthen, heathen, < hæth, country.*]

—**hea'then-dom**, *n.*—**hea'then-ish**, *a.*—**hea'then-ism**, *n.*

heath'er, hêth'êr, *n.* Heath.

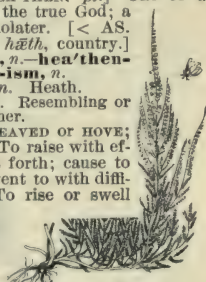
—**heath'er-y**, *a.* Resembling or abounding with heather.

heav(e), hîv, *v.* [*HEAVED OR HOVE; HEAV'ING.*] **I. t.** To raise with effort; throw or cast forth; cause to swell or rise; give vent to with difficulty. **II. i.** **1.** To rise or swell up. **2.** To rise and fall alternately and heavily. **3.** To pant; strain; labor. **4.** To retch. [*< AS. habban, lift.*]

—**heav'er**, *n.* Common Heather.

heav(e), hîv, *n.* A heaving; throw; swell or expansion, as of waves.

heav'en, hev'n, *n.* **1.** The place or state of righteous souls after death; supreme happiness. **2.** The sky. **3.** [*H.*] God; Providence. [*< AS. heofen, heaven.*]—**heav'en-ly**, *a.* Belonging, relating to, or suggestive of heaven;



Common Heather.

fîntûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oîl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sîng**, **înk**; **thîn**,

celestial.—**heav'en-ward**, *a.* Tending toward heaven.

heaves, hîvz, *n. pl.* An asthmatic disease of horses. [*Pl. of HEAVE, n.*]

heav'y, hev'î, *a.* [**HEAV'Y-ER**; **HEAV'Y-EST**.] **1.** Having great weight; ponderous; massive; tremendous; powerful. **2.** Hard to lift, carry, or accomplish; hard to bear or suffer. **3.** Causing or feeling sorrow; dejected. **4.** Sluggish of mind. [*AS. hefig, < hebban, heave.*]

—**heav'y-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With great weight or burden; oppressively; also, densely. **2.** With depressing affliction or misfortune; grievously; tediously.—**heav'y-ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being heavy; ponderousness. **2.** Despondency; grief.

heb-dom'a-dal, heb-dem'a-dal, *a.* Composed of seven days; occurring weekly. [*Gr. hebdomas, week, < hepta, seven.*]

He-bra'ic, he-bré'ic, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Hebrews. [*Gr. Hebraïkos, < Hebraios, HEBREW.*]

He'brew, hí'brû, *I. a.* Hebraic. **II. n.** A member of the Jewish race; also, their language. [*Gr. Hebraios, < Aramaic 'ebraýâ.*]

hec'a-tomb, hec'a-tûm, *n.* A great sacrifice, originally of a hundred bulls. [*Gr. hekatombê, < hekaton, hundred, + bous, ox.*]

hec'tare, see METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

hec'tic, hec'tic. **I. a.** **1.** Constitutional. **2.** Consumptive. **II. n.** **1.** A fever connected with some organic disease, as consumption. **2.** The bright flush on the cheek in hectic fever. [*Gr. hektikos.*]

hecto-. A combining form. [*Gr. hekaton, a hundred.*]—**hec'to-gram**, **hec'to-li'ter**, etc. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.—**hec'to-graph**, **hec'to-graf**, *n.* A gelatin pad for making multiple copies of a writing or drawing. [*+ GRAPH.*]

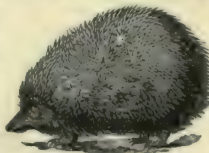
hec'tor, hec'tôr. **I. vt. & vi.** To domineer over; bully; to domineer. **II. n. A quarrelsome, domineering fellow; bully. [*Gr. Hektôr, a Trojan hero.*]**

hed'dle, hed'dl, *n.* A series of vertical cords or wires, to raise and lower the threads in weaving. [*OF Scand. orig.*]

hedge, hej, *v.* [**HEDGED**; **HEDGE'ING**.] **I. t.** To enclose with or as with a hedge; limit; obstruct; defend. **II. i.** To make one bet to offset another; provide a means of escaping responsibility.

hedge, hej, *n.* A fence formed by bushes set close together. [*AS. hecg, < haga, yard.*]—**hedge'-hog'**, *n.* A small insectivorous mammal having the back and sides covered with stout spines; porcupine.—**hedg'er**, *n.* One who hedges; a maker or mender of hedges.—**hedge'-row'**, *n.* A row of shrubs, planted as a hedge.

heed, hîd. **I. vt. & vi.** To take notice of; attend to; pay attention. **II. n. Careful attention or consideration. [*AS. hêdan, heed.*]—**heed'less**, *a.* Careless.—**ly**, *adv.***—**ness**, *n.—**heed'ful**, *a.* Attentive.—**ly**, *adv.—**ness**, *n.***



European Hedgehog. 1/9

heel', hîl, *vt.* To add a heel to.

heel', *vl. & vi.* To lean, or cause to lean, to one side; cant, as a ship. [*AS. hêddan, tilt.*]

heel, *n.* The hinder part of the foot or of a shoe; anything resembling this in place or position; the lower end of a rafter; the last part of a thing. [*AS. hêla, < hōh, heel.*]—**heel'-er**, hîl'er, *n.* **1.** [*Slang, U. S.*] A disreputable political retainer. **2.** One who heels shoes.

heft, *n.* [*Colloq.*] Weight; gist. [*HEAVE.*]—**heg'i-ra**, hej'î-ra or he-jai'ra, *n.* A flight; especially [H-], the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622. [*Ar. hejira, departure.*]

heif'er, heif'er, *n.* A young cow. [*AS. heahfore.*]

height, (hait, *n.* Distance above a base; **hight**, [altitude; elevation. **2.** An eminence. **3.** The acme; culmination. [*AS. heāthu, < heāth, high.*]—**height'en**, **hight'en**, hait' *n.* **1. t.** To intensify; enhance; elevate; exalt. **II. i.** To be elevated or intensified.

heinous, hé'nus, *a.* Wicked in the extreme; atrocious. [*F. haineux, < OF. hāir, hate.*]

—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*
heir, ār, *n.* One who inherits or is entitled to inherit the property of another; one entitled to succeed to a deceased person's estate; one who or that which succeeds to any qualities or advantages of another. [*OF. < L. heres, heir.*]—**heir'ess**, *n. fem.*—**heir'loom'**, ār'lûm', *n.* Any movable chattel, personal quality, or characteristic that descends to an heir.

hej'i-ra, *n.* Same as HEGIRA.

hek'to-gram, etc. Same as HECTOGRAM. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

held, held, *imp. of HOLD, v.*

he-li'a-cal, he-lai'a-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the sun. [*Gr. hêliakos, of the sun.*] **he'li-ac't**.

hel'ic-al, hel'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like a helix.

helio-. A combining form. [*Gr. hêlios, the sun.*]—**he'li-o-cen'tric**, hî'lî-o-sen'tric, *a.* Having reference to the sun as a center. **he'li-o-cen'tric-al**!;—**he'li-o-graph'**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. **2.** A photograph taken by sunlight. **3.** A mirror for signaling by flashes of light.—**he'li-o-graph'ic**, *a.*—**he'li-o-type**, *n.* A photo-engraving from which impressions can be taken by a printing-press; an impression so taken.—**he'li-o-ty'py**, *n.* The process of making heliotypes.



Heliotrope.

he'li-o-trope', hî'lî-o-trôp', *n.* **1.** A shrub or herb, with small white or purplish flowers. **2.** An instrument for reflecting the sun's rays, as in signaling. [*Gr. hêliotropion, sun-dial.*]

he'lix, hî'lîx, *n.* [**HE'LIX-ES**, hî'lîx-es, or **HEL'-I-ES**, hel'î-siz, *pl.*] **1.** A spiral, as a screw-thread. **2. Anat.** The recurved border of the external ear. [*Gr. hêlix, spiral.*]

hel(l), hel, *n.* **1.** The abode of evil spirits; infernal regions; place of eternal punishment, of extreme torment, or of evil-doing. **2.**

Hades. [*< AS. hell*, prob. *< helan*, conceal.]
—**hell'ish**, hel'ish, *a.* Of or like hell; diabolical. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

hel'le-bore, hel'e-bōr, *n.* A perennial herb having dissected leaves and large flowers, the roots of some species being cathartic or poisonous. [*< Gr. L. F. helleboros*, hellebore.]

Hel'lene, hel'in, *n.* A Greek. [*< Gr. Hellenēs*, *< Hellen*, Hellen, legendary chief.] **Hel'le-ni-an**,—**Hel-len'ic**, *a.* Grecian.

helm¹, helm, *n.* The steering apparatus of a vessel, especially the tiller; place of control or responsibility. [*< AS. helma*, helm.]

—**helms'man**, hel'm, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] *Naut.* A steersman.

helm², *n.* A helmet. [*< AS. helm*, covering.]

hel'met, hel'met, *n.* A covering of defensive armor for the head, or something resembling it in shape, position, or function. [*< G. OF helm*, helm.]

hel-min'thic. **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to worms. **2.** Worm-expelling. **II. n. A** vermifuge.

Hel'ot, hel'et or hī'let, *n.* One of the Spartan bondmen; any slave. [*< Gr. Helos* (town of Sparta).]

help, help, *v. I. t. 1.* To aid; assist; relieve; succor. **2.** To change for the better; remedy. **3.** To wait upon, as at table.

4. To refrain from; forbear. **II. i. 1.** To lend assistance; be useful. **2.** To portion out food at table. [*< AS. helpan*, help.]—**help'er**, *n.*—**help'ful**, *a.* Affording aid; beneficial. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*—**help'less**, *a. 1.* Unable to help oneself; feeble. **2.** Beyond remedy. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*—**help'mate'**, *n.* A helper; co-worker. —**help'met'**, *n.* One who is fitted to help; a partner; companion; wife.

help, *n. 1.* Assistance; aid; remedy; relief; rescue; succor. **2. A helper. [*< AS. help*, *< helpan*, help.]**

hel'ter-skel'ter, hel'ter-skel'ter. **I. a.** Hurried and confused. **II. n.** Disorderly hurry. **III. adv.** With haste and confusion. [*Imitative.*]

helv(e), helv. **I. vt.** [HELV(E)D; HELV'ING.] To furnish with a helve. **II. n.** The handle, as of an ax, hatchet. [*< AS. helf*, handle.]

hem¹, hem, *vt.* [HEMMED; HEM'MING.] **1.** To make a hem on; border; edge. **2.** To shut in; enclose; restrict.

hem², *vt. & vi.* [HEMMED; HEM'MING.] To throw off by coughing; cough; stammer.

hem, *n.* A fold made by twice turning over the raw edge of a fabric and sewing down the inner fold. [*< AS. hem*, *< ham*, a field.]

hem, *n. & interj.* A sound made, as in clearing the throat; ahem. [Onomatopoeic.]

hemi-, prefix. Half. [*< L. hemi-*, *< Gr. hēmi-*, half.—**hem'i-stitch**, hem'i-stic, *n.* A half of a poetic line; an incomplete poetic line.—**hem'i-sphere**, hem'i-sfir, *n.* A half-sphere; half of the terrestrial or of the celestial globe.—**hem'i-spher'ic**, hem'i-spher'ic-al, *a.*

hem'lock, hem'lec, *n. 1.* An evergreen of the pine family. See *illus.* in next column. **2.** A large poisonous biennial herb of the parsley family. [*< AS. hemlic*.]



Helmet.

hem'or-rhage, hem'o-rêj, *n.* Discharge of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel. [*< Gr. haimorrhagia*, *< haima*, blood, + *rhēgnymi*, break.]

hem'or-rhage't.
—**hem'or-rhag'ic**, *a.* —**hem'or-rhoid**, hem'or-rhoids, *n. pl.* Piles.

hemp, hemp, *n.* A tall annual herb of the nettle family, with small green flowers, and a tough bark; also, the tough and strong fiber obtained from it, used for cloth and cordage. [*< AS. henep*, hemp.]

—**hem'pen**, hemp'n, *n.* Of or pertaining to hemp. Hemlock.

hem'stitch, hem'stich. **I. vt.** To embroider with a hemstitch. **II. n.** The ornamental finishing of the inner edge of a hem, made by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross-threads by successive stitches.

hen, hen, *n. 1.* The female of the domestic fowl; also, any female bird. **2. pl.** Domestic fowl, without regard to sex. [*< AS. henn*, hen.] —**hen'bane**, *n.* A poisonous herb of the nightshade family.

hence, hence, *adv. 1.* Away from this place. **2.** In the future. **3.** From this cause or source; consequently; therefore. [*< AS. heonan*, *< heona*, hence.] —**hence'forth**, *adv.* From this time on or forward. **hence'forward**.

hench'man, hench'man, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] **1.** A servile agent or subordinate. **2. A** male servant. [*< AS. hengt*, horse, + *man*, man.]

hen'ner-y, hen'gr-i, *n.* A place where hens are kept.

hen'peck', hen'pec', *vt.* To domineer over; worry by petty annoyances; said of a wife who thus controls her husband.

he-pat'ic, he-pat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the liver. [*< Gr. hēpatikos*, *< hēpar* (hēpat-), liver.]

he-pat'ic-al.
hep'ta-gon, hep'ta-gen, *n.* A figure having seven sides and seven angles. [*< Gr. hepta*, seven, + *gōnia*, corner.] —**hep'tag'o-nal**, *a.* —**hep'tan'gu-lar**, *a.* Having seven angles.

hep'tarch-y, hep'tark-i, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] **1.** A group of seven kingdoms or governments. **2.** Government by seven persons. [*< Gr. hepta*, seven, + *archē*, rule.]

her, her, *pron.* Objective or possessive case of SHE; used in the form *hers* in the predicate when the noun is not expressed. [*< AS. hīre*, gen. and dat. sing. of *heō*, fem. of *hē*, he.]

her'ald, her'ald. **I. vt.** To announce publicly; usher in; proclaim. **II. n. 1.** Anciently, an official bearer of important messages from a sovereign or commander; hence, any bearer of news. **2.** A precursor; harbinger. [*< OHG. L. hari*, army, + *waldan*, rule.] —**her'al'dic**, her'al'dic, *a.* Relating to heralds or heraldry. —**her'al'd-ry**, her'al'd-ri, *n. 1.* The science that treats of blazoning or describing armorial bearings and the like. **2.** A coat of arms. —**her'al'd-ship**, *n.* The office or rank of a herald.

herb, herb or grb, *n.* A plant that dies completely, or down to the ground, after flowering; green fodder for cattle; herbage. [*< L. F. herba*, grass, herbage.]



fiū'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

—**her-ba'ceous**, her-bé'shius, *a.* Pertaining to or like herbs. — **herb'age**, herb'éj or erb'éj, *n.* Herbs collectively; hence, pasturage. — **herb'al**, herb'al or erb'al, *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **herb'al-ist**, *n.* One skilled in the study of plants; also, a dealer in herbs, or a botanic physician. — **her-ba'ri-um**, her-bé'ri-um or -bá'ri-um, *n.* [*BI-UM* or *RIA*, *pl.*] A collection of dried plants scientifically arranged; also, a book or building containing such collection. [*LL.* < *L. herba*, herb.] — **her-bif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing herbs or vegetation. — **her-biv'o-rous**, her-biv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding on vegetable matter, as certain animals. — **herb'y**, *a.*

her-cu'le-an, her-kiú'le-an, *a.* [*H*- or *h*-] Like or pertaining to Hercules, the ancient hero or demigod; possessing or requiring great strength; laborious; mighty.

herd^d, herd, *I. vt. & vi.* To bring together into a flock or herd; congregate; flock together. **II. n.** 1. A number of animals feeding or traveling together. 2. A crowd of people; rabble. 3. A herdsman. [*< AS. hīrde*, < *heord*, herd.] — **herds'man'**, *n.* One who owns or tends a herd. **herd'er**, *n.*

her'dic, her'dic, *n.* [*U.S.*] A carriage with long-hung body, back entrance, and side seats. [*< Peter Herdic*, its inventor.]

here, hīr, *adv.* In, at, or to this place, time, or stage of proceedings, in the present life. [*< AS. hēr*, here, < *h* of *hēr*, *pron.*] — **here'a-bout'**, *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity. **here'a-bouts'**¹, — **here-after**, *I. n.* A future state or existence. **II. adv. At some future time; also, from this time forth; after the present life. [*< AS. hērafter*, < *hēr*, here, + *after*, after.] — **here-at'**, *adv.* At or by reason of this. — **here-by'**, *adv.* By means or virtue of this. — **here-in'**, *adv.* In this; in this place, circumstance, etc. **hereof**, *adv.* 1. Of this; about this. 2. From this; hereupon. — **here-on'**, *adv.* On this; hereupon. — **here-to'**, *adv.* To this time, place, or end. — **here'to-fore'**, *I. n.* Past time. **II. adv. Previously; hitherto. — **here-up-on'**, *adv.* Upon or because of this. — **here-with'**, *adv.* Along with this.****

he-red'i-ta-ry, he-red'i-té-ri, *a.* 1. *Law.* (1) Passing, capable of passing, or that must necessarily pass by inheritance, or from an ancestor, to an heir. (2) Deriving by inheritance. 2. Passing naturally from parent to child. 3. Endowed with certain qualities derived from an ancestor. — **he-red'i-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

he-red'i-ty, he-red'i-ti, *n.* 1. Transmission of physical or mental qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to offspring. 2. The tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of a progenitor. [*< L. hereditat(-)is*, heirship, < *heres* (*hered-*), heir.]

her'e-sy, her'é-si, *n.* [*-SIES*², *pl.*] A doctrinal view or belief at variance with the recognized tenets of a system, church, school, or party. [*< Gr. haireis*, school, < *haireō*, take.] — **her'e-si-a-ry**, her'é-si-äre or her'i-si-äre, *n.* The chief exponent of a heresy. — **her'e-tic**, her'é-tic, *n.* One who holds a heresy. — **he-ret'ic-al**, *a.* At variance with or subversive of accepted views or beliefs. — **-ly**, *adv.*

her'it-a-ble, her'it-a-bl, *a.* 1. That can be inherited. 2. Capable of inheriting. [*< L. heres*, heir.] — **her'it-a-ble-ly**, *n.*

her'it-age, her'it'éj, *n.* An estate that passes by descent; that which is inherited, as a quality or condition. [*OF.*, ult. < *L. heres*, heir.]

her-maph'ro-dite, her-maf'ro-dait, *I. a.* 1. Having the characteristics of both sexes; bisexual. 2. *Naut.* Square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. **II. n.** 1. A being that combines the peculiarities of both sexes. 2. *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig. [*< Gr. hermaphroditos*.]

her'me-neu'tics, her'me-niú'tics, *n.* The science or art of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [*< Gr. hermēneutēs*, interpreter.] — **her'me-neu'tic**, *a.* Expository. **her'me-neu'tic-al**, *ly*, *adv.*

her-met'ic, her-met'ic, *a.* Made impervious to air and other fluids, as by fusion. [*< Gr. Hermēs*, Hermes, the god of the occult sciences.] **her-met'ic-al**, — **her-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

her'mit, her'mit, *n.* One who abandons society and lives alone; an anchorite. [*< Gr. LL+V erēmītes*, < *erēmos*, solitary.] — **her'mit-age**, her'mit'éj, *n.* The retreat or cell of a hermit.

her'ni-a, her'ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Protrusion, as of an intestine; rupture. [*LL.*] — **her'ni-al**, *a.*

he-ro, hē'ro, *n.* 1. A man distinguished for valor, fortitude, or bold enterprise; anciently, a demigod. 2. The central male figure of a poem, play, or novel. [*< L. heros*, < *Gr. hērōs*, hero.] — **he-ro'ic**, he-ro'ic, *I. a.* 1. Relating to or like a hero; brave; hence, vigorous; venture, some. 2. *Art.* Larger than life. **II. n. A heroic verse; in the plural, bombastic or extravagant language. **he-ro'ic-al**, — **he-ro'ic-a**, her'o-in, *n.* 1. A woman of heroic character. 2. The chief female character in a story, play, or the like. — **he-ro'ism**, her'o-izm, *n.* 1. Heroic character or qualities. 2. A heroic act.**

her'on, her'on, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird. [*< F. héron*, < *OHG. heigir*.] — **her'on-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A place where herons congregate and breed.

her'pe-tol'o-gy, her'pe-tel'o-jī, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of reptiles and amphibians. [*< Gr. herpeton*, reptile, + *-logy*.]

her'ring, her'ing, *n.* A small food-fish frequenting moderate depths of the ocean in great schools. [*< AS. hæring*, prob. < *here*, army.]

hers, herz, *poss. pron.* See *HER*.

her-self, her-self, *pron.* A reflexive or emphatic form of the third-personal pronoun, feminine.

hes'i-tate, hes'i-têt or hez', *vi.* [*-TA'TED*^d; *-TA'TING*.] 1. To be uncertain as to decision or action. 2. To be slow or faltering in speech. [*< L. hæsito*, stick fast.] — **hes'i-tan-cy**, hes'i-ta'tion, *n.* The act or manner of one who hesitates; vacillation. — **hes'i-tant**, *a.* Hesitating; vacillating.

Hes'per, hes'per, *n.* The evening star; vesper. [*< Gr. Hesperos*, evening star.] **Hes'pe-rus**, — **Hes-pe'ri-an**, hes-pi'ri-an or -pé-ri-an, *a.* [*Poet.*] In or of the west; western.

hest¹, hest, *n.* Same as *BEREST*.

het'e-ro-dox, het'er-o-dex, *a.* At variance



Yellow-crowned Night-heron. 1/44

with a commonly accepted doctrine in religion. [*< Gr. heteros, other, + doxa, opinion.*]—**het'er-o-dox'ny**, *n.* [*-IESZ, pl.*] The character of being heterodox; a heterodox doctrine.

het'er-o-ge'ne-ous, het'er-o-j'i'ne-us, *a.* Consisting of dissimilar elements or ingredients. [*< Gr. heteros, other, + genos, kind.*]

hew, hiū, *vt. & vi.* [*HEWED; HEWN* or *HEWED; HEW'ING.*] To shape or fell with blows, as of an ax; hack; chop; work out laboriously. [*< AS. heowan, hew.*]—**hew'er**, *n.*

hex'a-gon, hex'a-gen, *n.* *Geom.* A figure with six sides and six angles. [*< Gr. hex, six, + gōnia, corner.*]—**hex-ag'on-al**, *a.*—**hex'a-he'dron**, *n.* [*-DRONS* or *-DRA, pl.*] A solid bounded by six plane faces.

hex-am'e-ter. *I. a.* Having six metrical feet in a verse. *II. n. Pros.* A verse of six feet. [*< Gr. hex, six, + metron, measure.*]

hey, hē, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, pleasure, inquiry, incitement, etc. [*Cp. HA, interj., and ho, interj.*]

hey'day', hē'dē'. *I. n.* The time of greatest vitality and vigor. [*< AS. heah, high, + dæg, day.*] *II. interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, etc. [*< D. hei, hey, + daar, there.*]

hi-a'tus, hai-ē'tus, *n.* [*-TUS* or *-TUS-ES, -tusz, pl.*] 1. A gap or opening; break; interruption. 2. *Gram. & Pros.* Concurrence of two separate vowels without an intervening consonant. [*L., < hiatus, pp. of hio, gape.*]

hi-ber'nal, hai-ber'nal, *a.* Pertaining to winter; wintry. [*< L. hibernalis, < hiems, winter.*]

hi-ber-nate, hai-ber-nēt, *vi.* [*-NA'TED; -NA'TING.*] To pass the winter, especially in a torpid state, as certain animals. [*< L. hibernalis, pp. of hiberno, < hiems, winter.*]—**hi-ber-na'tion**, *n.*

Hi-ber'ni-an, hai-ber'ni-an. *I. a.* Pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland, or its people; Irish. *II. n.* A native of Ireland.—**Hi-ber'ni-anism**, *n.* An Irish idiom or peculiarity of speech. **Hi-ber'ni-cism**, *n.*

hic'cup, {hic'up. *I. vt. & vi.* To have hic'cough, {the hiccups; utter a hiccup; to utter with hiccups. *II. n.* A short, catching sound due to spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and windpipe. [Imitative.]

hic ja'cet, hic je'set or yg'cet. Here lies; inscribed on tombstones; as a noun, a tombstone, or its inscription. [*L.*]

hick'o-ry, hic'o-rī, *n.* [*-RIESZ, pl.*] An American tree of the walnut family, yielding an edible nut and having hard, tough, heavy wood, valuable for timber; also, its wood, or something made of it, as a walking-stick. See illus. in next column. [*Am. Ind.*]

hid, hid'den. See *HIDE*, *vt.*

hi-dal'go, hi-dal'gō, *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the lower class. [*Sp.*]

hide, *hid*, *vt. & vi.* [*HID; HID'DEN* or *HID; HI'DING.*] To put or keep out of sight; secrete; disguise. [*< AS. hīdan, hide.*]—**hid**, *pa.* Put out of sight; secreted; not known.

hide', *vt.* [*HI'DED; HI'DING.*] To whip with a rawhide; cover as with hide.

hide, *n.* The skin of a large animal, as an ox. [*< AS. hīd, skin.*]—**hide'bound**, *a.* 1. Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin. 2. Narrow-minded.

hid'e-ous, hid'e-us, *a.* Shocking or dreadful, especially in looks; ghastly. [*< F. hideux.*]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

hi-ding', *n.* Concealment.

hi'ding', *n.* [Colloq.] A flogging.

hie, hai, *vt. & vi.* [*HIED; HIE'ING* or *HY'ING.*]

To hasten; hurry. [*< AS. hīgian, hasten.*]

hi'er-arch, hai'er-ārc, *n.* An ecclesiastical

chief ruler. [*< Gr. hieros, sac-*

cred, + archos,

ruler.]—**hi'er-**

arch'ic, *a.* **hi'er-**

arch'alt, *a.* **hi'er-**

arch'ic-al, *a.* **hi'er-**

arch'ny, *n.*

A body of or-

ganized eccle-

siastical rulers;

clerical or priest-

ly government.

—**hi'e-rat'ic**,

hi'e-rat'ic-

al, *a.*

hi'er-o-glyph,

hai'er-o-glif, *n.*

1. Picture-writ-

ing, especially

of the ancient

Egyptians. 2.

A character or

word supposed

to convey a hid-

den meaning.

[*< Gr. hieros,*

sacred, + glyph-

ō, carve.] **hi'er-**

o-glyph'ic, *a.* **hi'er-o-glyph'ic**, *a.*

hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al.

hi'er-ol'o-gy, hai'er-el'o-jī, *n.* The science

of or a treatise on ancient Egyptian writings

and inscriptions. [*< Gr. hieros, sacred, +*

-ology.]—**hi'er-o-log'ic**, hai'er-o-lej'ic, *a.*

Relating to or of the nature of hierology. **hi'er-**

o-log'ic-al, *a.* **hi'er-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

hig'gle, hig'l, *vi.* [*HIG'GLED; HIG'GLING.*]

To dispute about trifling matters. [*Corr. of*

HAGGLE.]—**hig'gler**, *n.*

hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy. *I. a.* [Colloq.] Being

in a disordered state. *II. n.* Great confusion.

III. adv. [Colloq.] In a confused manner.

high, hai, *a.* Greatly elevated; lofty; chief;

exalted; intense. *II. adv.* In a high manner;

to a great altitude; also, at a high rate; luxu-

riously. [*< AS. heah, high.*]—**high'born'**, *a.*

Of noble birth or extraction.—**h.-bred**, *a.*

1. Having a fine pedigree. 2. Characterized by

fine manners or breeding.—**h.-flown**, *a.* 1.

Pretentious. 2. Extravagant in style.—**h.-**

handed, *a.* Carried on in an overbearing

manner.—**high'ly**, *adv.*—**h.-minded**, *a.*

Showing an elevated mind; magnanimous.—

high'ness, *n.*—**h.-pressure**, *a.* Having or

using a high steam-pressure; originally, non-con-

densing; said of steam-engines.—**h.-priest**, *a.*

chief priest.—**high'road'**, *n.* 1. A main

road. 2. A common or easy method or course.

—**h.-spirited**, *a.* Full of spirit; not brooking

restraint. **h.-strung**.

high'land, *n.* 1. An elevation of land. 2.

[*U. S.*] *pl.* A mountainous region.

—**high'land-er**, *n.*

hight, hight'en, etc. Same as *HEIGHT*, etc.



Shagbark Hickory.

a, hickory-nut, with half the
shuck removed.

high'way, *n.* **1.** A specified line of travel; public thoroughfare. **2.** A common or open way or course. — **high'way'man**, *n.* One who practises robbery on the highway.

hi-la'ri-ous, hai-lê'ri-us or hi-lq'ri-us, *a.* Boisterously merry; romping. [OF., < Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful.]

— **hi-la'ri-ty**, *n.* Boisterous mirth.

hill, hîl. **I. vt. & vi.** To draw the earth about or over; be gathered together, as into a hill.

II. n. 1. A conspicuous natural elevation. **2.** A small heap of earth raised artificially. [< AS. *hyll*, hill.] — **hill'ock**, *n.* A small hill.

hill'y, *a.* Full of hills; also, large and swelling.

hilt, hîlt, *n.* The handle and guard of a sword or dagger. [< AS. *hilt*.]

him, him, *pron.* The objective case of *he*. [< AS. *him*, dat. of *hē*, he.] — **him-self**, *pron.* [THEM-SELVES', *pl.*] **1.** The intensive form of *he*. **2.** One's individuality.

hind, haînd, *a.* [HIND'MOST' or HIND'ERMOST', *superl.*] Belonging to the rear. [< HINDER, *a.*]

hind', *n.* A female deer. [< AS. *hind*.]

hind', *n.* A farm-laborer. [< AS. *hîna*, < *hîwan*, servants.]

hin'der, hin'dgr, *vt. & vi.* To keep from or delay in action; be or act as a check. [< AS. *hindrian*, < *hinder*, behind.]

— **hin'der-ance**, *n.* Same as HINDERANCE.

hind'er, haînd'gr, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting the rear. [< AS. *hinder*, behind.]

— **hind-most'**, *a.* In the extreme rear. **hind'er-most'**.

Hin'doo, -ism, etc. Same as HINDU, etc.

hin'drance, hin'drans, *n.* The act of hindering; also, an obstacle or check.

Hin'du, hin'dû, *n.* A member of the native Aryan race of India; also, the language of this race. [Hind. Per.] — **Hin'du-sta'ni**, *n.* The official and ordinary language of India.

hinge, hînj. **I. vt. & vi.** [HINGED; HIN'GING.] To furnish with a hinge; turn, as on a hinge; be fitted with hinges; depend; hang. **II. n.** A device allowing one part to turn upon another; also, a joint. [< ME. *hengen*, hang.]

hin'ny, *n.* The offspring of a stallion and a she ass. [< L. *hinny*, mule.]

hint, hint. **I. vt. & vi.** To suggest indirectly; give a hint. **II. n.** A covert or indirect allusion. [< AS. *hentan*, seize.]

hip, *n.* The hip-joint or adjacent part of the body; haunch. [< AS. *hype*, hip.]

— **hip'roof'**, *n.* A roof with four sloping sides and no gable.

hip'po-drome, hip'o-drôm, *n.* An ancient race-course or modern circus. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *dromos*, course.]

hip'po-pot'a-mus, hip'po-pet'a-mus, *n.* [-es, -ez, or -mi, -mai or -mi, *pl.*] A large amphibious short-legged thick-skinned mammal; river-horse. See *illus.* in next column. [L., < Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *potamos*, river.]

hir'cin(e), her'sin, *a.* Like a goat. [< L. *hircinus*, < *hircus*, goat.]

hire, haîr. **I. vt.** [HIRED; HIR'ING.] To contract for the services of, or for the use of; grant the use of for pay. **II. n.** Compensation for labor, services, etc. [< AS. *hîr*, <

hîrian, hire.] — **hire'ling**. **I. a.** Serving for hire; venal. **II. n.** One who serves for or only for hire.

hir-sute', her-sût',

a. Having a hairy

covering. [< L.

hirsutus, rough.]

his, hiz, *pron.* Pos-

sessive case of *HE*.

[< AS. *his*, gen. m.

and n. of *hē*, he.]

hiss, his. **I. vt. & vi.**

Hippopotamus. 1/600

To utter a hiss. **II. n.** The prolonged sound of *s*, especially as an expression of contempt; also, any similar sound. [< AS. *hysian*, hiss.]

— **hiss'ing**, *a.* The act of uttering a hiss.

hist, hist, *interj.* Be silent! hush! hark!

his'to-ry, his'to-ri, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*] A system-

atic record of past events; past events in general.

[< Gr. *historia*.]

— **his-to'ri-an**, *n.* One who compiles a history; a chronicler.

— **his-tor'ic**, *a. 1.* Mentioned or celebrated in history; notable. **2. Historical.**

— **his-tor'ic-al**,

a. 1. Relating to history or to the past. **2. Historic.**

his'tri-on'ic,

a. Pertaining to the stage; theatrical.

[< L. *histrionicus*, < *histrio*(*n*), actor.] **his'tri-on'ic-al**, — **his'tri-on'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

hit, hit, *v.* — [HIT; HIT'TING.] **I. t.** To give a blow to; strike; get or catch cleverly. **II. i.** To strike together; clash; also, to attain one's aim; happen; conform; suit. [< AS. *hittan*, meet with.] [Luck.]

hit, *n.* A stroke; blow; a repartee; stroke of

hitch', hîch, *v. 1. t.* To fasten or tie, especially temporarily; move or fasten by a hitch.

II. i. To move by jerks; become entangled. [Cp. G. *hinken*, limp, D. *hutsen*, shake.]

hitch, *n. 1.* A stop or sudden halt; obstruction. **2. The act of catching or fastening, as by a rope. **3.** A noose-like knot.**

hith'er, hîdh'gr. **I. a.** Near to or toward the speaker. **II. adv.** In this direction. [< AS. *hîder*, hither.] — **hith'er-to'**, *adv.* Till now.

— **hith'er-ward**, *adv.* Hither.

hive, haîv. **I. vt. & vi.** [HIVED; HIVE'ING.] To cause to enter a hive; store, as honey. **II. n.** A structure in which bees may dwell; also, a colony of bees; hence, a place full of activity. [< AS. *hyffe*, hive.]

hives, haîvz, *n.* A mild fever with eruptions of the skin; also, croup. [Appar. < HIVE.]

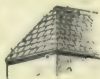
ho, hō, *interj.* A call to excite attention. [Form of O, *interj.*]

hoar, hōr, *a.* White; hoary. [< AS. *hār*, hoary.]

hoard, hōrd. **I. vt. & vi.** To gather and store away; practise accumulating. **II. n.** That which has been stored away; a hoarding-place. [< AS. *hord*, treasure.]



Clio, the Muse of History.



Hip-roof.

hoar'frost', hōr'frōst', *n.* A white frost.
hoar'hound', hōr'haund', *n.* A whitish, bitter, perennial herb of the mint family: used as a remedy for colds. [*< AS. hār, hoar, + hīne, hoarhound.*]

hoarse, hōrs, *a.* Harsh and rough in sound; having the voice harsh or rough. [*< AS. hās, hoarse.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

hoar'y, hōr'i, *a.* White, as from age; ancient. — **hoar'y-ness**, *n.*

hoax, hōx. **I.** *vt.* To play a trick upon. **II.** *n.* A deception practised for sport. [*Corr. of HOCUS in HOCUS-POCUS.*]

hob, heb, *n.* A projection; hub. [*For HUB.*]

hob'ble, heb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*HOB'BLE; HOB'BLING.*] To hamper the free motion of; hopple; walk with a hitch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A limping gait. **2.** A fetter for the legs. [*< HOP, v.*]

— **hob'ble-de-hoy**, *n.* An awkward striding.

hob'by, heb'i, *n.* [*HOB'BIES, pl.*] Something in which one takes extravagant interest. [*< OE. hōbi, a nag.*] — **hob'by-horse**, *n.* A wooden rocking-horse.

hob-gob'lin, hob-gob'lin, *n.* A mischievous imp; frightful apparition.

hob'nail, heb'nēl', *n.* A nail for studding the soles of heavy shoes.

hob'nob, heb'neb', *vi.* [*HOB'NOBED; HOB'NOB'BLING.*] To drink together convivially; be on familiar terms. [*< AS. habban, have, + nabban, not have.*]

hock¹, *n.* The joint of the hind leg in quadrupeds; back part of knee-joint in man. [*< AS. hōh, heel.*]

hock², *n.* Any white Rhine wine. [*< Hochheim, in Germany.*]

hock'ey, hek'e, *n.* A game in which a ball is driven with a hooked bat; also, a hooked bat. [*< HOOK, n.*]

ho'cus-po'cus, hō'cus-pō'cus, *n.* A conjurers' trick; a deception. [*A jugglers' term coined in imitation of Latin.*]

hod, hed, *n.* A long-handled receptacle for carrying bricks and mortar; also, a coal-scuttle. [*Var. of HOLD¹, n.*]

hodge'podge, hōj'poj', *n.* A hotchpotch.

hoe, hō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*HOED; HOE'ING.*] To use or operate on with a hoe. **II.** *n.* A flat-bladed implement for digging. [*OF., < OHG. houwa, < howan, cut.*]

hog, hog, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous mammal; any domestic variety of the wild boar, bred and raised for its meat, which is called *pork*. **2.** A filthy, gluttonous person.

— **hog'gish**, *a.* Like a hog; gluttonous.

hogs'head, *n.* **1.** A large cask. **2.** A liquid measure, ordinarily 63 gallons. [*< MD. oghs-hoofd, oxhead.*]

hoi'den, hei'dn, *n.* A romping or bold girl. [*< MD. heyden, HEATHEN.*] **hoy'dent**.

— **hoi'**(or **hoy')**den-ish, *a.*

hoist, hoist. **I**^d. *vt.* To raise to a higher position. **II.** *n.* A hoisting-machine; lift; the act of hoisting. [*< OD. hyssen, hoist.*]

hold, hōld, *v.* [*HELD; HELD or HOLD'EN; HOLD'ING.*] **I.** *t.* **1.** To retain so as to prevent movement or escape; also, to contain; restrict or restrain; withhold. **2.** To maintain; sustain; adhere to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To maintain a

grasp; adhere. **2.** To remain firm or unbroken. **3.** To continue; proceed. **4.** To have possession. **5.** To stop; forbear. [*< AS. healdan, hold.*] — **hold'er**, *n.* — **hold'ing**, *n.* A possession.

hold¹, *n.* The act of holding; a seizure; restraint; a place to grasp; refuge. [*< AS. heald. < healdan, hold.*] [*HOLE, n.*]

hold², *n.* The storage part of a ship. [*< AS. hol, < helan, hide.*]

holi'day, hel'i-dē, *n.* A day of rest or of diversion. [*< AS. hālig, holy, + dæg, day.*]

ho'li-ness, *n.* The state of being holy.

hol'land, hel'and, *n.* **1.** Unbleached linen.

2. *pl.* Ardent spirits, as made in Holland; gin.

hol'lo, hel'ō or ho-lō', *interj. & n.* Same as HALLOO. **hol'la; hol'loa**.

hol'low, hel'ō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become hollow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a cavity or hollow scooped out; sunken. **2.** Empty; vacant; sounding like the reverberation from an empty vessel or cavity; deep; murmuring. **III.** *n.* Any depression in a body; a cavity. [*< AS. holh, hollow.*] **-ness**, *n.*

hol'ly, hel'i, *n.* A tree or shrub with alternate leaves, white flowers, and the fruit a red berry. [*< AS. hōlen.*]

hol'ly-hock, hel'i-hec', *n.* A tall biennial herb of the mallow family, with large flowers of numerous shades. [*ME. hōli, HOLY, + hoc. < AS. hoc, mallow.*]

holm¹, hōlm or hōm, *n.* Low land by a stream; an island in a river. [*< AS. hōlm, island.*]

holm², *n.* **1.** An oak: *holm-oak*. **2.** The holly. [*Form of HOLLY.*]

hol'o-caust, hel'ō-cōst, *n.* **1.** A sacrificial offering wholly consumed. **2.** Wholesale destruction by fire and sword. [*< Gr. holos, whole, + kaustos, burnt.*]

hol'ster, hōl'ster, *n.* A leather pistol-case. [*< D. holster.*]

hol'y, hō'li, *a.* [*HOL'LI-ER; HOL'LI-EST.*] **1.** Pertaining to holiness; morally excellent; of highest spiritual purity. **2.** Consecrated; hallowed. [*< AS. hālig, < hāl, whole.*]

hom'age, hem'ēj. **I.** *vi.* [*HOM'AGED; HOM'-A-GING.*] To pay respect or reverence. **II.** *n.* Reverential regard or worship. [*< LL.^{OF} hominaticum, service of a vassal.*]

home, hōm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*HOMED; HO'MING.*] To carry, bring, or send home; go or fly home; occupy a home; dwell. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's home or country. **2.** Going to the point; effective. **III.** *n.* **1.** One's fixed place of abode; family residence. **2.** A congenial abiding-place. **3.** The locality or country in which a person, plant, or animal comes into being or dwells; habitat. **4.** Any place of rest or shelter. **5.** In games, a goal. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** To or at home. **2.** To the place or point intended. [*< AS. hām, home.*]

— **ho'ming**, *a.* Readily finding its way home,



American Holly.

as a carrier-pigeon.—**home'less**, *a.* Having no home.—**home'like**, *a.* Like home; reminding of home.—**home'ly**, *a.* [**HOME'LI-ER**; **HOME-LI-EST**.] **1.** Having a familiar, every-day character; unpretentious. **2.** [**U. S.**] Having plain features. **3.** Domestic.—**home'li-ness**, *n.*—**home'sick**, *a.* Suffering because of absence from home.—**home'sick'ness**, *n.*—**home'spun**, *1. a.* **1.** Of domestic manufacture. **2.** Plain and homely in character. **II. n.** Fabric woven at home.—**home'stead**, *n.* The property occupied as a home; permanent family abode.—**home'ward**, *adv.* Toward home.

hom'e-[or **moe**]-**lop'a-thy**, *hō'mē-ōp'a-thī*, *n.* A system of medicine formulated by Hahnemann (1755-1843). It is founded on the principle that "like cures like," and prescribes minute doses. [**< Gr. hōmoios**, like, + **pathos**, suffering.]—**hom'e**-[or **moe**]-**lo-path'ic**, *a.* **1.** Relating to homeopathy. **2.** Extremely small in quantity.—**hom'e**-[or **moe**]-**lop'a-thist**, *n.* One who advocates or practises homeopathy.—**hom'e**-[or **moe**]-**lo-path'ist**.

hom'i-cide, *hēm'i-said*, *n.* **1.** The killing of any human being. **2.** A person who has killed another. [**F.** **< L. homo**, man, + **cædo**, kill.]—**hom'i-ci'dal**, *a.*

hom'i-ly, *hēm'i-lī*, *n.* [**LI-EST**, *pl.*] A didactic discourse, as for the expounding and application of Scripture. [**< Gr. homilia**, **< homilos**, gathering.]—**hom'i-let'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**hom'i-let'ics**, *n.* The branch of rhetoric that treats of the composition and delivery of sermons.

hom'i-ny, *hēm'i-nī*, *n.* [**U. S.**] Maize, hulled and broken, or coarsely ground. [**< Am. Ind. auhuminea**, parched corn.]

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous, *hō'mō-jī'ng-us*, *a.* Made up of similar parts; similar in material, form, and arrangement. [**< Gr. homos**, same, + **genos**, race.] **ho'mo-ge'ne-al**, *-ly*, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty**, *n.* Identity or similarity of kind or structure.

hone, *hōn*. **I. vt.** [**HONED**; **HO'NING**.] To sharpen, as on a hone. **II. n.** A block of fine compact stone, or the like, for sharpening edged tools, as razors. [**< AS. hān**, stone.]

hon'est, *ən'est*, *a.* **1.** Fair and candid in dealings; frank; open; just; upright; also, chaste. **2.** Free from fraud; creditable; unimpeached. [**< L. honestus**, full of honor, **< honor**, honor.]—**hon'est-ly**, *adv.*—**hon'es-ty**, *n.* The quality of being honest.

hon'ey, *hōn'g*. **I. vt. & vi.** To talk to in a cajoling manner; become sweet or bland. **II. n.** **1.** A sweet, sirupy secretion, derived chiefly from the nectaries of flowers, deposited by bees. **2.** Sweetness or lusciousness in general. [**< AS. hunig**, honey.]—**hon'ey-bee**, *n.* A bee that collects honey; the common hive-bee.—**hon'ey-comb**, *1. vt.* **1.** To fill with small holes or passages. **II. n.** **1.** A structure of waxen cells, made by bees to contain honey, eggs, etc. **2.** Anything full of small holes or cells.—**hon'ey-combed**, *pa.* Full of cells or perforations.—**hon'ey-eyed**, *a.* **1.** Covered with or full of honey. **2.** Sweet; cajoling.—**hon'ey-moon**, *n.* The first month after marriage.—**hon'ey-suck'le**, *n.* Any one of various ornamental erect or climbing flowering shrubs.

hon'or, *ən'gr*. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To regard with honor or respect; bestow marks of honor upon; impart dignity to. **2.** To pay, as a draft. **II. n.** **1.** Consideration due or paid, as to worth; respect-

ful regard. **2.** Any outward token of such feeling. **3.** A nice sense of what is right. **4.** That to which honor is due. **5.** A cause of esteem. **6.** A title used in addressing judges, etc. [**< L. honor**, honor.]—**hon'or-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; conferring honor; conforming to a code of honor. **2.** A title.—**hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*—**hon'o-ra-ri-um**, *hōn'ō-rē-ri-um* or *ōr-rē-ri-um*, *n.* [**-RI-A**, *pl.*] An honorary fee, as to a professional man.—**hon'or-a-ry**, *ən'gr-ē-ri*, *a.* **1.** Done, or held as an honor. **2.** Holding office that is bestowed in sign of honor. **3.** Accrediting honorable character.

hon'our, **hon'our-a-ble**, etc. Honor, etc. **hood**, *hud*. **I. vt.** To cover or furnish with a hood; hence, to hide. **II. n.** **1.** A flexible covering for the head and back of the neck. **2.** Something of similar form or character. [**< AS. hōd**.]—**hood'wink**, *vt.* To deceive as if by blinding; blindfold.

-hood, *suffix*. Condition; state. [**< AS. hād**, condition.]

hoof, *hōf*. [**Colloq.**, **U. S.**] **I. vt.** To bring bad luck to; bewitch. **II. n.** A cause of bad luck. See **VOODOO**.

hoof, *hūf*, *n.* [**HOOF***, rarely **HOOVES***, *pl.*] The horny sheath incasing the ends of the digits or foot in various mammals. [**< AS. hōf**, hoof.]

hook, *huk*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To fasten or catch with a hook; hence, to entrap. **2.** To attack with the horns, as a cow. **3.** [**Slang.**] To pilfer. **II. i.** **1.** To have the form of a hook; be fastened by a hook. **2.** To attack with the horns.—**hooked**, *pa.* **1.** Curved like a hook. **2.** Supplied with a hook.

hook, *n.* **1.** Something curved or bent so as to catch or hold another object. **2.** A tool in hooked form. **3.** A curved or bent part or construction. [**< AS. hōc**, hook.]

hook'ka, *hū'ka*, *n.* In India, a form of tobacco-pipe. [**< Hind. hugga**, **< Ar. hugga**, pipe for smoking.]

hoop¹, *hūp*, *v.* To whoop.

hoop². **I. vt.** **1.** To surround with hoops, as a cask. **2.** To encircle. **II. n.** **1.** A circular band, as one used to confine the staves of barrels. **2.** A hoop-skirt. [**Cp. D. hoep**, hoop.]—**hoop'skirt**, *n.* A framework of hoops or crinoline for expanding a skirt.

hoot, *hūt*. **I. vt. & vi.** To jeer and mock with hoots; utter contemptuous cries; cry as an owl. **II. n.** **1.** A cry uttered in derision. **2.** The cry of an owl. [**< Sw. huta**, hoot.]

hop, *hep*, *v.* [**HOPPED*** or **HOP***; **HO'PING**.] **I. t.** To leap over. **II. i.** To move by short leaps, especially on one leg. [**< AS. hoppian**.]

hop¹, *n.* The act of hopping; a dance.

hop², *n.* **1.** A perennial climbing herb with opposite lobed leaves and scaly fruit. **2. pl.** The fruit of this plant. [**< D. hop**.]

hope, *hōp*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**HOPED***; **HO'PING**.] **1.** To desire with expectation of obtaining. **2.** [**Colloq.**] To trust or imagine. **II. n.** **1.** Desire accompanied by expectation. **2.** The



cause of hopeful expectation. [*< AS. hōpa, hope.*]—**hope'ful**, *I. a.* Full of hope; promising. *II. n.* [Colloq.] A son or daughter.—**hope'less**, *a.* Without hope; despairing.

hopper, hōp'ər, *n.* One who or that which hops; a shaking or conveying funnel or trough, as for grain in a mill.

hopple, hōp'l. *I. vt.* [HOP'PLED; HOP'PLING.] To hamper; hobble. *II. n.* A fetter for the legs of a horse, etc. [For **HOBBLE**.]

horde, hōrd. *I. vt.* [HORD'ED; HORD'ING.] To gather in a horde. *II. n.* A gathered and motley multitude of human beings. [F., *< Per. brdā, camp.*]

hore'hound', *n.* Same as **HOARHOUND**.

ho-ri'zon, hō-rai'zōn, *n.* **1.** The line of the apparent junction of earth or sea with the sky. **2.** The bounds of observation or experience. [*< Gr. horizōn, ppr. of horizō, bound.*]

—**hor'izon'tal**, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level. —**ly**, *adv.*

horn, hōrn. *I. vt.* To provide with horns, or shape like a horn. *II. n.* **1.** A bonelike projecting growth on the head of various hoofed mammals, as oxen. **2.** Something made of horn, or likened to an animal's horn, as a trumpet. [*< AS. horn.*]

—**horned**, *a.* Having a horn.—**horn'pipe'**, *n.* **1.** A lively English country dance. **2.** A former musical instrument.—**horn'y**, *a.* **1.** Resembling horn; callous. **2.** Made of horn. **3.** Having horns.

hor'net, hōr'net, *n.* A large social wasp. [*< AS. hyrnet, prob. < horn, horn.*]

ho-ro'l'o-gy, hō-roi'ō-jī, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] The science of timepieces.

hor'o-scope, her'ō-scōp *n.* *Astrol.* The aspect of the heavens, with special reference to the position of the planets at a person's birth. [F., *< Gr. hōroskōpeion, nativity.*]

hor'ri-ble (ē, her'i-bl, *a.* Exciting abhorrence; terrible. [OF., *< L. horribilis, < horreo, bristle, be terrified.*]—**hor'ri-bly**, *adv.*—**hor-rific**, *a.* Causing horror.—**hor'ri-fy**, *vt.* [-FIED, -fold; -FY'ING.] To affect or fill with horror.

hor'rid, her'id, *a.* Fitted to inspire horror; dreadful; outrageous. [*< L. horridus, rough, < horreo, bristle.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

hor'ror, her'ər, *n.* **1.** The painful emotion of extreme fear or abhorrence; dread. **2.** Extreme repugnance. **3.** Some great calamity. [L., *< horreo, be terrified.*]

horse, hōrs, *v.* [HORSED; HORS'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To mount or carry, as on a horse. **2.** To furnish horses for. *II. i.* To ride on a horse.

horse, *n.* **1.** A solid-hoofed quadruped having a mane and tail of long coarse hair, and relatively small ears and head. **2.** The male of the horse. **3.** Cavalry. [*< AS. hors, horse.*]—**horse'back'**, *I. n.* **1.** A horse's back. **2.** An object shaped like a horse's back. *II. adv.* On a horse's back.—**horse'chest'nut**, *n.* An Old World tree of the soapberry family, with a large chestnut-like fruit.—**h-sfly**, *n.* A gadfly.—**h-guards**, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry serving as guards.—**h-laugh**, *n.* A boisterous laugh.—**horse'man**, *n.* One who rides a horse.—**horse'man-ship**, *n.* Equestrian skill.—**h-play**, *n.* Boisterous play.—**h-power**, *n.* **1.** A standard theoretical unit of the rate of work, equal to 33,000 pounds lifted one foot in one minute. **2.** A mechanical arrangement for utilizing a horse's power.—**horse'rad'ish**, *n.*

A common garden herb of the mustard family, cultivated for the pungent root.—**horse'shoe'**, *n.* A U-shaped metal shoe for a horse; something similarly shaped.—**horse'whip'**, *n.* *I. vt.* To chastise with a horsewhip. *II. n.*



Corresponding Joints in Horse and Man.

s, shoulder-joint; *e*, *c*, elbow-joint; *w*, *v*, wrist-joint, commonly called the *knee* in the horse; *h*, *h*, hip-joint; *k*, *k*, knee-joint, the *stifle-joint* of the horse; *a*, *a*, ankle-joint, the *hock-joint* of the horse.

A whip for managing horses.—**hors'y**, *a.* Pertaining to horses. **2.** Devoted to horses.—**hors'cyt**.—**hors'i-ness**, *n.*

hor'ta-tiv (ē, hōr'ta-tiv, *a.* Of the nature of exhortation. [*< L. hortativus, < hortor, urge.*]—**hor'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Giving exhortation.

hor'ti-cul'ture, hōr'ti-cul'chur or -tūr, *n.* The cultivation of a garden, especially as a science. [*< L. hortus, garden, + cultura, cultivation.*]—**hor'ti-cul'tur-al**, *a.*—**hor'ti-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One devoted to or skilled in horticulture.

ho-san'na, hō-zan'a, *interj.* An exclamation of praise to God. [*< Heb. hōshānāh nnā, save, I pray.*]

hose, hōz, *n.* [**HOSE**, formerly **HO'SEN**, **hō'zn, pl.**] **1.** A stocking; mostly used as a plural. **2.** A flexible tube for conveying fluids. [*< AS. hōsa, hose.*]—**ho'sier**, *n.* One who deals in hose, etc.—**ho'sier-y**, *n.* Hosiers' wares; stockings; hose.

hos'pi-ta-bl (ē, hes'pi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Disposed to entertain with generous kindness. **2.** Characterized by hospitality. [OF., *< L. hospes, guest.*]—**hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

hos'pi-tal, hes'pi-tal, *n.* An institution for the care and treatment of the sick or wounded. [OF., *< L. hospitalis, of a guest, < hospes, guest.*]—**hos'pi-tal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The act of being hospitable.

host¹, hōst, *n.* A large body of men; an army; multitude. [*< OF. host, < L. hostis, enemy.*]

host², *n.* **1.** One who entertains guests in private life. **2.** The landlord of a hotel. [*< L. hospes (hospit-), entertainer.*]

host³, *n.* In some churches, the consecrated bread or wafer used at the Lord's Supper. [*< L. hostia, sacrificial victim.*]

hos'tage, hes'tēj, *n.* A person held as a pledge, as in war, for the performance of some stipulation. [OF., *< L. obes, pledge.*]

hos'tel-ry, hes'tel-ri, *n.* An inn. **hos'tel**;
hos'tler-y.

host'ess, hōst'ēs, *n.* A female host.

hos'til (ē, hes'til. *I. a.* **1.** Having a spirit of enmity. **2.** Pertaining to an enemy. *II. n.* An enemy. [F., *< L. hostilis, hostile.*]—**hos-**

til'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being hostile. **2.** *pl.* Warlike measures.

hos'tler, hos'lr, *n.* A stableman; groom.

hot, het, *a.* [HOT'TER; HOT'TEST.] **1.** Being heated, or having high temperature. **2.** Pungent; acrid. **3.** Marked by passion; fiery. [*AS. hāt, hot.*]—**hot'bed'**, *n.* A bed of rich earth, protected by glass, for promoting the growth of plants.—**hot'head'ed**, *a.* Having an impulsive temperament.—**hot'house'**, *n.* A structure kept warm artificially, as for the forced growth of flowers, etc.—**hot'ly**, *adv.*—**hot'ness**, *n.*

hotch'potch', hech'pech', *n.* A various mixture; jumble. [Ult. < OD. *hutsen*, shake, + *pot*, pot.] **hodge'podge'**†.

ho-tel', ho-tel', *n.* **1.** A house for the entertainment of travelers and others; an inn. **2.** In Franco-English usage, an official residence; mansion. [*F. hôtel.* < OF. *hostel*, inn.]

hought, *v.* & *n.* Same as **HOCK**.

hound, haund. **I**^d. *vt.* To hunt with hounds; set on the chase; trail; persecute. **II**. *n.* **1.** A hunting-dog. **2.** A dastardly fellow. [*AS. hund*, dog.]

hour, air, *n.* **1.** Sixty minutes. **2.** A set, appointed, or definite time. [*Gr. L. + hōra*, time, period.]—**hour'glass'**, *n.* A glass vessel used for measuring time by the running of sand.—**hour'ly**. **I**. *a.* Happening every hour. **II**. *adv.* At intervals of an hour.

house, hauz, *n.* **I**. *vt.* & *vi.* [HOUSED; HOUS'ING.] To place under cover; take shelter or lodgings. **II**. *haus*, *n.* **1.** A place of abode or shelter. **2.** A household. **3.** A tribe; stock; line. **4.** One of the divisions of a legislative body. **5.** A mercantile establishment. **6.** An audience of people. [*AS. hūs*, house.]—**house'break'er**, *n.* One who breaks into a house to rob.—**house'hold'**, *n.* **1.** Domestic. **II**. *n.* A number of persons dwelling under the same roof.—**house'hold'er**, *n.* The head of a family.—**house'keep'er**, *n.* A woman who oversees work in a house.—**house'keep'ing**, *n.* The management of a household.—**house'maid'**, *n.* A girl employed in housework.—**house'room'**, *n.* Accommodations or space in a house.—**house'warm'ing**, *n.* A festivity on entering a new home.—**house'wife'**, *n.* The mistress of a household.—**house'wife'ry**, *n.* Housekeeping.—**house'work'**, *n.* Work connected with housekeeping.

hous'ing¹, hanz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of providing with a house. **2.** Shelter.

hous'ing², *n.* The ornamental trappings of a horse. [*OHG. OF hulsas*, shell.]

hove, *imp.* OF HEAVE, *v.*

hov'el, hev'el, *n.* A wretched dwelling. [Dim. of *AS. haf*, house.]

hov'er, huv'gr, *v.* **I**. *t.* To cover with the wings. **II**. *i.* **1.** To pause with fluttering wings. **2.** To linger about. [Ult. < *AS. haf*, house.]

how, *adv.* **1.** In what way or manner. **2.** To what degree or amount. **3.** In what state. **4.** At what price. **5.** To what purport. **6.** By what name. **7.** For what reason; why. [*AS. hū, how.*]—**how-be'it**, *adv.* & *conj.* Be it as it may.—**how-ev'er**, *adv.* In whatever manner; by whatever means. **II**. *conj.* Notwithstanding; yet.—**how'so-ev'er**, *adv.* Nevertheless.

how'dah, hau'dā, *n.* A railed or canopied seat on the back of an elephant. [*< Hind. haudāh.*]

how'itz'er, hau'its-er, *n.* A short light cannon. [*< Boh. G. haufnice*, howitzer.]

howl, haul. **I**. *vt.* & *vi.* To utter a loud wail; condemn or suppress by clamor; roar, as a tempest. **II**. *n.* **1.** The cry of a wolf or a dog in distress. **2.** Any resonant mournful cry. [Imitative.]—**howl'ing**, *pa.* Abounding in howls; dismal.

hoy, *interj.* Ho; hallo. [*< D. hui*, come.]

hoy'den, *n.* Same as **HOIDEN**.

hub, hub, *n.* **1.** The central part of a wheel. **2.** Anything central. [*CP. HOB¹, HUM¹.*]

hub'bub, hub'ub, *n.* A confused noise; uproar. [*CP. whoop¹.*]

huck'a-back, *n.* A coarse, durable cloth used for towels.

huck'le-ber'ry, huc'l-ber'i, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The edible black or dark-blue berry of a species of heath; less correctly, the blueberry.

hur'tle-ber'ry†; **whor'tle-ber'ry**.

huck'ster, huc'str, *n.* To bargain in a small way. **II**. *n.* One who retails small wares; a hawker. [*< MD. heukster*, < *hucken*, crouch.]

hud'dle, hud'l. **I**. *vt.* & *vi.* [HUD'DLED; HUD'DLING.] **1.** To collect confusedly; put in place hurriedly. **2.** Gather in a huddle. **II**. *n.* A confused crowd or collection. [*< AS. hūdan*, hide.]

hue¹, hū, *n.* The particular shade of a color. [*< AS. hīw*, form.]

hue², *n.* A vociferous cry; shouting. [*< OF. hu* (F. *huer*), cry.]

huff, huff, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To puff up or swell; be puffed up. **2.** To bully; hence, to anger. **II**. *n.* Offense suddenly taken. [Imitative; *cp. G. hauchen*, breathe.]—**huff'ish**, *a.* Petulant; irascible.—**huff'y**, *a.* **1.** Easily offended. **2.** Puffed up.

hug, hug, *v.* [HUGGED; HUG'GING.] **I**. *t.* **1.** To clasp tightly within the arms. **2.** To cherish. **II**. *i.* To cuddle. [*Scand.*]

—**hug**, *n.* A close embrace.

huge, hūj, *a.* Having great bulk; vast. [*< OF. ahuge*, high.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

hulk, *n.* **1.** The body of an old ship. **2.** Any unwieldy object. [*< AS. hūlc*, < *Gr. holkas*, a ship of burden.]

hull¹, hul. **I**. *vt.* To free from the hull. **II**. *n.* The outer covering, as of a nut; husk. [*< AS. hulu*, hull, < *helan*, cover.]

hull², *i.* *vt.* To strike or pierce the hull of. **II**. *n.* The body of a vessel. [*< HOLE*, *n.*]

hul-lo', hul-lō', *v.*, *n.*, & *interj.* Same as **HALL-LOO**.

hum, hum, *v.* **I**. *vt.* & *vi.* [HUMMED; HUM'MING.] To sing in a low tone; make a droning sound. **II**. *n.* A low, monotonous, or inarticulate sound (as of *h'm*). [Imitative.]

hu'man, hū'man, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterizing man or mankind. **2.** Possessed by or suitable for man. [*< L. humanus*, belonging to a man.]—**hu'man-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render humane or human.

hu'man-ise't—**hu'man-kind'**, *n.* The human race.—**hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

hu-mane', hū-mēn', *a.* **1.** Having or showing kindness and tenderness; compassionate. **2.** Tending to refine; polite; elegant. [*< L. humanus*; see **HUMAN**.]—**hu-mane'ly**, *adv.*

—**hu-man'i-ty**, hū-man'it-i, *n.* [-TIES*, *pl.*] 1. Mankind collectively. 2. Human nature. 3. The state of being humane; a humane act. 4. *pl.* Classical learning.—**hu-man'i-ta'-ri-an**, n. A philanthropist.

hum'ble(e), hum'bl. *I. vt.* [HUM'BL(E)D; HUM'BLING.] To make humble; humiliate; lower. *II. a.* [HUM'BLER; HUM'BLEST.] Having or expressing a sense of inferiority or unworthiness; meek; unpretending; lowly. [F., < L. *humilis*, low, < *humus*, ground.]

hum'ble-bee', hum'bl-bī', *n.* A bumblebee.

hum'bly, adv. In a humble manner.

hum'bug', hum'bug'. *I. vt. & vi.* [HUM'-BUGGED; HUM'BUG'GING.] To impose upon; deceive. *II. n.* 1. Anything intended or calculated to deceive; a sham. 2. An impostor. [$\text{HUM}^2 + \text{BUG}$, specter.]

hum'drum', hum'drum'. *I. a.* Without interest; tedious. *II. n.* Monotonous existence; tedious talk. [HUM , *v.*, + *DRUM*.]

hu'mid, hū'mid, *a.* Containing sensible moisture; damp. [L.^F *humidus*, < *humeo*, be moist.].—**hu-mid'i-ty**, *n.* Humid condition; moisture; dampness.

hu-mil'i-ate, hū-mil'i-ēt, *vt.* [-'ATED; -'ATING.] To offend the pride or self-respect of. [L. *humilis*, HUMBLE.].—**hu-mil'i-a'tion**, *n.*

hu-mil'i-ty, hū-mil'it-i, *n.* [-TIES*, *pl.*] The quality of being humble. [L. *humilitas*(-t-), lowness.]

hum'ming-bird', n. A small American bird, related to the swifts.

hum'mock, hum'ec, *n.* A small elevation. [Prob. dim. of *HUMP*.]

hu'mor, hū'mər or yū'mər. *I. vt.* 1. To yield to the humor or caprices of. 2. To adapt oneself to. *II. n.* 1. Disposition; characteristic mood; whim. 2. A facetious turn of thought. 3. An animal fluid. 4. Humming-bird. $\frac{1}{4}$

A cutaneous eruption. [L. *humor*, < *humeo*, be moist.].—**hu'mor-ist**, *n.* 1. One who displays humor. 2. A whimsical person.—**hu'mor-ous**, *a.* 1. Adapted to excite merriment; amusing. 2. Moved by caprice; whimsical. —*ly*, adv. —*-ness*, *n.*—**hu'mor-some**, *a.* 1. Full of humors or whims. 2. Characterized by humor; droll. —*ly*, adv. —*-ness*, *n.*

hump, hump, *n.* A protuberance, especially that formed by a curved spine. [Cp. *D. homp*.]—**hump'back'**, *n.* 1. A crooked back. 2. A hunchback.—**hump'backed'**, *a.*

hunch, hunch. *I. vt.* To push suddenly; jostle; also, to crook, as the back. *II. n.* 1. A hump. 2. A lump or hunk. 3. A sudden shove. [Form of *HUNK*, *n.*].—**hunch'back'**, *n.* A humpbacked person.—**hunch'backed'**, *a.*

hun'dred, hun'dred. *I. a.* Ten times ten. *II. n.* 1. Ten times ten; also, the symbol representing it, C or 100. 2. An ancient subdivision of a county. [AS.].—**hun'dredth**. *I. a.* Tenth in order after the ninetieth. *II. n.* The last in a series of 100.

hung, hung, *imp. & pp.* of *HANG*, *v.*

hun'ger, hun'gr. *I. vt.* 1. To crave food.

2. To have an eager desire. *II. n.* 1. Craving for food. 2. Any strong desire. [AS.] **hun'gry**, hun'grī, *a.* [HUN'GRY-ER; HUN'GRY-EST.] 1. Having a keen appetite; craving. 2. Indicating hunger. [AS. *hungrig*, < *hunger*, hunger.]

hunk, hupk, *n.* [Colloq.] A large piece; lump. [Akin to *HOOK*.]

hunt, hunt. *I. vt. & vi.* 1. To pursue, as game; follow the chase. 2. To make a close search. *II. n.* 1. The act of hunting game; chase. 2. A search. 3. An association of huntmen. 4. A district hunted over. [AS. *hunthan*, hunt.].—**hun'ter**, *n.* 1. A huntsman. 2. A horse used in hunting.—**hun'tress**, *n.* A female hunter.—**hunts'man**, *n.* One who practises hunting; the attendant who has charge of the pack of hounds in a hunt.

hur'dle(e), hūr'dl, *n.* 1. A movable framework wattled together and used for making fences, etc. 2. A framework to be leaped over in racing. [AS. *hyrdele*, hurdle.]

hur'l, hūrl, *vt. & vi.* To throw with violence; utter with vehemence. [Form of *HURTLE*, *v.*]

hur-rah', hū-rā'. *I. vt. & vi.* To utter hur-hur-ra', (rahs or cheers). *II. n.* A shout of triumph. *III. interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph or joy. [G. *hurra*.]

hur'ri-cane, hūr'i-kén, *n.* Originally, a cyclone; now, any gale of unusual violence. [Caribbean^S *hurakan*, hurricane.]

hur'ry, hūr'i. *I. vt. & vi.* [HUR'RIED, -rid; HUR'RY-ING.] To cause to be done rapidly; hasten; act rapidly; be precipitate. *II. n.* [HUR'RIES*, *pl.*] The act of hurrying; haste.

hurt, hūrt. *I. vt. & vi.* [HURT; HURTING.] 1. To cause to suffer; pain; injure. 2. To do or cause pain or harm. *II. n.* Injury, as a bruise; hence, damage. [OF. *hurter*, hit; prob. Celt.].—**hurt'ful**, *a.* Causing hurt.

hus'band, huz'band. *I. vt.* 1. To save for the future; manage economically. 2. To provide with a husband; be a husband to. *II. n.* A married man. [AS. *hūs*, house, + *bonda*, *bunda*, head of a family.].—**hus'band-man**, *n.* A farmer.—**hus'band-ry**, *n.* 1. Agriculture. 2. Economical management.

hush, hush. *I. vt. & vi.* To make silent; to restrain; be still. *II. n.* Profound silence; quiet. *III. interj.* Be still.

husk, husk. *I. vt.* To remove the husk of. *II. n.* 1. The outer covering of certain fruits or seeds; rind. 2. Anything comparatively worthless. [ME. *husk*, < AS. *hulu*, hull.]

husk'y, husk'i, *a.* [HUSK'Y-ER; HUSK'Y-EST.] Abounding in husks; like husks.

husk'y, *a.* [HUSK'Y-ER; HUSK'Y-EST.] Hoarse; said of the voice. [husk , var. of *HARSH*.]

hus-sar', huz-zdr', *n.* A light-horse trooper. [Hung. *huzsár*.]

hus'sy, huz'i, *n.* [HUS'SIES*, *pl.*] A pert or forward girl. [Corr. of *HOUSEWIFE*.]

hust'ing, hust'ing, *n.* 1. A meeting for conference. 2. *pl.* [Gt. Brit.] A platform for electioneering speeches. [AS. *hūsting*.]

hus'tle(e), hus'l, *vt. & vi.* [HUS'TLE(D); HUS'TLING.] 1. To shake or shuffle together in confusion; jostle; shuffle along. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] To show energy and perseverance. [D. *hutselen*, freq. of *hutsen*, jostle.]

flū'tjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

hut, hut. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUT'tED^d; HUT'tING.]

To shelter in a hut; live in a hut. **II.** *n.* A small rude dwelling. [*< F. hutte, < G. hütte.*]

hutch, huch. **I.** *vt.* To hoard, as in a chest. **II.** *n.* A place for storing anything; a small or dark room; also, a chest, coop, etc. [*< F. huche, < LL. hūtica, chest; cp. HUT, n.*]

huz-za', *v., n., & interj.* Hurrah. [*< G. hussa, huzza.*]

hy'a-cinth, hai'a-sinth, *n.* A bulbous plant cultivated for its spike-like cluster of flowers.

—**hy'n-cin'thin(e)**, *a.* Pertaining to or like the hyacinth; lovely; beautiful.

hy-æ'na, *n.* See HYENA.

hy'brid, hai'brid or hib'rid. **I.** *a.* Produced by interbreeding or cross-fertilization; mixed. **II.** *n.* A hybrid animal or plant; a mongrel.

[*< L. ^Fhybrida, mongrel.*] —**hy'brid-ism**, *n.*

hy'dra, hai'dra, *n.* [HY'DRAS² or HY'DRÆ, hai'dri or -drē, *pl.*] **1.** [*H.*] *Gr. Myth.* The many-headed water-serpent slain by Hercules.

2. Any evil of many forms. [*< Gr. hydra, Lernaean serpent.*] —**hy'dra-head'ed**, *a.*

Having many heads; hard to extirpate.

hy'drant, hai'drant, *n.* A valved discharge-pipe connected with a water-main. [*< Gr. hydōr (hydr-), water.*]

hy-drau'lic, hai-drē'lic, *a.* Pertaining to hydraulics, involving the moving of water, or force exerted by water. [*< Gr. hydōr, water, + aulos, pipe.*] —**hy-drau'lics**, *n.* **1.** *Physics.*

The science of liquids, especially water, in motion. **2.** Hydraulic engineering.

hydro-. A combining form. [*< Gr. hydōr, water.*] —**hy'dro-gen**, *n.* A colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element, the lightest substance known. —**hy'dro-graph'ic**, *a.* Relating to hydrography. —**hy-drog'ra-phy**, *n.*

The science of determining and making known the conditions of navigable waters, charting coasts, rivers, etc. —**hy-drom'e-ter**, *n.* **1.**

An instrument for determining the density or specific gravity of solids and liquids. **2.** A current-gage. —**hy-drop'a-thy**, *n.* The treatment of diseases by the use of water. —**hy'dro-path'ic**, *a.* —**hy'dro-pho'bi-a**, *n.* A disease communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, due to a specific virus in the saliva. —**hy'dro-stat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to hydrostatics.

hy'dro-stat'ic-alt. —**hy'dro-stat'ics**, *n.* The science of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids, as water. —**hy'drous**, *a.* Watery; containing water or hydrogen.

hy-e'na, hai-f'na, *n.* A cowardly carnivorous mammal having the fore legs longer than the hind. [*< Gr. hyaina (from its hog-like mane), < hys, hog.*]

hy'gi-ene, hai'ji-in, *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the preservation of health. [*< Gr. ^Fhygiainō, be healthy.*] —**hy'gi-en'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to hygiene.

hy-grom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the humidity.

Hym'en, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of marriage. [*h.*] The wedded state. [*L., < Gr. Hymēn, god of marriage.*] —**hy'men-e'al**, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. **II.** *n.* A wedding-song.



Striped Hyena. 1/45

hymn, him. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HYMNED, himd; HYMN'ING, him'ing or him'ning.] To sing hymns to; express in hymns; sing praises. **II.**

n. A song expressive of praise, adoration, or elevated emotion. [*< AS. hymen, < Gr. hymnos, hymn.*] —**hym'nal**, *n.* A book of hymns.

hyper-, *prefix.* Over; above; above measure. [*< Gr. ^Fhyper-, < hyper, over.*] —**hy-per-bo-la**, *n.* *Geom.* A plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, the foci, is a constant: the figure formed when two cones, placed vertex to vertex, are cut by a plane that passes through them both. —**hy-per-bo-ic**, *n.* Poetic or rhetorical overstatement; exaggeration. —**hy-per-bol'ic**, **hy-per-bo-ic-al**, *a.* Relating to hyperbole; exaggerating. —**Hy-per-bo-re-an**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. **2.**

[*h.*] Occupying the extreme north; hence, very cold. **II.** *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of a people supposed to dwell beyond the north wind. —**hy-per-crit'ic**, *n.* A very severe critic. —**hy-per-crit'ic-al**, *a.* Given to strained or captious criticism. —**hy-per-crit'ic-ism**, *n.* Unduly severe, minute, or captious criticism. —**hy-per-tro-phy**, *n.* Undue or excessive growth.

hy'phen, hai'fen, *n.* A mark (- or -) indicating connection, placed between the elements of words. [*< Gr. hypo, under, + hen, one.*] —**hy'phen-ate**, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To insert a hyphen between the parts of. —**hy-phen-a'tion**, *n.*

hyp'no-tism, hip'no-tizm, *n.* An artificially induced somnambulistic state in which the mind becomes passive. —**hyp-not'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or tending to produce hypnotism. **2.** Tending to produce sleep. [*< Gr. hypnōtikos, < hypnos, sleep.*] —**hyp-no-tize**, *vt.* [*-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.*] To produce hypnotic sleep in.

hypo-, *prefix.* Under; beneath; less than; opposed to *hyper-*. —**hyp'o-chen'dri-a**, *n.* A morbid melancholy and anxiety of mind. —**hyp'o-chen'dri-ac**, *n.* **1.** Subject to imaginary ailments. **II.** *n.* A person who suffers from hypochondria. —**hyp'o-der-mic**, *a.* Pertaining to the area under the skin or cuticle; introduced or found under the skin. —**hyp-pot'e-nuse**, *n.* The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. **hyp-poth'e-nuse** —**hyp-poth'e-cate**, *vt.* [*-CA'TED^d; -CA'TING.*] To give (personal property) in pledge as security for debt. —**hyp-poth'e-ca'tion**, *n.*

hyp'o-crit(e), hip'o-crit, *n.* One who acts a false part or makes false professions. [*F., < Gr. hypocritēs, one who answers on the stage.*] —**hyp-oc'ri-sy**, hip-oc'ri-si, *n.* [*-SIES, *pl.**] The feigning to be what one is not. —**hyp'o-crit'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a hypocrite or hypocrisy. —**hyp'o-crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

hyp-poth'e-sis, *n.* [*-SES, -siz or -sēs, *pl.**] A supposititious state of things assumed as a basis of reasoning, experiment, or investigation; loosely, a guess or conjecture. —**hy-po-thet'ic**, **hy-po-thet'ic-al**, *a.* Having the nature of or based on hypothesis; conjectural.

hys'sop, his'up, *n.* A bushy medicinal herb of the mint family, about 2 feet high, with small clusters of blue flowers. [*< Heb. ^{Gr} zəzoph, aromatic plant.*]

hys-te-ri-a, his-ti'ri-a, *n.* A nervous affection occurring typically in paroxysms of laughing and crying alternately. [*< Gr. hysteria, womb.*] **hys-ter'ics**; —**hys-ter'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or like hysterics; fitfully emotional.

I

I, i, ai, *n.* [IES, I's, Is, aiz, pl.] A letter: the ninth in the English alphabet.

I, *pron.* [MY OF MINE, ME, *sing.*; WE, OUR OF OURS, US, *pl.*] The nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person. [*< AS. ic.*]

i-am'bus, ai-[or i-]am'bus, *n.* [-BI, -bai or -bi, *pl.*] A foot of two syllables, a short followed by a long or accented one. [L., *< Gr. iamboi*.]—**i-am'bic**, *a.*

i'bex, ai'bex, *n.* One of various wild goats, especially the Alpine. [L., species of goat.]

i'bis, ai'bis, *n.* A wading bird, with cylindrical bill bent downward. [L., *< Gr. ibis*, ibis.]

-ibl(e). A suffix of adjectives: the equivalent of *-ABLE*; as, *edible*, from the Latin *edere*, = *eat*. [*< L. -ibilis*, form of *-ibilis* (see *-BLE*) after verb-stems not ending in *-a*.]

-ic, *suffix*. Used as an adjective termination with general sense of "of," "pertaining to," or "like," as in *artistic*, or as a termination of nouns, as in *logic*.

-ical, *suffix*. Of, pertaining to, or like. [*< L. -ialis*, *< -scus*, *-ic*, + *-alis*, of the kind of.]

ice, ais. **I**, *vt. & vi.* [ICED; I'cing.] **1.** To freeze or chill. **2.** To congeal into ice. **3.** To frost, as cake, with icing. **II**, *n.* **1.** Congealed or frozen water. **2.** Frosting; icing. [*< AS. iēs*].—**ice'berg**, *n.* A thick mass of ice found floating in the sea in high latitudes.—**ice'boat**, *n.* A framework with skate-like runners and sails for sailing over ice.—**ice-cream**, *n.* Cream, milk, or custard sweetened, flavored, and frozen.—**ice-house**, *n.* A building for storing ice.—**i'cing**, ai'sing, *n.* A frosting, as for cake.

ich-neu'mon, ic-nū'men, *n.* A civet-like carnivore, of somewhat weasel-like aspect. [L., *< Gr. ichneumon*, *< ichneub*, hunt.]

ich'thy-o'l'o-gy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of fishes. [*< Gr. ichthys*, fish, + *-LOGY*].—**ich'thy-o'l'o-gist**, *n.*

ich'thy-oph'a-gous, *a.* Fish-eating. [*< Gr. ichthys*, fish, + *phagein*, eat.]

ich'thy-o-sau'rus, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] A gigantic fossil reptile. [*< Gr. ichthys*, fish, + *sau'rus*, lizard.]

i'ci-cl(e), ai'si-cl, *n.* A pendent mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. [*< AS. is-gicel*, *< is*, ice, + *gicel*, icicle.]

i'ci-ly, i'ci-ness, etc. See *ICY*.

i-con'o-clast, ai-cen'o-clast, *n.* **1.** An image-breaker. **2.** One who assails traditional beliefs. [*< Gr. eikōn*, image, + *klaō*, break.]

-ios. A suffix, singular in sense, modeled on the Greek neuter plural *-ia*, and denoting an art or a science; as, *metaphysics*. [*Pl. of -io*.]

i'cy, ai'si, *a.* [I'CI-ER; I'CI-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to ice; frigid. **2.** Marked by coldness of manner, aspect, etc.; chilling.

—**i'ci-ly**, *adv.*—**i'ci-ness**, *n.*

-id, *suffix*. Formerly *-ide*; used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin; (2) in chemistry, to form names of compounds. [*< L. -idus*.]

i-de'a, ai-di'a, *n.* **1.** Any product of mental apprehension or activity. **2.** A conception; notion. **3.** A purpose or plan. **4.** A mental image. [L., *< Gr. idea*, form, *< idein*, see.]

—**i-de'al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or existing in ideas; conceptual. **2.** Existing only in imagination or notion. **II**, *n.* **1.** A model; type. **2.** That which exists only in imagination. —**-ly**, *adv.*

—**i-de'al-ism**, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that ideas are the only objects immediately known. **2.** The quest of ideal perfection.

—**i'de-al'i-ty**, *n.* [TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being ideal. **i-de'al-ness**, *n.*

2. The power or tendency to form ideals. —**i-de'al-ize**, **i-de'al-ise**, *vt. & vt.* [IZED, -ISED; I'ZING, I'SING.] To render ideal.

i'dem, ai'dem or i'dem, *n.* The same: abbreviated *id.* [L.]

i-den'tic-al, ai-den'tic-al, *a.* **1.** Absolutely the same. **2.** Uniform. [*< LL. identicus*, *< L. idem*, the same.] —**-ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

i-den'ti-fy, ai-den'ti-fai, *vt.* [FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To assert or prove to be absolutely the same. **2.** To join with; unite. **3.** To serve as a mark for recognition. —**i-den'ti-fi-ca-tion**, *n.*

i-den'ti-ty, ai-den'ti-ti, *n.* [TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being identical or absolutely the same. **2.** The distinctive character belonging to an individual or a class.

ides, aidz, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antig.* The 15th of March, May, July, and Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [*< L. idus*, *ides*.]

id'i-o-cy, id'i-o-si, *n.* The condition of being an idiot.

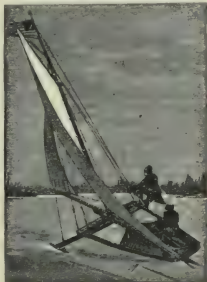
id'i-om, id'i-um, *n.* **1.** A use of words peculiar to a particular language. **2. A peculiar speech or jargon. [*< Gr. idiomā*, *< idios*, one's own.] —**id'i-o-mat'ic**, *a.* **1.** Peculiar to idiom. **2.** Peculiar to a certain language. **id'i-o-mat'ic-al**. —**id'i-o-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.***

id'i-o-syn'cra-sy, id'i-o-sin'cra-si, *n.* [SIES², *pl.*] A constitutional peculiarity. [*< Gr. idios*, personal, + *syn*, with, + *krasis*, mingling.]

id'i-ot, id'i-et, *n.* **1.** An imbecile. **2. A foolish fellow. [*< Gr. idiotēs*, a private, ignorant person.] —**id'i-ot'ic**, *a.* Like an idiot.**

—**id'i-o-tism**, *n.* **1.** An individual peculiarity of expression. **2. An idiom. **3**\$. Idiocy.**

i'dle, ai'dl. **I**, *vt. & vt.* [I'DLED; I'DLING.] To spend in idleness; lose time in inaction. **II**, *a.* **1.** Not occupied. **2. Averse to labor; lazy. **3. Affording leisure. **4. Useless, [*< AS. idel*, empty.] —**-ness**, *n.* —**i'dler**, *n.* —**i'dly**, *adv.*******



American Ice-boat.

fiütjüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oñ**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

i'dol, oi'dol, *n.* 1. The image of a heathen god. 2. That on which the affections are passionately set. 3. A source of error. [*< Gr. L. eidōlon, < eidomai, appear.*]—**i-dol/a-ter**, *n.* An adorer of images.—**i-dol/a-tress**, *n. fem.*—**i-dol/a-trous**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to idolatry. 2. Extravagant in admiration.—**i-dol/a-try**, *n.* [*-TRIES, pl.*] 1. The worship of idols. 2. Idolatrous admiration.—**i'dol-ize**, *vt.* [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To regard with admiration; worship idolatrously. **i'dol-ise**.

i'dyl, ai'dil, *n.* A short poem; especially, a short and highly wrought descriptive poem. [*< Gr. L. eidyllion, < eidos, form.*] **i'dyllt.**

if, *if, conj.* 1. On the supposition that. 2. Allowing that. 3. Although; because. 4. Whenever. 5. Whether. [*< AS. gif, if.*]

ig'ne-ous, ig'ne-us, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling fire. 2. *Geol.* Formed by the action of a fusing heat. [*< L. igneus, < ignis, fire.*]

ig'nis fat'u-us, ig'nis fat'yu-us. [*IG'NES FAT'U-I, ig'niz or -nēs fat'yu-ci or fgt'u-i, pl.*] A phosphorescent light seen in the air over marshy places. [*L., foolish fire.*]

ig-nite', ig-naít, *v.* [*IG-NÍ'TED; IG-NÍ'TING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To kindle or set on fire. 2. To cause to appear luminous. **II. i. 1.** To take fire. 2. To glow with heat. [*< L. ignitus, pp. of ignio, < ignis, fire.*]—**ig-nítion**, *n.* The act of igniting.

ig-no'bl(e), ig-nō'bl, *a.* 1. Unworthy, or degraded in character. 2. Low-born. 3. Of inferior kind. [*F., < L. ignobilis, unknown.*]—**ig-no'bly**, *adv.*

ig'no-min'y, ig'no-min'i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] 1. Public disgrace or dishonor. 2. That which causes disgrace. [*< L. ignominia, < in-, not, + nomen (nomin-), name.*]—**ig'no-min'i-ous**, *a.* Entailing ignominy. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

ig-no-ra-mus, ig'no-rē'mus or -rā'mus, *n.* An ignorant pretender to knowledge. [*L., lit. 'we are ignorant'; < ignoro, see IGNORE.*]

ig'no-rance, ig'no-rans, *n.* The state of being ignorant; the condition of not being informed. [*F., < L. ignorantia, < ignoro, ignore.*]—**ig'no-rant**, *a.* 1. Destitute of education or knowledge. 2. Unacquainted. 3. Manifesting ignorance. **-ly, adv.**

ig-nore', ig-nōr', *vt.* [*IG-NORED; IG-NOR/ING.*] To pass without notice. [*< L. ignoro, < in-, not, + gnarus, knowing.*]

i-gua'na, i-gwā'nā, *n.* A large lizard, chiefly inhabiting tropical America. [*Sp.*]

il-, *il-, prefix.* Forms of *in-1*, *IN-2*, before *l*.

ill, *il. I. a.* 1. Disordered in physical condition; sick. 2. Baneful; harmful. 3. Of inferior quality. 4. Lacking skill. **II. n. 1.** Anything that prevents or impairs what is good or desirable. 2. Something morally bad. **III. adv.** 1. Not well. 2. With difficulty; hardly. [*< Ice. illr, ill, contr. of a form = Goth. ubils, = EVIL.*]

—**ill'-bred'**, *a.* Badly taught, reared, or trained.—**ill'-favored**, *a.* Repulsive; ugly.—**ill fame**, immoral repute.—**ill nature**, peevishness; surliness; sullenness.—**ill-natured**, *a.* Indicating surliness; cross.—**ill-starred**, *a.* Unfortunate or disastrous.—**ill temper**, irri-

tability; moroseness.—**ill-tempered**, *a.* Characterized by bad temper.—**ill will**, enmity; malevolence.

il-le'gal, il-lí'gal, *a.* Contrary to the law. [*< L. in-, not, + legalis, legal.*] **-ly, adv.**

il'le'gal-i-ty, *n.* **il-le'gal-ness**.

il-leg'i-ble, il-lej'i-bl, *a.* Not legible; obscure.—**il-leg'i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* **il-leg'i-bl(e)-ness**.—**il-leg-i-bly, adv.**

il'le-git'i-mate, il-lej'it-i-met or -mēt, *a.* 1. Contrary to law; born out of wedlock. 2. Illogical; unsound.—**il'le-git'i-ma-cy**, *n.*

il-lib'er-al, il-lib'er-al, *a.* Not liberal; parsimonious; narrow-minded. [*< L. in-, not; and see LIBERAL.*]—**il-lib'er-al-i-ty**, *n.*

il-lic'it, il-lis'it, *a.* Not permitted; unlawful. [*< L. in-, not, + licitus, lawful, < licet, be permitted.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

il-lim'it-a-ble, il-lim'it-a-bl, *a.* That can not be limited.—**il-lim'it-a-bly, adv.**

il-lit'er-ate, il-lit'er-et or -ēt, *a.* Uneducated; manifesting want of culture. [*< L. in-, not; and see LITERATE.*]—**il-lit'er-a-cy**, *n.*

il'ness, il'nes, *n.* The state of being out of health; an ailment; sickness.

il-log'ic-al, il-lej'ic-al, *a.* Ignorant of correct thinking; contrary to the rules of logic.

il-lu'mi-nate, il-lū'mi-nēt, *v.* [*-NA'TED; -NA'TING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To light up; enlighten. 2. To decorate with ornamental colored figures. **II. i.** To make a display of lights. [*< L. in, in, + lumen, light.*]—**il-lu'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

1. A lighting up. 2. The volume of light thrown. 3. Mental enlightenment. 4. Embellishment, as of manuscripts.—**il-lu'mi-na-tiv(e, a. —il-lu'mi-na'tor, n.**

il-lu'mine, il-lū'min, *vt.* [*-MINED; -MIN-ING.*] To throw light upon; make bright; enlighten.

il-lu'sion, il-lū'zhun, *n.* Any misleading appearance; a false show. [*< L. illusio(n-), < in, on, + ludo, play.*]—**il-lu'siv(e, il-lu'so-ry, a.** Misleading; deceptive. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

il-lus'trate, il-lus'trēt, *vt.* [*-TRA'TED; -TRA'TING.*] 1. To explain by means of figures, examples, etc. 2. To adorn with pictures, borders, etc. [*< L. illustro, light up.*]—**il-lus-tra'tion**, *n.* 1. That which illustrates; an example or a picture. 2. The act or art of illustrating.—**il-lus-tra-tiv(e, a. —il-lus-tra-tor or -ter, n.**

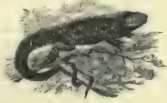
il-lus'tri-ous, il-lus'tri-us, *a.* 1. Greatly distinguished. 2. Conspicuous luster. [*< L. illustris, < in, in, + *lustrum, light.*] **-ly, adv.**

im-1, *im, prefix.* In; into; on; euphonic variant of *in-1* before *b, m, and p.*

im-2, *prefix.* Not; un-; euphonic variant of *in-2* before *b, m, and p.* [Where pronunciation, participial forms, etymology, etc., are not given under words beginning with *im-*, they will be found by referring to the latter elements of the various compounds.]

im'age, im'ej. **I. et.** [*IM'AGED; IM'A-GING.*] 1. To form an image of. 2. To portray to the mental vision. 3. To resemble. **II. n. 1.** A visible representation of something; a statue, picture, idol, etc. 2. A reflection. 3. A natural resemblance. 4. A mental picture. [*F., < L. imago, likeness.*]—**im'age-ry**, im'ej-ri, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] The act of forming images; images collectively.

im-ag'in(e), im-aj'in, *v.* [*-IN(ED); -IN-ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To form an image or conception of.



Common Iguana. 1/60

2. To conceive as real; conjecture. **3.** To devise. **II. i. 1.** To exercise the imagination. **2.** To have a conception. [*< L. ^fim- aginor, < imago (imagin-), IMAGE.*]—**im-ag'i-na-ble**(e), *a.*—**im-ag'i-na-ry**, *a.* Existing only in imagination; unreal.—**im-ag'i-na-tion**, *n.* **1.** The picturing power or act of the mind; the constructive or creative faculty. **2.** That which is imagined; a phantasm; notion.—**im-ag'i-na-tiv**(e), *a.* **1.** Creative or constructive. **2.** Characterized by imagination. —*ly, adv.*

im-bank', etc. See EMBANK, etc.

im'bric-il(e), im'bes-*il*. **I. a. 1.** Having the mental faculties feeble. **2.** Mentally impotent. **II. n.** A person of feeble mind. [OF., *< L. imbecillus, weak.*]—**im'bec-il'i-ty**, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*] Imbecile condition or opinion.

im-bed'. See EMBED.

im-bibe', im-bib', *v.* [IM-BIBED'; IM-BI'BING.] **I. t.** To take up by absorption. **II. i.** [HUMOROUS.] To drink, as liquors. [*< L. im- (< in), in, + bibo, drink.*]

im-bod'y, im-bos'om. See EMBODY, EMBOSOM.

im'bri-cate, im'bri-ket or -kët, *a.* Overlapping; decorated with overlapping scales. [*< L. imbræx, gutter-tile.*] **im'bri-ca'ted**†.—**im'bri-ca'tion**, *n.*

im-bro'glio, im-brô'lyo, *n.* A troublesome complication; intricate plot. [It., *< L. in, in, + L. brolium, forest.*]

im-brue', im-brû', *vt.* [IM-BRUE'D'; IM-BRU'ING.] To wet or moisten; drench; soak into. [*< OF. embruer, < en-, in, + bevre, drink.*]

im-brute', im-brû', *vt. & ri.* To render or become brutal or brutish; brutalize.

im-bue', im-bû', *vt.* [IM-BUED'; IM-BU'ING.] **1.** To absorb or pervade. **2.** To tinge or dye deeply. [*< OF. imbuer, < L. imbui, moisten.*]

im'i-tate, im'i-tët, *vt.* [—*TATED*†; —*TATING*†.] To pattern after; to use as a copy; make in imitation. [*< L. imitatus, pp. of imitor, imitate.*]—**im'i-ta-bl**(e), *a.* That may be imitated.—**im'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im'i-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of imitating. **2.** Something done in resemblance of something else.—**im'i-ta-tiv**(e), *a.*—**im'i-ta'tor**, *n.*

im-mac'u-late, im-mac'yu-let or -lët, *a.* Without spot or blemish. [*< L. in-, not, + maculatus, spotted.*]

im'ma-nent, im'a-nent, *a.* Indwelling; inherent. [*< L. in, in, + maneo, remain.*]

—**im'ma-nence**, **im'ma-nen-cy**, *n.*

im'ma-te'ri-al, im'a-ti'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Not material; incorporeal. **2.** Unimportant.—**im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty**, **im'ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*—**im'ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im'ma-ture, im'a-tûr, *a.* Not mature; undeveloped; imperfect.—**im'ma-tur'i-ty**, *n.*

im-meas'ur-a-ble(e), im-mezh'ur-a-bl, *a.* Indefinitely extensive; measureless.—**ness, n.**—**im-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-me'di-ate, im-mi'di-et or -ët, *a.* **1.** Without delay; instant. **2.** Close. **3.** Acting without the intervention of anything; direct.—*ly, adv.* —**ness, n.**

im-me-mo'ri-al, im-me-mô'ri-al, *a.* Reaching back beyond memory. —*ly, adv.*

im-mense', im-mens', *a.* **1.** Very great in degree; vast; huge. **2.** Incapable of measurement. [F., *< L. immensus, immeasurable.*]

—*ly, adv.*—**im-men'si-ty**, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*]

im-merse', im-mers', *vt.* [IM-MERSED'; IM-MERS'ING.] **1.** To dip entirely, as under water. **2.** To involve deeply. **3.** To baptize by immersion. [*< L. in, in, + mergo, dip.*]

—**im-mer'sion**, *n.* The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed.

im'meth-od-ic-al, *a.* Lacking method; unsystematic. —*ly, adv.* —**ness, n.**

im'mi-grate, im'i-grët, *vi.* [—*GRA'TED*†; —*GRA'TING*†.] To come into a country or region; migrate into. [*< L. in, into, + migro, remove.*]—**im'mi-grant**, *n.* One who immigrates.—**im'mi-gra'tion**, *n.*

im'mi-nence, im'i-nens, *n.* **1.** The state of being imminent. **2.** Impending evil. [*< L. imminere, overhang, < in, on, + mineo, project.*]—**im'mi-nent**, *a.* Dangerous and close at hand; impending.

im-mo'bile, im-mô'bil, *a.* Unmovable.—**im'mo-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Fixedness.

im-mod'er-ate, im-môd'gr-et or -ët, *a.* Not moderate; exceeding reasonable bounds.—*ly, adv.* —**ness, n.**

im-mo'dest, *a.* **1.** Wanting in modesty. **2.** Impudent.—**im-mo-dest-y**, *n.*

im'mo-late, im'o-lët, *vt.* [—*LA'TED*†; —*LA'TING*†.] To kill or offer, as in sacrifice. [*< L. immolatus, pp. of immolo, sprinkle with sacrificial meal.*]—**im'mo-la'tion**, *n.*

im-mor'al, im-mer'al, *a.* **1.** Violating the moral law. **2.** Habitually licentious. —*ly, adv.*—**im'mo-ral'i-ty**, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*] **1.** Depravity. **2.** An immoral act.

im-mortal, im-mer'tal, *a.* **1.** Having unending existence; deathless. **2.** Fitted to endure. —*ly, adv.*—**im'mor-tal'i-ty**, *n.* Exemption from death or oblivion; eternal life.—**im-mor-tal-ize**, *vt.* [—*IZED*†; —*IZING*†.] To render immortal; grant unending life to.

im'mor'telle, im'ôr'tel', *n.* A flower that preserves its form and color for a long time after being gathered. [F.]

im-mov'a-ble(e), im-mûv'-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be moved; unchangeable; apathetic.—**im-mov'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-mu'nif-ty, im-mû'ni-ti, *n.* [—*TIES*, *pl.*] Freedom or exemption, as from a penalty. [*< L. immunis, exempt.*]—**im-mune'**, *a.* **1.** Exempt, as from disease. **II. n.** One who is exempt.

im-mure', im-mûr', *vt.* [IM-MURED'; IM-MUR'ING.] To shut up within walls. [*< L. in, in, + muros, wall.*]

im-mu'ta-ble(e), im-mi'tu'-a-bl, *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable.—**im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

imp, *imp*, *n.* **1.** An imaginary evil spirit of inferior rank. **2.** [Collog.] A person of mischievous disposition. [*< AS. impe, scion.*]

im'pact, im'pact, *n.* The act of striking; collision.

im-pair', im-pär', *vt.* To diminish in quantity or value. [*< L. ^{OF} in, in, + pejoro, make worse, < pejor, worse.*]—**im-pair'ment**, *n.*

im-pale', -ment, etc. Same as EMPALE, etc.

im-pal'pa-ble(e), im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Ground so fine that no grit can be felt. **2.** Intangible.



fiatūre (future); aisle; au (out); ail; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

im-pan'el, im-pan'el, *vt.* To enroll upon a panel or list, as for jury duty.

im-part', im-pärt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To share with another; hence, to make known. **2.** To bestow. **II.** *t.* To make a gift. [*< L. in, in, + partio, share.*]

im-par'tial, im-pär'shal, *a.* Not partial; unbiased. -*ly, adv.* — **im-par'ti-al'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pass'a-ble(e), im-päs'a-bl, *a.* Not passable. — **im-pass'a-bil'i-ty**, **im-pass'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pass'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-pas'si-ble(e), im-päs'i-bl, *a.* Not affected by feeling; apathetic. — **im-pas'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pas'sion, im-pash'un, *vt.* [Poet.] To move or affect with passion. **im-pas'sion-ate**, — **im-pas'sioned**, *a.* Fervent; stirring.

im-pas'siv(e), im-päs'iv, *a.* Unaffected by suffering; impassible; apathetic. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

im-pa'tient, im-pé'shent, *a.* Not possessed of or not exercising patience; intolerant. — **im-pa'tience**, *n.* Lack of patience. — **im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

im-peach', im-pfch', *vt.* **1.** To bring discredit upon. **2.** To accuse; charge with crime or wrong. [*< L. of in, in, + pedica, fetter.*] — **im-peach'ment**, *n.* **1.** A discrediting. **2.** The act of impeaching; especially, the arraignment of a high civil officer.

im-pec'ca-ble(e), im-pec'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of committing sin or wrong. — **im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pe-cu'ni-ous, im'pe-kü'ni-us, *a.* Having no money; habitually poor. [*< IM-² + L. pecunia, money.*] -*ly, adv.* — **im-pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pede', im-píd', *vt.* To be an obstacle; obstruct. [*< L. in, in, + pe(d)-, foot.*] — **im-ped'i-ment**, *n.* A hindrance; obstruction.

im-pel', im-pel', *vt.* [*IM-PELLE'*; *IM-PEL'-LING.*] To drive or urge forward. [*< L. impello, < in, on, + pello, drive.*]

im-pend', im-pend', *vt.* To be imminent; threaten. [*< L. impendo, < in, on, + pendo, hang.*] — **im-pend'ence**, *n.*

im-pen'e-tra-ble(e), im-pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* Not penetrable; possessing impenetrability. — **im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.* — **im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable; that attribute of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time.

im-pen'i-tent, im-pen'i-tent, *a.* Not penitent; hardened; obdurate. -*ly, adv.* — **im-pen'i-tence**, *n.* **im-pen'i-tent-cy**.

im-per'a-tiv(e), im-per'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Peremptory. **2.** Not to be evaded or avoided. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is imperative. **2.** Gram. That mode of the verb which expresses command. [*< L. imperativus, < imperatus, pp., commanded.*] -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

im-per'cep'ti-ble(e), im-per-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Inappreciable.

— **im-per'cep'ti-bl(e)-ness**, *n.* **im-per'cep'ti-bl'i-ty**, *n.* **im-per'cep'ti-bl-y, adv.**

im-per'fect, im-per'fect. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not perfect; incomplete; defective. **2.** Gram. Indicating past action. **II.** *n.* The imperfect tense. -*ly, adv.* — **im-per'fec'tion**, *n.* **1.** Lack of perfection. **im-per'fec't-ness**. **2.** A defect.

im-pe'ri-al, im-pf'ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining

to an empire, an emperor, or an empress. **2.** Possessing commanding power. **3.** Superior. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed tuft of hair just under the lower lip. **2.** Something superior. [*OF., < L. imperialis, < imperium, EMPIRE.*]

— **im-pe'ri-al-ism**, *n.* Imperial state; the system of imperial government. — **im-pe'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-per'il, im-per'il, *vt.* To endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous, im-pf'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Domineering; arrogant. **2.** Urgent; imperative. [*< L. imperiosus, < imperium, command.*]

-*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

im-per'ish-a-ble(e), *a.* Not perishable.

— **im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty**, **im-per'ish-a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.* — **im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-per'me-a-ble(e), im-per'me-a-bl, *a.* Not permeable. — **im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-per'son-al, im-per'sun-al, *a.* **1.** Not having personality. **2.** Not relating to a particular thing. -*ly, adv.*

im-per'son-ate, im-per'sun-ét, *vt.* **1.** To represent under the form of a person. **2.** To personate. — **im-per'son-a'tion**, *n.*

im-per'ti-nent, im-per'ti-nent, *a.* **1.** Offending propriety; impudent. **2.** Irrelevant. -*ly, adv.* — **im-per'ti-nence**, -*ness*, *n.*

im-per'turb-a-ble(e), im-per'turb-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being agitated. — **im-per'turb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **im-per'turb'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-per'vi-ous, im-per'vi-us, *a.* Permitting no passage; impermeable. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

im-pet'u-ous, im-pet'yu-us or -pech'u-us, *a.* Characterized by impetus or by spontaneous impulse. [*< L. impetuosus, < impetus; see IMPETUS.*] — **im-pet'u-os'i-ty**, **im-pet'u-ous-ness**, *n.* — **im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

im-pe-tus, im-pet-us, *n.* The energy with which anything moves or is driven. [*L., < impeto, rush upon.*]

im-pi'e-ty, im-pai'e-ti, *n.* **1.** Ungodliness; wickedness. **2.** An impious act.

im-pinge', im-pinj', *vt.* [*IM-PINGED'; IM-PING'ING.*] To come into physical contact with an object. [*< L. impingo, < in, in, + pango, strike.*] — **im-ping'ement**, *n.*

im-pi-ous, im'pi-us, *a.* **1.** Ungodly; wicked. **2.** Characterized by irreverence. — **im-pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

im-pla-ca-ble(e), im-plé-ca-bl, *a.* That can not be placated; inexorable; relentless. — **im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty**, **im-pla-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pla-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-plant', im-plant', *vt.* To plant for the purpose of growth; inculcate. — **im'plan-ta'tion**, *n.* [suit at law.]

im-plead', im-pléd', *vt. & vi.* To bring a **im-ple-ment**, im-ple'ment, *n.* A thing used in work, especially in manual work; a utensil. [*< L. impleo, fill up, < in, in, + pleo, fill.*]

im-pli-cate, im'pli-két, *vt.* [*-CA'TED'; -CA'TING.*] To involve; entangle. [*< L. in, in, + plico, fold.*] — **im'pli-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of implying; deduction; something implied. **2.** An entanglement.

im-plic'it, im-plis'it, *a.* **1.** Implied. **2.** Unquestioning. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*

im-plore', im-plör', *vt. & vi.* [*IM-FLORED'; IM-FLOR'ING.*] To call for urgently; entreat; supplicate. [*< L. in, upon, + ploro, cry out.*]

im-ply', im-plai', *vt.* [*IM-PLIED'; IM-PLY'*

ING.] 1. To involve or intimate (a meaning not expressed). 2. To entangle. 3. To ascribe. [*L.* ^{OF} *implico*, < *in*, *in*, + *plico*, fold.]

im-pol'i-cy, im-pol'i-si, *n.* Unsuitableness to the end proposed; inexpediency.

im'po-lite', *a.* Lacking in politeness. -*ly*, *adv.* -*ness*, *n.*

im-pol'i-tic, im-pol'i-tic, *a.* 1. Pursuing unwise measures. 2. Inexpedient.

im-pon'der-a-ble(*e*, *a.* Without weight. -*ness*, *n.*—**im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-port'^a, im-pört', *v.* *I. t.* 1. To introduce from abroad, especially commercially. 2. To mean; signify. 3. To affect seriously. 4. To introduce generally. *II. i.* To be of moment. [*< L.* *importo*, < *in*, *in*, + *porto*, carry.]—**im-port'a-ble**, *n.*—**im'por-ta'tion**, *n.*—**im-port'er**, *n.* One who imports.

im'port, im'pört, *n.* 1. Meaning. 2. That which is imported. 3. Importance.

im-por'tant, *a.* 1. Of great import, consequence, or value. 2. Pompous. [*< L.* ^F *importo*; see **IMPORT**.]—**im-por'tance**, *n.* The quality of being important.

im'por-tune', im'por-tiün', *vt.* & *vt.* [-*TUNED*; -*TU'NING*.] To urge with frequent solicitation; be pertinaciously solicitous. [*< L.* *importunus*, troublesome.]-**im-por'tu-nate**, *a.* Urgent in character, request, or demand; insistent; pertinacious. -*ly*, *adv.*—**im'por-tu'-ni-ty**, *n.* [-*TIES*², *pl.*]

im-pose', im-pöz', *v.* [*IM-POSED*; *IM-PO-SING*.] 1. *t.* To levy or exact. 2. To place by influence or force. 3. To palm off. 4. *Print.* To arrange, as pages of type. *II. i.* To place a burden or deception (upon), as by taking advantage of amiable concession. [*< F.* *imposer*, < *im-*, + *poser*; see **POSE**, *v.*]

—**im-po'sing**, *pa.* Adapted to make an impression.—**im-po'sing-stone**, *n.* A flat, level slab, on which printers impose forms of type.

im'po-si'tion, *n.* The act of imposing or something imposed; an imposture; a tax or burden. [*F.*, < *L.* *in*, on, + *pono*, place.]

im-pos'si-ble(*e*, im-pos'i-bl, *a.* 1. Not possible. 2. Impracticable; hopelessly objectionable.—**im-pos'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

im'post, im'pöst, *n.* 1. That which is imposed; especially a customs duty. 2. The plane of an arch. [*OF.*, the tax, < *L.* *impono*, < *in*, on, + *pono*, place.]

im-pos'tor, im-pes'ter, *n.* One who deceives by false pretenses. [*< L.* ^F *impositor*, < *impono*; see **IMPOST**.]—**im-pos'ture**, *n.* Deception by means of false pretenses.

im-po'tent, im-po'tent, *a.* Destitute of power or strength; not potent. [*F.*, < *L.* *impotent*(*s*), < *in-*, not, + *potens*, powerful.]-*ly*, *adv.*—**im-po'tence**, *n.* **im-po'ten-cy**.

im-pound'^a, im-paund', *vt.* To shut up, as in a pound.

im-pov'er-ish', im-pev'er-ish, *vt.* 1. To reduce to poverty. 2. To deteriorate. [*< L.* ^{OF} *in*, *in*, + *pauper*, poor.]-*ment*, *n.*

im-prac'ti-ca-ble(*e*, im-prac'ti-ca-bl, *a.* 1. Impossible of performance. 2. Unserviceable; intractable.—**im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im-prac'ti-ca-ble**(*e*-ness, *n.*—**im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im'pre-cate, im'pre-kêt, *vt.* [-*CA'TED*^a, -*CA'*-

TING.] To invoke or call down, as a judgment. [*< L.* *in*, upon, + *precor*, pray.]—**im'pre-ca'tion**, *n.* A malediction.

im-preg'na-ble(*e*, im-preg'na-bl, *a.* 1. Proof against attack. 2. Not to be overcome by temptation. [*< F.* *imprenable*, < *in* (< *L.* *in*), not, + *prenable*, < *L.* *prehendo*, seize.]—**im-preg'na-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg'nate, im-preg'nêt, *I. vt.* [-*NA'TED*^a, -*NA'TING*.] 1. To make pregnant. 2. To saturate or permeate with another substance. 3. To imbue with an active principle. *II. a.* Made pregnant. [*< L.* ^{LI} *in*, *in*, + *pregnan*(*t*)-*s*; see **PREGNANT**.]—**im'preg-na'tion**, *n.*

im-pres's', im-pres', *I. vt.* To form or fix by pressure; mark by pressure; indent. *II. im'pres*, *n.* 1. A mark or indentation produced by pressure. 2. The effect of a force. [*< L.* *in*, *in*, + *premo*, press.]

im-pres's'^a, *I. vt.* 1. To compel to enter the public service. 2. To seize (property) for public use. *II. im'pres*, *n.* Impressment. [*< IM-1* + *OF.* *prester*, lend.]-**im-pres'sment**, *n.* The act of impressing into the public service or of seizing property for public use.

im-pres'si-ble(*e*, *a.* Capable of being impressed.]-**im-pres'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pres'sion, im-pres'hün, *n.* 1. The act of impressing. 2. Any mark, print, etc., made by pressure. 3. A material effect produced by any agency. 4. A slight or indistinct remembrance.—**im-pres'sion-a-ble**(*e*, *a.* Susceptible of impression.—**im-pres'siv**(*e*, *a.* Producing an impression. -*ly*, *adv.* -*ness*, *n.*

im-print', im-print', *I. vt.* 1. To print (a substance) by stamping or pressure. 2. To print. 3. To impress permanently on the heart or mind. *II. im'print*, *n.* 1. A mark or character made by printing, stamping, or pressing. 2. The effect left by impression. 3. A publisher's or printer's name, etc., printed in a book or other publication. [*< L.* ^{OF} *imprimio*; see **IMPRESS**, *v.*]

im-pris'on, im-priz'n, *vt.* To put into a prison; deprive of liberty.—**im-pris'on-ment**, *n.*

im-prob'a-ble(*e*, im-preb'a-bl, *a.* Not likely to be true; not reasonably to be expected. —**im-prob'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-promp'tu, im-premp'tü or -tü, *I. a.* Extempore; offhand. *II. n.* Anything done on the impulse of the moment. *III. adv.* Without preparation. [*F.*, < *L.* *in promptu*, in readiness.]

im-prop'er, *a.* 1. Not proper. 2. Not conforming to good usage.—**im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.*—**im'pro-prie-ty**, *n.* The state of being improper; anything that is improper.

im-prove', im-prüv', *v. I. t.* 1. To make better. 2. To use to good purpose. *II. i.* To make progress in knowledge, usefulness, value, etc. [*Ult.* < *OF.* *aprouer*, profit, by changing *AP-1* to *IM-1* in Eng. word.]-**im-prove-ment**, *n.* 1. The act of improving. 2. The practical application of a teaching. 3. A valuable addition to or modification of something.

im-prov'i-dent, *a.* Lacking foresight or thrift. -*ly*, *adv.*—**im-prov'i-dence**, *n.*

fütüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

im'pro-vise', im'pro-voiz', *vt.* & *vi.* [-VISED'; -VI'SING.] To compose, sing, play, etc., without preparation; to do anything off-hand. [*< L. improvisus*, unforeseen.]

— **im-prov'i-sa'tion**, *n.*
im-pru'dent, *a.* Not prudent; lacking discretion. — **ly**, *adv.* — **im-pru'dence**, *n.*

im-pu-dent, im'pin-dent, *a.* 1. Offensively bold. 2. Immodest; shameless. [*< L. in*, not, + *puden(t)-s*, ppr. of *pudeo*, be ashamed.] — **im-pu-dence**, *n.* Effrontery; shamelessness; immodesty. — **im-pu-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pugn', im-piŋ'ŋ, *vt.* To call in question; gainsay. [*< L. pugn*, against, + *pugno*, fight.]

im-pulse, im'puls, *n.* 1. An impetus. 2. A sudden or transient mental motive or feeling. 3. Any impelling force or act. [*< L. impulsus*, pp. of *impello*; see IMPEL.] — **im-pul-sion**, *n.* — **im-pul'siv(e)**, *a.* 1. Actuated by impulse. 2. Having the power of impelling.

im-pu'ni-ty, im-piŋ'ni-ti, *n.* [-TI-ES, *pl.*] Freedom from punishment or from injurious consequences. [*< L. impunita(t)-s*, *< in-*, not, + *pena*, punishment.]

im-pure', im-piŋr', *a.* 1. Containing some foreign substance; adulterated. 2. Unchaste. 3. Unhallowed. [*< L. in-*, not, + *purus*, pure.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* — **im-pu'ri-ty**, *n.*

im-pute', im-piŋt', *vt.* [IM-PU'TED'; IM-PU'TING.] To set to the account of a person; charge. [*< L. puto*, in, + *puto*, reckon.]

— **im-pu-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of imputing; a censure or reproach.

in. **I.** *n.* A nook or corner; one who or that which is in, as in office. **II.** *adv.* 1. Enclosed in a place or state. 2. Into a place or state. 3. Close by. 4. Within. **III.** *prep.* Denoting the object; surrounded by; among; toward; by means of. [*< AS. in-*]

in-¹, *prefix.* In; into; on. [1, *< AS. in-*, *< in*, *in*, 2, *< OF. in-*, *en-*, *< L. in-*, *in*, *in*.]

in-², *prefix.* Not; without; un-. [*< L. in-*, not.] The *n* of both *in-¹* and *in-²* changes to *m* before *b* and *p*, or into any liquid that immediately follows it, as *il*, *im*, *ir*, as in *illumine*, *im-bue*, *immerse*, *imperf*, *irrational*. [For the significations of the listed words and for pronunciation, participial forms, etymology, etc., of words beginning with *in-*, see the latter elements of the various compounds.]

The following is a list of unimportant or self-defining words with this prefix, most of them being variants of words beginning with *un-*. In all cases, *in-* as here used has the meaning of "want or lack of," "not" (as *incoherence*, lack of coherence; *indevout*, not devout).

in-a-bl'i-ty	in-cal'cu-la-bl(e), -bly
in-ac-ces'si-bl(e), -ness	in-ca'pa-bl'i-ty
in-ac-ces'si-bl'i-ty	in-ca'pa-bl(e), -bly
in-ac-cu-ra-cy	in-can'tious, -ly
in-ac-cu-rate, -ly	in-cl-vi'l-i-ty (cp. UN-CIVIL)
in-ad-e-qua-cy	in-com-bus'ti-bl(e), -ness
in-ad-e-quate, -ly	in-com-men'su-ra-bl(e)
in-ad-mis'si-bl(e), -bly	in-com-men'su-rate
in-an-i-mate	in-com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e)
in-ap-pre-ci-a-bl(e)	in-com-mu'ni-ca-tiv(e)
in-ap-pro-pri-ate, -ly, -ness	in-con-sid'er-a-bl(e), -bly, -ness
in-ap't', -ly, -ness	in-con-so'la-bl(e), -bly, -ness
in-ap'ti-tude	in-con'tro-vert'i-bl(e), -bly, -ness
in-ar-tic-u-late, -ly, -ness	in-at-ten'tion
in-at-ten'tion	in-at-ten'tiv(e), -ly, -ness
in-au-di-bl(e), -bly	in-cor-rect', -ly, -ness
in-aus-pi-cious, -ly, -ness	in-cred'i-bl(e), -bly, -ness

in-cur-a-bl(e), -bly, -ness	in-fre'quence, -quen-cy
in-de-cl'i-na-bl(e), -bly	in-fre'quent, -ly
in-de-co'rous, -ly, -ness	in-ob-serv'ance, -ant
in-de-co'rum	in-o-dor-ous
in-de-fen'si-bl(e), -bly, -ness	in-of-fen'siv(e), -ly, -ness
	in-op'er-a-tiv(e)
in-de-scri'ba-bl(e), -bly	in-op'or-tune, -ly, -ness
in-dis-tinct', -ly, -ness	in-se-cure', -ly, -ness
in-di-vis'i-bl(e)	in-sep'a-ra-bl'i-ty
in-ef-fec'tiv(e), -ly, -ness	in-sep'a-ra-bl(e), -ness
in-ef-fec'tu-al, -ly, -ness	in-sep'a-ra-bly
in-ef-fi-ca-cious, -ly, -ness	in-sin-cere', -ly
in-ef-fi-ca-cy	in-sin-cer'i-ty
in-ef-fi-ci-en-cy	in-sol-u-bil'i-ty
in-ef-fi-cient, -ly	in-sol-u-bl(e), -ness
in-el'e-gant, -gance	in-sub-or-di-nate, -ly, -ness
in'ex-cu'sa-bl(e), -bly	in-sub-or-di-na'tion
in'ex-haus'ti-ble, -bly	in-suf-fi-ci-ence, -cien-cy
in'ex-pe-di-ence, -en-cy	in-suf-fi-cient, -ly
in'ex-pe-di-ent	in-sup-port-a-bl(e), -ness
in'ex-pen'siv(e), -ly, -ness	in-sup-port'a-bly
in'ex-pe-ri-ence	in-u-fil'i-ty
in'ex-pil-ca-bl(e), -bly	in-vul-ner-a-bl(e), -ness
in'ex-press'i-bl(e), -bly	in-vul-ner-a-bl'i-ty
in-fer-til(e), -il'i-ty	in-wrap'per

[Pronunciations, etymologies, etc., of words compounded with *in-*, when not given under the prefix, will be found under the second element in vocabulary place; as, *inarch* (see ARCH); *inbreed* (see BREED), etc.]

in-¹, *suffix.* Used (1) in adjectives of Greek or Latin origin, meaning "pertaining to," and (2) in nouns of Latin origin. [1] (*< F. in-*, *ine-*, *< L. inus*, *ina*, *inum*, or *< Gr. inos*, *inē*, *inon*, an adj. termination. 2) (*< L. ina*, termination of fem. abstract nouns.) — **in-²**, *suffix.*

Used (1) as a termination of feminine nouns, and (2) in chemistry and mineralogy, forming names of derivatives and of some elements. [*< L. ina*, or *Gr. inē*, prop. fem. of *L. inus*, *Gr. inos*; see IN-¹.] — **in-²**, *suffix.*

in-ac-tion, *n.* A state of inactivity. — **in-act'iv(e)**, *a.* Not active; indolent; inert. — **in-ac-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being inactive.

in-ad-vert'ent, in-ad-vert'ent, *a.* 1. Done without consideration. 2. Habitually heedless. — **in-ad-vert'ence**, *n.* — **in-ad-vert'en-cy**, *n.* — **in-ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-a-lien-a-bl(e), in-ē'lien-a-bl, *a.* Not transferable; that can not be rightfully taken away.

in-ane', in-ēn', *a.* 1. Wanting in understanding; silly. 2. Having no substance or contents; vacant. [*< L. inanēs*, empty.] — **in-a-ni'tion**, *n.* The state of being void or empty; exhaustion from lack of nourishment. — **in-an'i-ty**, in-an'ti-ti, *n.* [-TI-ES, *pl.*] The condition of being inane or empty; inanition; lack of sense.

in-as-much', *adv.* 1. Considering the fact; seeing that. 2. In like degree; in so far.

in-au-gu-rate, in-ē'gin-rēt, *vt.* [-RA'TED'; -RA'TING.] 1. To invest with an office in a formal manner. 2. To begin; originate. 3. To celebrate the completion of. [*< L. in*, in, + *augur*, diviner.] — **in-au'gu-ral**, in-ē'gu-ral, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an inauguration. 2. *n.* An address by a person on his induction into office. — **in-au'gu-ra'tion**, *n.* The ceremony of inaugurating.

in-born', *a.* Implanted by nature; innate. **in-bred'**, *a.* 1. Bred within; innate. 2. Bred from closely related parents.

in-ca, in'ca, *n.* 1. An ancient native Peruvian chief. 2. [I.] One of the race formerly dominant in Peru, [Sp., *< Peru. inca*.]

in-can-des-cent, in-can-des'ent, *a.* Made

luminous by heat. [*< L. in, in, + candesco, grow hot.*]—**in-can-des-cence**, -cen-cy, *n.*

in-can-ta-tion, in-can-tê-shun, *n.* The utterance of magical words for enchantment. [*< L. ^{LL} incanto, < in, in, + canto, sing.*]

in-ca-pac-i-tate, in-ca-pas-i-tê, *vt.* 1. To deprive of capacity. 2. To disqualify.—**in-ca-pac-i-ty**, *n.* [*-ties, pl.*] 1. Lack of capacity; incapability. 2. Want of competency.

in-car'cer-ate, in-câr'ser-êt, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To shut up in a prison. [*< L. in, in, + carcer, jail.*]

—**in-car'cer-a-tion**, *n.*
in-car-na-din(e), in-câr'na-din, *vt.* [*-DIN(ED); -DIN-ING.*] To dye red or flesh-colored. [*< F. incarnadin, < incarnat, flesh-colored.*]

in-car-nate, in-câr'nê, *I. a.* [*-NA'TED^d; -NA'TING.*] To embody in flesh; cause to assume a living bodily form. **II. a.** Invested with flesh. [*< L. ^{LL} in, in, + caro, flesh.*]—**in-car-na-tion**, *n.* 1. The act of becoming incarnate; especially, the assumption of the human nature by Jesus Christ. 2. Personification.

in-case¹, in-kês, en-kês, *vt.* To enclose in
en-case², a case; enclose in or surround with anything.

in-cen-di-a-ry, in-sen'di-ê-ri, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to malicious setting on fire. 2. Tending to inflame passion. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] One who commits arson. [*< L. incendiarius, < incendio, set on fire.*]—**in-cen-di-ism**, *n.* An incendiary act.

in-cense¹, in-sens', *vt.* [*[IN-CENSED^t; IN-CEN'SING.*] To inflame or incite to anger. [*< L. incensus, pp. of incendio, set on fire.*]

in-cense², in-sens, *vt. & vi.* [*[IN-CENSED^t; IN-CENS-ING.*] To perfume with incense; burn incense.

in-cense, *n.* An aromatic substance that exhales perfume during combustion. [*< LL. ^F incensum, lit. neut. pp. of L. incendio; see INCENSE¹, v.*]

in-cen-tiv(e), in-sen'tiv, *I. a.* Encouraging or impelling. **II. n.** That which incites. [*< L. incensus, pp., < in-intens. + cano, sing.*]

in-cep'tion, in-sep'shun, *n.* The act of beginning; also, the initial period. [*< L. inceptio(n), < inceptus, < incipio, begin.*]—**in-cep-tiv(e)**, *a.* Noting the beginning.

in-ces-ti-tude, in-ser'ti-tüd, *n.* Uncertainty; obscurity. [*F., < L. incertus, uncertain.*]

in-ces'sant, in-ses'ant, *a.* Continued or repeated without cessation. [*< L. in-, not, + cessan(t)-s, ppr. of cesso, CEASE.*]—**ly, adv.**

in-cest, in'sest, *n.* Sexual intercourse between persons too nearly related for legal marriage. [*< L. incestum, < in-, not, + castus, pure.*]—**in-ces'tu-ous**, *a.*

inch, inçh, *n.* A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. [*< AS. ynce, < L. uncia, twelfth part.*]

in-cho-ate, in-co-et-or-êt, *a.* Incipient. [*< L. inchoatus, pp. of inchoo, begin.*]



Incandescent
Electric Lamp.

in'ci-dence, in'si-dens, *n.* A falling, or the direction of fall. [*< L. ^F incident(s), < in, upon, + cado, fall.*]

in'ci-dent, in'si-dent, *I. a.* 1. Falling upon; likely to befall. 2. Of the nature of an incident; incidental. **II. n.** 1. A subordinate event or act. 2. A happening of little importance. [*F., < L. incident(s); see INCIDENCE.*]—**in'ci-den-tal**, *I. a.* 1. Occurring in the course of something else; contingent. 2. Happening without regularity or design; casual. **II. n.** Something incidental. —**ly, adv.**

in-cin'er-ate, in-sin'gr-êt, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To consume with fire. [*< L. in, to, + cinis (ciner-), ashes.*]—**in-cin'er-a-tion**, *n.* Cremation.

in-cip'i-ent, in-sip'i-ent, *a.* Belonging to the first stages. [*< L. incipien(t)-s, ppr. of incipio, begin.*]—**in-cip'i-ence**, *n.* Inception. **in-cip'i-en-cy**.

in-cise', in-saiz', *vt.* [*[IN-CISED^t; IN-CI'SING.*] 1. To cut into; carve in intaglio. 2. To gash. [*< L. in, into, + cædo, cut.*]—**in-ci'sion**, *n.* The act of incising; also, a cut; gash.—**in-ci-siv(e)**, *a.* 1. Having the power of incising; cutting; acute. 2. Pertaining to an incisor. **in-ci'so-ry**, **in-ci'sor**, *I. a.* Adapted for cutting. **II. n. A front or cutting tooth.**

in-cite', in-sait', *vt.* [*[IN-CIT'ED^d; IN-CI'TING.*] To impel to a particular action; instigate. [*< L. incito, < in, in, + cito; see CITE.*]—**in-ci-tant**, *a.* Inciting; instigating. **II. n.** One who or that which incites.—**in-ci-ta-tion**, *n.* 1. Incitement. 2. An incentive.—**in-cite-ment**, *n.* 1. The act of inciting. 2. That which incites.

in-clem'ent, in-clem'gnt, *a.* Not clement; harsh; severe. (1) Rigorous, as weather. (2) Unpropitious or untoward.—**in-clem-en-cy**, *n.* 1. Severity, as of weather. 2. Harshness.

in-cline', in-clain', *v.* [*[IN-CLINED^t; IN-CLIP-NING.*] **I. t.** 1. To cause to bend, stoop, lean, or slope. 2. To give an inclination or propensity to. **II. i.** 1. To bend. 2. To approximate or tend. 3. To be disposed. [*< F. incliner, < L. inclino, < in, upon, + clino, lean.*]—**in-cli'na-bl(e)**, *a.*—**in'cli-na-tion**, *n.* 1. Deviation from a given direction, especially from the vertical or horizontal. 2. A slope. 3. A mental bent; predilection. 4. The angle between two lines, planes, etc.—**inclined plane**, a plane forming any angle but a right angle with a horizontal plane.

in-cline', *n.* A gradient; slope.

in-close', etc. Same as **EN-CLOSE**, etc.

in-clude', in-clūd' or -clūd', *vt.* [*[IN-CLU'DED^d; IN-CLU'DING.*] To comprise; enclose within; contain. [*< L. includo, < in, in, + claudo, close.*]—**in-clu'sion**, *n.* 1. The act of including; restriction. 2. That which is included.—**in-clu'siv(e)**, *a.* Including the things mentioned; embracing; comprising. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness**, *n.*

in-cog'ni-to, in-cog'ni-tô, *I. a. & adv.* Unknown; under an assumed name. **II. n.** The assumption of a fictitious name or character. [*It., < L. incognitus, unknown.*]

in'co-her'ent, in-co-hîr'ent, *a.* Having little or no coherence; incongruous; unconnected. —**ly, adv.**—**in'co-her'ence**, **in'co-her-**



Inclined Plane.
ab, base; bc, height;
ac, inclined plane.

en-cy, *n.* 1. Want of coherence. 2. Looseness or separateness of material particles. 3. That which is incoherent.

in'come, in'cum, *n.* The amount of money coming in; gain derived; revenue.

in'com-mode⁴, in'cəm-mōd', *vt.* To cause inconvenience to; disturb. [*< L.^F in-, not, + commodus, fit, suitable.*] — **in'com-mo-di-ous**, *a.* -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

in-com'pa-ra-ble(e), in-cəm'pā-rā-bl, *a.* Not admitting of comparison; peerless. [*F.*, *< L. in-, not, + comparo, compare.*] -ness, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pat-i-ble(e), in'cəm-pat'i-bl, *a.* Not compatible; discordant. — **in'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-com-pat-i-bly**, *adv.*

in-com'pe-tent, in-cəm'pē-tēnt, *a.* Not competent; unable to do what is required. -ly, *adv.* — **in-com'pe-tence**, **in-com'pe-ten-cy**, *n.* General lack of capacity; inability.

in'com-plete, in'cəm-plīt', *a.* Not complete; imperfect. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

in-com'pre-hen-si-ble(e), in-cəm'prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* Not comprehensible; inconceivable. — **in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-com'pre-hen-si-bly**, *adv.*

in'con-ceiv'a-ble(e), in'cən-sfiv'a-bl, *a.* That can not be conceived; incomprehensible. -ness, *n.* — **in'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con'gru-ous, in-cən'gru-us, *a.* 1. Not congruous. 2. Composed of inharmonious elements. [*< L. incongruus, < in-, not; and see CONGRUOUS.*] -ly, *adv.* — **in'con-gru-i-ty**, *n.* 1. The state of being incongruous. 2. That which is incongruous.

in-con'se-quent, in-cən'sē-cwēnt, *a.* 1. Contrary to reasonable inference; illogical. 2. Not according to sequence. — **in-con'se-quent'ial**, *a.* Of little consequence.

in-con-sid'er-ate, in'cən-sid'ēr-et or -ēt, *a.* 1. Not considerate; thoughtless. 2. Showing want of consideration. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

in-con-sist'ent, in'cən-sist'ēnt, *a.* 1. Logically incompatible. 2. Self-contradictory. 3. Not consistent; capricious. -ly, *adv.* — **in-con-sist'en-cy**, *n.* **in'con-sist'ence**.

in-con'stant, *a.* Not constant; fickle; variable. -ly, *adv.* — **in-con'stan-cy**, *a.*

in'con-test'a-ble(e), *a.* Not admitting of controversy. — **in'con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con'ti-nent, in'cən-ti-nēnt, *a.* Unchaste. — **in-con'ti-nence**, *n.* Lack of continence; unchastity. — **in-con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* 1. Without due restraint. 2. Immediately.

in'con-ve-nient, in'cən-vē-niēnt, *a.* Not convenient; inconvenient; inexpedient; unsuitable. -ly, *adv.* — **in'con-ve-nience**, *n.* *vt.* To put to inconvenience. **II**, *n.* 1. The state of being inconvenient. 2. A disadvantage.

in-cor-po-rate, in-cōr'pō-rēt, *v.* [*-RA'TED⁴; -RA'TING.*] **I**, *vt.* 1. To combine together so as to form one harmonious whole. 2. To embody. 3. To form into a legal corporation. **II**, *i.* To become incorporated.

in-cor'po-rate¹, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter. 2. Not formed into a corporation.

in-cor'po-rate², *a.* Joined, or intimately associated; incorporated. [*< L. incorporatus, pp. of incorporo, embody, < in-, in; and see CORPORATE.*] — **in-cor'po-ra-tion**, *n.* 1. The act of incorporating. 2. A corporation. 3. The combining of elements.

in'cor-po're-al, in'cōr-pō'rē-al, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; immaterial. 2. Intangible.

in-cor'ri-gi-ble(e), in-cēr'i-jī-bl, *a.* 1. That can not be corrected. 2. Depraved beyond reform. -ness, *n.* — **in-cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in'cor-rupt'i-ble(e), *a.* Incapable of corruption. — **in'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, in'cor-rupt'i-bl(e)-ness, *n.* — **in'cor-rupt-i-bly**, *adv.* — **in'cor-ruption**, *n.* Freedom from corruption.

in-crease¹, in-cris', **I**, *vt. & vi.* [*INCREASED¹; IN-CREAS'ING.*] To augment or make greater; enlarge; become greater; grow; multiply. **II**, in'cris, *n.* A growing larger or greater; augmentation; increment; produce. [*< L. in-, in, + cresco, grow.*]

in-cred'u-lous, in-cred'yū-lus, *a.* 1. Refusing belief; skeptical. 2. Characterized by doubt. -ly, *adv.* — **in'cre-du-li-ty**, *n.* Indisposition to believe. **in-cred'u-lous-ness**.

in'cre-ment, in'crē-mēnt, *n.* 1. The act of increasing; enlargement. 2. Increase. [*< L. incrementum, < increasco, increase.*]

in-crust⁴, in-crust', *vt.* To cover with a crust or hard coat, as in decorative processes. — **in'crus-tation**, *n.* 1. The act of incrusting, or the object incrustured. 2. A crust.

in'cu-bate, in'kiu-bēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-BA'TED⁴; -BA'TING.*] 1. To sit upon in order to hatch; also, to hatch by sitting. 2. To plan. [*< L. in-, on, + cubo, lie.*] — **in'cu-ba-tion**, *n.* The act of hatching; figuratively, a planning or producing. — **in'cu-ba'tor**, *n.* That which incubates, especially an apparatus artificially warmed.

in'cu-bus, in'kiu-bus, *n.* [*IN'CU-BUS-ES* or *IN'CU-BI, -bai* or *-bi, pl.*] 1. -Anything that tends to weigh down or discourage. 2. The nightmare. [*< L.^{LL} incubo; see INCUBATE.*]

in-cul'cate, in-cul'kēt, *vt.* [*-CA'TED⁴; -CA'TING.*] To impress upon the mind by repeated admonition; teach. [*< L. in-, on, + calco, tread.*] — **in'cul-ca'tion**, *n.*

in-cul'pate, in-cul'pēt, *vt.* [*-PA'TED⁴; -PA'TING.*] To charge with wrong-doing; implicate. [*< L. in-, in, + culpa, fault.*] — **in'cul-pa'tion**, *n.* — **in-cul'pa-to-ry**, *a.*

in-cum'bent, in-cum'bēnt, **I**, *a.* 1. Required or demanded; obligatory. 2. Resting upon something. **II**, *n.* One who holds an office. [*< L. in-, on, + cubo, lie.*] — **in-cum'ben-cy**, *n.* [*-CIES², pl.*] The state or period of holding an office.

in-cum'ber, in-cum'brance, etc. See ENCUMBER, etc.

in-cur¹, in-cūr', *vt.* [*IN-CURRED¹; IN-CUR'RING.*] To bring upon oneself, as an injury. [*< L.^F incurro, < in-, against, + curro, run.*]

in-cur'sion, in-cūr'shun, *n.* A hostile entrance into a territory; raid. [*< L. incur-sio(n)-, < incurro; see INCUR.*]

in-curve¹, in-cūr'v', *vt. & vi.* To curve, or cause to curve, inward. [*< L. incurro, < in-, in, + curvus, bent.*] — **in-curve**², in-cūr'v'ēt, **I**, *vt.* [*-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.*] To curve; bend. **II**, *a.* Curved. — **in'cur-va-tion**, *n.*

in-debt'ed, in-de'tēd, *pa.* 1. Having contracted a debt. 2. Owning gratitude; beholden. — **in-debt'ed-ness**, *n.*

in-de'cent, in-dē'sēnt, *a.* 1. Offensive to decency; immodest. 2. Contrary to what is proper. — **in-de'cen-cy**, *n.* [*-CIES², pl.*] 1.

The condition of being indecent. **2.** An indecent act.—**in-de-cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-deed, in-did', *adv.* In fact; in truth.
in-de-fat'i-ga-ble, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, *a.* Not exhausted by labor or exertion; unflagging. [*< L. in-, not, + defatigo, tire out.*]

in-de-fea'si-ble, in-de-fi'zi-bl, *a.* Incapable of being defeated, set aside, or made void.

in-de-fi-na-ble, in-de-fai-na-bl, *a.* That can not be defined or described; evanescent; subtle.—**in-de-fi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in-def'i-nite, *a.* **1.** Not definite or precise. **2.** Indeterminate.—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in-del'i-ble, in-del'i-bl, *a.* That can not be blotted out; ineffaceable. [*< L. in-, not, + deleo, destroy, efface.*]—**in-del'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
in-del'i-bl(-ness)—**in-del'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-del'i-cate, *a.* Not delicate; offensive to propriety or refinement.—**in-del'i-ca-cy**, *n.*

in-dem-ni-ty, in-dem-ni-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED, -foid; -FY'ING.*] **1.** To compensate for loss. **2.** To give immunity to from punishment.

[*< L. indemnis (< in-, not, + damnum, harm)* + *-FY.*]—**in-dem-ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**in-dem-ni-ty**, in-dem-ni-ti, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] That which is given as compensation for a loss.

in-dent^d, in-dent', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To make dents in. **2.** To indenture. **3.** To set in (a line) by a blank space at the left hand. **II. i.** To be dented. [*< L. LL+² in, in + den(t)-, tooth.*]

-in-den-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of denting. **2.** A cut or notch.—**in-den-tion**, *n.* **1.** A dent. **2.** The indenting of a line in print.—**in-den-ture**, *I. vt.* [*-TURED; -TUR-ING.*] To bind by indenture, as an apprentice. **II. n. 1.**

Law. An instrument of contract under seal. **2.** The act of indenting.

in-de-pend-ent, in-de-pend-ent. **I. a. 1.** Not subordinate to nor dependent for support upon another. **2.** Affording means of independence. **3.** Self-reliant. **4.** Separate. **II. n.** One who exercises his own judgment, as in religion.—**in-de-pend-ent-ly**, *adv.*—**in-de-pend-ence**, *n.* **1.** Freedom from dependence. **2.** A competency. **3.** A spirit of self-reliance.—**in-de-pend-en-cy**, *n.*

in-dex, in-dex. **I. vt.** To provide with or enter in an index. **II. n.** [*IN'DEX-ES or IN'NEXES, pl.*] **1.** An indicator, pointer, etc. **2.** Anything that manifests or denotes. **3.** An alphabetic list of matters, as in a book. [*L.*]

In-di-a, in-di-a, *n.* A country of southern Asia.—**India ink**, a deeply black pigment.—**In-di-a-man**, *n.* A large merchant ship in the East-Indian trade.—**in-di-a-rub-ber**, *n.* A soft and very elastic substance derived from the sap of various tropical plants.

In-di-an, in-di-an. **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to India. **2.** Pertaining to the American native races or to the West Indies. **3.** [*U. S.*] Made from maize. **II. n. 1.** A native of India or of the West Indies. **2.** A member of one of the aboriginal races of America. **3.** The language of the American Indians.—**Indian corn**, maize.—**I. meal**, meal made from maize.

in-di-cate, in-di-ket, *vt.* [*-CA'TED^d; -CA'TING.*] **1.** To give a suggestion of. **2.** To point out; show; represent. [*< L. indicatus, pp. of indicō.*]—**in-di-cant**, *I. a.* Indicating. **II. n.** An indicator.—**in-di-ca-tion**, *n.* A manifestation; token.—**in-di-ca'tor**, *n.* That which indicates, as an instrument or index.

-in-dic'a-tiv(e. I. a. Giving intimation. **II. n. Gram.** The indicative mode, which asserts or questions directly. **-ly**, *adv.*

in'di-ces, in'di-siz, *n.* A plural of INDEX.

in-dict', in-dait', *vt.* To prefer an indictment against. [*< L. OF indicō, < in, in + dico, say.*]—**in-dic'a-ble**, *a.*—**in-dic'tment**, *n.* The act of indicting; a formal charge of crime.

in-dif-fer-ent, in-dif-fer-ent, *a. 1.* Having no inclination or interest; apathetic. **2. Only passably good. **3.** Unimportant; unprejudiced. **-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dif-fer-ence**, *n.* The state of being indifferent; apathy; insensibility.**

in-dig'e-nous, in-dij'e-nus, *a.* Originating in; native; hence, inherent. [*< L. LL indu, within, + gigno, beget.*] **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in'di-gent, in'di-jent, *a.* Destitute of property; poor. [*< L. indu (< in), in + egeo, want.*]—**in-di-gence**, *n.* Poverty.

in'di-ges'tion, in'di-jes'chun, *n.* Defective digestion; dyspepsia.—**in-di-gest'i-ble**, *a.* Not digestible, or difficult to digest.—**in-di-gest'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in-di-gest-i-bl(-ness)**—**in-di-gest-i-bly**, *adv.*

in-dig-nant, in-dig-nant, *a. 1.* Having just anger and scorn. **2.** Manifesting such a feeling. [*< L. in-, not, + dignus, worthy.*] **-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dig-na'tion**, *n.* [Just resentment.]

in-dig-ni-ty, in-dig-ni-ti, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] An act tending to degrade or mortify; insult; affront. [*< L. in-, not, + dignus, worthy.*]

in-di-go, in'di-gō, *n. 1.* A blue coloring-substance obtained from the indigo-plant. **2.** A deep violet-blue. [*Sp.*]

in'di-rect, in'di-rect', *a. 1.* Deviating from a direct line. **2. Not direct; inferential; equivocal. **-ly**, *adv.*—**in-di-rec'tion**, *n.***

in-dis-creet, in'dis-crit', *a.* Lacking discretion; imprudent. **-ly**, *adv.*—**in-dis-cre-tion**, in'dis-cresh'un, *n.* The state of being indiscreet; an indiscreet act.

in-dis-crim'i-nate, in'dis-crim'i-net or -nēt, *a. 1.* Showing no discrimination. **2.** Mingled in confusion. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in-dis-pen'sa-ble, in'dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* Not to be dispensed with.

in-dis-pose, in'dis-pōz', *vt.* To disinclose; render unfit; make ill.—**in-dis-posed**, *pa. 1.* Ill; unwell. **2. Disinclined.—**in-dis-posi-tion**, *n. 1.* Slight illness. **2. The state of being mentally disinclined.****

in-dis-pu-ta-ble, in-dis-piu-ta-bl, *a.* Incapable of being disputed; unquestionable.—**in-dis-pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-dis-so-lu-ble, *a. 1.* That can not be dissolved, liquefied, or melted. **2.** Perpetually binding.—**in-dis-so-lu-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in-dis-so-lu-bl(-ness)**—**in-dis-so-lu-bly**, *adv.*

in-dite, in-dait', *vt. & vi.* [*IN-DIT'ED^d; IN-DIT'ING.*] To put into words or writing; frame an expression or composition. [*< L. OF indicō; see INDICT.*]—**-ment**, *n.*—**in-di'ter**, *n.*

in'di-vid-u-al, in'di-vij'u-al or -vid'yū-al. **I. a. 1.** Existing as an entity; single. **2.** Pertaining to one thing. **II. n. 1.** A single person, animal, or thing. [*< L. individuum, indivisible.*]—**in'di-vid'u-al'i-ty**, *n. 1.* The state of being individual. **2.** Personality.—**in-di-vid-u-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-doc'tri-nate, in-dec'tri-nēt, *vt.* [*-NA'-TED^d; -NA'TING.*] To instruct in doctrines or principles.—**in-doc'tri-na'tion**, *n.*

fūtiūre (future); aisle; au (out); oīl; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, inq; thin.

in-do-lence, in'do-lens, *n.* Habitual idleness; laziness. [*< L. indolentia*, freedom from pain.]
-in-do-lent, *a.* Averse to exertion. **-ly**, *adv.*
in-dom'i-ta-ble, in-dem'ti-ta-bl, *a.* Not to be subdued. [*< L. in-*, not, + *domito*, tame.]
in-door', in'dor', *a.* Being or done within doors. **-in'doors**, *adv.* Within a building.
in-dorse', in-dōrs', *vt.* [*IN-DORSED'*; *IN-DORS'ING.*] 1. To write upon the back of; especially, to write one's name on the back of. 2. To give sanction to. [*< L. in-*, on, + *dorsum*, back.] **en-dorse'**, **-in'dor-see'**, *n.* One to whom transference by indorsement is made. **-in-dorse'ment**, *n.* 1. The writing of one's name on the back of a note, check, etc. 2. The act of ratification; approval. **en-dorse'ment**, **-in-dors'er**, *n.* One who indorses. **in-dors'er**, *n.*
in-du'bi-ta-ble, in-diū'bi-ta-bl, *a.* Not open to doubt or question; unquestionable; certain. **-ness**, *n.* **-in-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*
in-duce', in-diūs', *vt.* [*IN-DUCED'*; *IN-DUC'ING.*] 1. To influence to an act; prevail on. 2. To lead to or produce. [*< L. in-*, in, + *duco*, lead.] **-in-duce'ment**, *n.* 1. An incentive; motive. 2. The act of inducing.
in-duc'tion, in-duc'shun, *n.* 1. The process of inferring general conclusions from particular cases. 2. Any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning. 3. Electrification by mere proximity. [*F.*, *< L. inductio(n)*, *< in-*, in, + *duco*, lead.] **-in-duct'**, *vt.* 1. To put in possession; introduce; install. 2. To obtain by induction. **-in-duc'tive**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or proceeding by induction. 2. Produced by induction. 3. Introductory. **-ly**, *adv.*
in-due', in-diū', *vt.* [*IN-DUED'*; *IN-DU'ING.*] To endow. [= *ENDUE'*.]
in-dulge', in-dulj', *vt. & vi.* [*IN-DULGED'*; *IN-DULG'ING.*] 1. To yield (to a desire), usually unduly or unwisely. 2. To forbear from controlling; grant indulgence. [*< L. indulgeo*, *< in-*, in, + *dulgeo*; cp. *dulcis*, sweet.] **-in-dul'gence**, *n.* 1. The act of indulging; hence, excess. 2. That with which a person is indulged. 3. *R. C. Ch.* Remission of temporal punishment. **-in-dul'gent**, *a.* Prone to indulge; lenient.
in-du-rate, in-diū-rēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-RA'TED'*; *-RA'TING.*] To make hard; grow or become hard or tough. [*< L. in-*, in, + *durus*, hard.] **-in-du-rate**, *a.* Hard or hardened; indurated. **-in'du-ra'tion**, *n.*
in-dus'tri-al, in-dus'tri-al, *I. a.* Denoting the processes or products of manufacture. **II. n.** 1. One engaged in industry. 2. A stock or security based upon an established manufacture. **-in-dus'tri-al-ly**, *adv.*
in-dus'try, in'dus-tri, *n.* [*-TRIES*, *pl.*] 1. Earnest or constant application to work or business. 2. Useful labor in general; a special branch of productive work, or the capital or workers employed in it. [*< L. industria*, *< industrius*, diligent.] **-in-dus'tri-ous**, *a.* Diligent; laborious. **-ly**, *adv.*
in-e'bri-ate, in-i'bri-ēt, *I. vt.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING.*] To make drunk; intoxicate. **II. a. Inebriated. **III. n. A habitual drunkard. [*< L. inebriatus*, pp. of *inebrio*, make drunk.] **-in-e'bri-ant**, *I. a.* Intoxicating. **II. n. Anything that intoxicates. **-in-e'bri-a'tion**, **in'e'bri-e'ty**, *n.* Drunkenness; habitual intoxication.******

in-ef'fa-ble, in-ef'a-bl, *a.* That can not or must not be expressed in speech; too lofty or sacred for expression. [*< L. ineffabilis*, *< in-*, not, + *effabilis*, utterable.] **-ness**, *n.* **-in-ef'fa-bly**, *adv.*
in-el'i-gi-ble, in-el'i-jl-bl, *a.* Not eligible; disqualified; unsuitable; inexpedient. **-in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **-in-el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*
in'e-qual'i-ty, in-e'cwel'i-ti, *n.* [*-ITIES*, *pl.*] 1. The condition of being unequal. 2. Lack of proportion. 3. Inadequacy.
in-er'rant, in-er'ant, *a.* Exempt from error; unerring. **-in-er'ran-cy**, *n.* The state of being free from error; as applied to Scripture, plenary inspiration.
in-ert', in-er't', *a.* 1. Destitute of inherent power to move; possessing inertia. 2. Sluggish. [*< L. iner(t)-s*, *< in-*, not, + *ar(t)-s*, art.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* **-in-er'tia**, in-er'shīa, *n.* 1. The state of being inert. 2. That property of matter by virtue of which it persists in its state of rest or of uniform motion unless some force changes that state.
in-es'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Above price; very valuable. **-in-ev'i-ta-ble**, *a.* 1. That can not be prevented; unavoidable. 2. Customary; usual. [*< L. in-*, not, + *e*, out, + *vito*, shun.] **-in-ev'i-ta-bl-e-ness**, **in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **-in-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*
in-ex'o-ra-ble, in-ex'o-ra-bl, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding. [*< L. in-*, not, + *ex*, out, + *oro*, pray.] **-in-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*
in-ex'tri-ca-ble, in-ex'tri-ca-bl, *a.* So involved that extrication is impossible. [*< L. in-*, not, + *extrico*, EXTRICATE.] **-ness**, *n.* **-in-ex'tri-cably**, *adv.*
in-fal'li-ble, in-fal'i-bl, *a.* 1. Exempt from fallacy or error of judgment. 2. Exempt from uncertainty. **-in-fal'li-bly**, *adv.* **-in-fal'li-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being infallible. (1) Incapability of error. (2) Certainty of operation.
in'fa-mous, in'fa-mus, *a.* 1. Having an odious reputation; notorious. 2. Involving infamy. [*< L. infamis*, *< in-*, not, + *fama*, FAME.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-in'fa-my**, in'fa-mi, *n.* [*-MIES*, *pl.*] 1. Total lack of honor or reputation. 2. That which is odious.
in'fant, in'fant, *I. a.* 1. Infantile. 2. Being in the early stage of growth. 3. *Lav.* Minor. **II. n.** 1. A babe. 2. *Lav.* A minor. [*< L. infan(t)-s*, *< in-*, not, + *fan(t)-s*, ppr. of *for*, speak.] **-in'fan-cy**, *n.* 1. The state of being an infant. 2. *Lav.* The period of minority. 3. The earliest period in the history of a thing. **-in-fan'ti-cide**, *n.* 1. Child murder. 2. One who commits such a crime. **-in-fan'ti-le**, *a.* Pertaining to infants. **-in'fan-tine**, *n.*
in'fan-try, in'fan-tri, *n.* Foot-soldiery equipped with small arms. [*< F. infanterie*, *< lt. infanteria*, *< infante*, page.]
in-fat'u-ate, in-fach'u-ēt or -fat'yu-ēt, *vt.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING.*] To inspire with ardent passion so as to deprive of ordinary judgment. [*< L. in-*, in, + *fatuus*, silly.] **-in-fat'u-a'tion**, *n.*
in-fect', in-fect', *vt.* 1. To affect or imbue, especially with a noxious quality; corrupt. 2. To contaminate. [*< L. infectus*, *< in-*, in, + *facio*, make.] **-in-fect'er**, *n.* **-in-fec'tion**, *n.* 1. Communication of disease, as by contact. 2. *Lav.* Taint of illegality. 3. That which infects, as miasma. **-in-fec'tious**, *a.* 1. That may be

communicated by infection. **2.** Able to communicate infection. **3.** *Lav.* Tainting with illegality. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

in-'fe-líc-i-ty, in-'fel-is-i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being infelicitous; unhappiness. **2.** That which is infelicitous. **-in-'fe-líc-i-tous, a.** Not felicitous or happy. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

in-fer', in-fer', *v.* [**IN-FERRED**; **IN-FER-RING**.]

I. t. 1. To deduce or accept on the basis of evidence; conclude. **2.** To furnish evidence of. **II. i.** To draw inferences. [**< L. in, in, + fero, bear.**]

-in-fer'a-bl(e, in-fer-ri-bl(e, a.

-in-fer'ence, n. 1. The act of inferring. **2.** A deduction. **3.** Loosely, a conjecture.

-in-'fer-en'tial, a. Deductible by inference.

in-fe-ri-or, in-fi-ri-er. **I. a. 1.** Lower in quality or rank. **2.** Situated or placed lower. **II. n.** One who is classed lower than others; a subordinate. [**L., compar. of inferus, low.**]

-in-fe-ri-or-i-ty, n. The state of being inferior; low condition.

in-fer'nal, in-fer'nal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to hell; diabolical. **2.** Pertaining to Tartarus. [**F., < L. infernus, underground.**]

-ly, adv.

in-fest', in-fest', *vt.* To be present so numerous as to annoy or endanger. [**< L. f infesto, < in, in, + fendo, strike.**]

in-'fi-del, in-fi-del. **I. a. 1.** Lacking the true faith; especially, rejecting the Christian religion. **2.** Faithless; recreant. **II. n. 1.** One who denies the existence of God; a disbeliever in the Bible. **2.** Any unbeliever. [**< L. in-, not, + fidelis, faithful, < fides, faith.**]

-in-'fi-del-i-ty, n. [**-TI-ES, pl.**] **1.** The state of being an infidel. **2.** Lack of fidelity.

in-'flu-ate, in-flu'at, *vt. & vi.* [**-TRA-TED**; **-TRA-TING**.] To cause (a liquid or gas) to pass into or through interstices; also, to percolate.

-in-'flu-tra'tion, n.

in-'fi-nít(e), in-fi-nit. **I. a. 1.** So great as to be immeasurable and unbounded; limitless. **2.** All-embracing; perfect. **3.** Very numerous. **II. n.** That which is infinite; [**I-**] the Deity; the Absolute. [**< L. infinitus, < in-, not, + finis, limit.**]

-ly, adv. **-ness, n.**

-in-'fin-i-tes-i-mal, I. a. Infinitely small; denoting a quantity conceived as continually diminishing. **II. n.** An infinitesimal quantity.

-in-'fin-i-tiv(e, I. a. Without limitation of person or number. **II. n. Gram.** The infinitive mode; as, to love.

-in-'fin-i-tude, n. 1. The quality of being infinite. **2.** An infinite quantity.

-in-'fin-i-ty, n. [**-TI-ES, pl.**] Boundlessness, or something regarded as boundless; infinitely distant space; also, absolute completeness; perfection.

in-firm', in-firm', *a.* **1.** Feeble or relaxed, as from age. **2.** Lacking soundness, stability, or firmness. [**< L. of in-, not, + firmus, strong.**]

-ly, adv. **-ness, n.**

-in-'fir-ma-ry, n. [**-RIES, pl.**] A small hospital.

-in-'fir-mi-ty, n. [**-TI-ES, pl.**] **1.** A physical, mental, or moral weakness or flaw. **2.** Infirm condition.

in-'fix', in-fix', *vt.* To fix in, as by piercing; implant firmly. [**< L. in, in, + fingo, fix.**]

in-flame', in-flém', *v.* [**IN-FLAMED**; **IN-FLA-MING**.]

I. t. 1. To stimulate or rouse to unnatural activity. **2.** To cause inflammation in. **3.** To cause to burst into flame. **II. i.** To break into flame; become affected with inflammation. [**< L. f in, in, + flamma, flame.**]

-in-flam'ma-bl(e, a. Readily inflamed; easily excited. **-in-flam'ma-bil-i-ty, n.**

in-flam'ma-bl(e-ness), -in-flam'ma-bly, adv. **-in-'flam-ma'tion, n. 1.** A morbid process in some part of the body characterized by heat, redness, swelling, and pain. **2.** The act of inflaming. **-in-flam'ma-to-ry, a. 1.** Tending to produce heat or excitement. **2.** Pertaining to inflammation.

in-flate', in-flê', *vt. & vi.* [**IN-FLA-TED**; **IN-FLA-TING**.] To cause to expand by filling, as with gas; puff up; elate; expand. [**< L. inflatus, < in, in, + flo, blow.**]

-in-fla'tion, n. 1. The act of inflating; figuratively, bombast. **2.** Overissue, as of currency.

in-flect', in-flect', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To take grammatical inflection; decline or conjugate. **2.** To deflect. [**< L. in, in, + flecto, bend.**]

-in-flec'tion, in-flex'ion, n. 1. The state of being inflected. **2. Gram.** The changes undergone by words to express case, gender, person, tense, etc. **3.** Modulation of the voice.

in-flex'i-ble, in-flex'i-bl, *a.* Not to be bent, altered, or turned from a purpose; rigid; firm; stubborn.

-in-flex'i-bl(e-ness, n.

-in-flex'i-bil-i-ty, -in-flex'i-bly, adv.

in-flict', in-flict', *vt.* To cause another to suffer; lay on; impose. [**< L. inflicto, pp. of infligo, < in, on, + fligo, strike.**]

-in-flec'tion, n. A punishment; imposition.

in-'flo-res'cence, in-'flo-res'ens, *n. 1. Bot.* (1) A stem, the buds of which are all flower-buds; a flower-cluster. (2) The arrangement of flowers on the stem. **2.** The act of flowering; flowers collectively.

in-'flu-ence, in-'flu-gns. **I. vt.** [**-ENCED**; **-ENCING**.] To act upon; exert or maintain a mental or moral power upon or over. **II. n. 1.** The gradual or unseen operation of some cause. **2.** Ability to sway the will of another. [**F., < L. influen(t)s, flowing in.**]

-in-'flu-en'tial, a. **-ly, adv.**

in-'flu-en'za, in-'flu-en'za, *n.* An epidemic disease exhibiting catarrh of the upper air-passages, attended by fever. [**It., INFLUENCE.**]

in-'flux, in-'flux, *n. 1.* The act of flowing in; a continuous flowing in. **2.** A pouring in or instilling. [**< L. influxus, < in-flo, flow in.**]

in-'fold', in-fold', *vt. 1.* To wrap up in folds; enclose. **2.** To embrace in or as in the arms.

in-'form', in-fôrm', *v. I. t. 1.* To impart information to. **2.** To give form, shape, or vitality to. **II. i. To communicate a knowledge of facts, as by way of accusation. [**< L. f in, in, + forma, form.**]**

-in-'form'ant, n. One who imparts information.

-in-'for-ma'tion, n. 1. Knowledge acquired or derived. **2.** Timely or specific knowledge.

-in-'form'er, n. 1. One who informs against others. **2.** One who imparts information. **3.** A telltale.

in-'form'al, a. 1. Not in the usual form. **2.** Without ceremony. **-ly, adv.** **-in-'for-mal-i-ty, n.** [**-TI-ES, pl.**] Absence of regular form.

in-fra-, prefix. Below; beneath; on the lower part. [**< L. infra, below, contr. of infera, abl. s. fem. of inferus, low.**]

in-'frac'tion, n. 1. The act of breaking or violating. **2.** A fracture. [**< L. infractus, pp. of infringo, break.**]

in-'fringe', in-frinj', *v.* [**IN-FRINGED**; **IN-FRIN-GING**.]

I. t. 1. To encroach upon. **II. i. To transgress or trespass on rights or privileges. [**< L. infringo, < in, in, + frango, break.**]**

-in-'fringe'ment, n. **-in-'frin'ger, n.**

in-fu-ri-ate, in-fü-ri-ê't. **I. vt.** [**-A-TED**;

flütjûre (future); **alele**; **au** (out); **oïl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

-A-TING.] To make furious. **II. a.** Infuriated; enraged; mad. [*< L. in, in, + furia, fury.*]

in-fuse, in-fūz', *vt.* [*IN-FUSED'; IN-FU'SING.*]

1. To instill or inculcate. **2.** To inspire or affect by infusion. **3.** To steep. **4.** To pour in. [*< L. infusus, pp., < in, into, + fundo, pour.*]—**in-fu'sion**, *n.* **1.** Instillation. **2.** That which is infused. **3.** The process of steeping any substance in a liquid for the purpose of extracting its medicinal properties; also, the liquid extract so obtained.

in-fu'si-ble, in-fū'zi-bl, *a.* Incapable of being fused or melted.

in-fu-so'ri-a, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* A division of the animal kingdom, comprising numerous animalcules that occur in infusions of decaying substances. [*Pl. of L. infusorium, < infusus; see INFUSE.*]

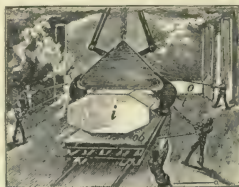
in-gen'ious, in-jin'yus, *a.* Possessed of or manifesting inventive faculty. [*< L. ingeniosus, < ingenium, innate quality.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-in'ge-nu-i-ty**, *n.*

in-gen-u-ous, in-jen'yū-us, *a.* **1.** Free from disguise or dissimulation. **2.** High-minded; sincere. [*< L. ingenuus, < in, in, + gigno, produce.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in-glo'ri-ous, in-jen'yū-us, *a.* **1.** Characterized by failure or disgrace. **2.** Without glory. **-ly**, *adv.*

in'got, in'got, *n.* A mass of cast metal from the crucible, as a bar of gold. [*< AS. in, in, + geotan, pour.*]

in-graft^a, in-graft', *vt.* **1.** To graft (a scion) for propagation; incorporate so as to form a part of. **2.** To graft.



in-grain^a, in-grēn', *vt.* **1.** To dye before *i, ingot; o, oven; ob, oven-bottom* weaving; dye arranged to run on tracks; *t, t, tongs* with scarlet or with any lasting color. **2.** To fix deeply.

in'grain, in-grēn, *a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture; thoroughly inwrought.

in'grain, *n.* A carpet made of worsted or cotton warps and wool or other filling.

in'grate^a, in-grēt'. **I. a.** Ungrateful. **II. n.** One who is ungrateful. [*< L. inf in-, not, + gratus, thankful.*]

in-gra'ti-ate, in-grē'shī-ēt, *vt.* [*-A-TED'; -A-TING.*] **1.** To win confidence for (oneself). **2.** To secure favorable reception for. [*< IN-1 + L. gratia; see GRACE.*]

in-grat'i-tude, *n.* Lack of gratitude.

in-gre'di-ent, in-grē'di-ent, *n.* That which enters into the constitution of a mixture. [*< L. ingredien(t)-s, ppr. of ingredior, enter.*]

in-gress, in-gres, *n.* **1.** Means of effecting entrance; also, place of entrance. **2.** The act of entering. [*< L. ingressus, pp. of ingredior, enter.*]

in-gulf^a, in-gulf', *vt.* To engulf.—**in-gulf'-ment**, *n.*

in-hab'it^a, in-hab'it, *v.* **I. i.** To live or dwell in; occupy as a home. **II. i.** To dwell con-

tinuously; live; stay at home. [*< L. in, in, + habito, dwell.*]—**in-hab'it-a-ble**, *a.* Habitable.—**in-hab'it-ant**, *n.* A resident.

in-hale^a, in-hēl', *vt.* [*IN-HALED'; IN-HA'LING.*]

To inspire or draw in with or as a breath. [*< L. in, in, + halo, breathe.*]—**in-ha-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of inhaling. **2.** That which is inhaled.—**in-ha'ler**, *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** Something from or through which one inhales.

in-har-mo'ni-ous, in'hār-mō'ni-us, *a.* Lacking in harmony; discordant. **in-har-mon'ic**^a, **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in-her'e^a, in-hīr', *vi.* [*IN-HERED'; IN-HER'ING.*] To be a permanent or essential part. [*< L. in, in, + hæreo, stick.*]—**in-her'ence**, *n.* **in-her'en-cy**^a, **-in-her'ent**, *a.* **1.** Permanently united; innate; essential. **2.** Pertaining as a property or attribute.

in-her'it^a, in-her'it, *v. I. t.* **1.** To receive by nature from one's ancestors. **2.** To take by descent. **3.** To be endowed with. **II. i.** To come into possession of property by inheritance. [*< L. in, in, + heres (hered-), heir.*]—**in-her'it-a-bly**, *adv.*—**in-her'it-or**, *n.*—**in-her'it-rix**, *n. fem.*—**in-her'it-ance**, *n.* **1.** A heritage. **2.** The act of inheriting.

in-hib'it^a, in-hib'it, *vt.* To hold back or in; prohibit. [*< L. inhibitus, pp., < in, in, + habeo, have, hold.*]—**in-hi-bition**, *n.*

in-hos'pi-ta-ble, in-hos'pi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Not hospitable. **2.** Barren; wild; cheerless.

in-hu'man, in-hī'man, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of human qualities; cruel. **2.** Barbarous.—**in-hu-man-i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES^a, pl.*]

in-im'i-cal, in-im'i-cāl, *a.* **1.** Of a character regarded as hurtful in tendency or opposed in influence; antagonistic. **2.** Unfriendly. [*< L. inimicus, < in-, not, + amicus, friendly.*]

in-im'i-ta-ble, *a.* That can not be imitated.—**in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-iq'ui-ty, in-ic-wi-ti, *n.* [*-TIES^a, pl.*] **1.** Deviation from right; wickedness. **2.** A wrongful act. [*< L. inf inquitat(-s, < in-, not, + æquus, equal.*]—**in-iq'ui-tous**, *a.*

in-i'tial, in-ish'al, *I. a.* **1.** Standing at the beginning or head. **2.** Pertaining to the first stage. **II. n.** The first letter of a word, name, etc. [*F., < L. initialis, < ineo, enter.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*

in-i'ti-ate, in-ish'i-ēt, *I. vt.* [*-A-TED'; -A-TING.*] **1.** To instruct in rudiments; introduce, as into a society. **2.** To be the first mover in. **II. a.** Newly admitted. **III. n.** One who has been initiated. [*< L. initiatus, pp. of initio, begin.*]—**in-i'ti-a-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of initiating. **2.** Ceremonial admission, as into a society. **in-i'ti-a-tive**, *I. a.* Pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate. **II. n.** **1.** A first move. **2.** The power of initiating. **3.** The right of the people to demand legislation from their representative assembly.—**in-i'ti-a-to'ry**, *a.* **1.** Introductory. **2.** Serving to initiate.

in-ject^a, in-ject', *vt.* **1.** To throw or put in by force; especially, to introduce a fluid. **2.** To interject. [*< L. injecto, < in, into, + jacio, throw.*]—**in-jec'tion**, *n.* The act of injecting, the state of being injected, or that which is injected.—**in-ject'or**, *n.*

in-join, *v.* Same as ENJOIN.

in-ju-di'cious, in-jū-dish'us, *a.* **1.** Not judicious; indiscreet; ill-advised. **2.** Wanting in judgment.

in-junc'tion, in-junc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of enjoining. **2.** Urgent admonition. **3.** A judicial order requiring refrainment from something. [*< L. in, in, + jungo, join.*]

in-jure, in-jur or in-jūr, *vt.* [*IN-JURED*; *IN-JUR-ING.*] To inflict harm or injury upon.—**in-jur-er**, *n.*—**in-ju'ri-ous**, *a.* Hurtful; detrimental.—**in-ju-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] **1.** Any wrong, damage, or mischief. **2.** A source of harm.

in-jus'tice, in-jus'tis, *n.* The violation or denial of justice; an unjust act; a wrong.

ink, ink, *I. vt.* To spread ink upon; discolor with ink. **II. n.** A colored liquid or viscous substance, used in writing, printing, etc. [*< Gr. enkauston, orig. neut. of enkaustos, burnt in.*]—**ink'stand'**, *n.* A vessel to hold ink for writing.—**ink'y**, *a.* Consisting of, stained with, or containing ink; black.

ink'ling, ink'ling, *n.* An intimation; hint.

in'land, in'land, *I. a.* **1.** Remote from the sea. **2.** Not foreign. **II. n.** The interior of a country. **III. adv.** Toward the interior of a land.

in-lay', in-lê'. *I. vt.* [*IN-LAID*; *IN-LAY'ING.*] To lay or insert in something, as in cabinet work. **II. n.** **1.** That which is inlaid. **2.** A pattern or design so produced.

in'let', in'let', *n.* **1.** A small body of water leading into a larger: (1) A small bay or creek. (2) A tributary of a lake. **2.** An entrance.

in'ly, in'li, *adv.* In the inner parts; inwardly.

in'mate, in'mêt, *n.* One who occupies or lodges in a place with others; any occupant.

in'most', in'môst', *a.* Farthest from the exterior. [*< AS. innemest, < inne, in.*]

inn, in, *n.* A public house; hostelry; tavern. [*< AS. inn, < in, in.*]—**inn'keep'er**, *n.* The proprietor or keeper of an inn. **inn'hold'ert**.

in'inate', in'nêt', *a.* Inborn; natural. [*< L. in, in, + nascor, be born.*]

in'ner, in'er, *a.* **1.** At a point farther in or inward. **2.** Pertaining to that which is interior; esoteric; hidden. [*< AS. innera, compar. of inne, in.*]—**in'ner-most'**, *a.* Inmost.

in'ning, in'ing, *n.* In baseball, cricket, etc., a turn at the bat; hence, the period during which a party is in control or action.

in'no-cent, in'o-sent, *I. a.* **1.** Not tainted with sin; pure; blameless. **2.** Innocuous; harmless. **3.** Guileless. **4.** Pretty and lowly. **5.** Lawful. **6.** Artless; imbecile. **7.** Entirely free or clear from; with of; as, *innocent of wrong*. **II. n.** **1.** One unstained by sin. **2.** One who is weak-minded. [*F., < L. in-, not, + noceo, injure.*]—**ly, adv.**—**in'no-cence**, *n.* **1.** The state of being innocent. **2.** Freedom from guilt. **3.** Harmlessness. **4.** Artlessness; weak-mindedness. **in'no-cen-cy**.

in'no-cu-ous, in-ec'yu-us, *a.* Having no harmful qualities. [*< L. innocuus, < in-, not, + nocuus, harmful.*]

in'no-vate, in'o-vêd, *vt.* [*-VA'TED*; *-VA-TING.*] To make innovations; introduce new things. [*< L. in, in, + novus, new.*]—**in'no-va'tion**, *n.* **1.** The making of a change in something established. **2.** A novelty.—**in'no-va'tor**, *n.*

in'nu-en-do, in'yu-en'dô, *n.* [*-DOS*; *-DOES*, *pl.*] An indirect aspersion; insinuation. [*L., abl. gerund of innuo, nod.*]

in-nu'mer-a-bl(e, a. So numerous as not to be counted; very numerous. **-ness, n.**—**in-nu'mer-a-bly, adv.**

in-oc'u-late, in-ec'yu-lêt, *vt.* [*-LA'TED*; *-LA-TING.*] **1.** To communicate (disease) by infection, as through the skin. **2.** To insert a bud in, as a tree, for propagation. [*< L. inoculatus, pp. of inoculo, < in, in, + oculus, eye.*]—**in-oc'u-la'tion**, *n.*

in-or'di-nate, in-êr'di-net or -nêt, *a.* Not restrained by prescribed rules; excessive. [*< L. in-, not, + ordo, order.*]—**ly, adv.**

in'or-gan'ic, *a.* **1.** Devoid of organized physical structure; not organic. **2.** Not the result of living or organic processes.

in'quest, in'cwest, *n.* **1.** A judicial inquiry into a special matter, as a sudden death. **2.** The body making such inquiry. [*< L. OF in-quisita, < inquirō, INQUIRE.*]

in-qui'e-tude, in-cwêl'e-tüd, *n.* A state of restlessness; disquietude.

in-quire, in-cwêr', *v.* [*IN-QUIRED*; *IN-QUIR'ING.*] **I. t.** To ask information about. **II. i. 1.** To seek by asking questions. **2.** To make investigation. [*< L. F. inquirō, < in, into, + quæro, seek.*]—**in-quir'er**, *n.*—**in-quir'y**, in-cwêr'i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] **1.** The act of inquiring. **2.** Investigation into causes, etc. **3.** A query.—**in'qui-si'tion**, *n.* **1.** [*-I*] *R. C. Ch. Hist.* A court or tribunal for examination and punishment of heretics. **2.** The proceedings and findings of a jury of inquest. **3.** Investigation.—**in'qui-si'tion-al, a.**—**in-quis'i-tiv(e, a.** **1.** Given to questioning; curious. **2.** Inclined to the pursuit of knowledge.—**in-quis'i-tor**, *n.* **1.** One who makes inquiry or investigation. **2.** [*-I*] A member of the court of the Inquisition. **3.** A curious person.—**in-quis'i-to-ri-al, a.**

in'road, in'rôd, *n.* A hostile entrance into a country; raid; any forcible encroachment.

in-sane', in-sên', *a.* **1.** Not sane; crazy; irrational. **2.** Set apart for the insane. [*< L. in-, not, + sanus, sound.*]—**in-san'i-ty**, *n.* A morbid condition of mind due to brain disease; derangement; lunacy.

in-sa'tia-bl(e, in-sê'shia-bl, a. Not satiable; unappeasable. **in-sa'ti-ate**.—**in-sa'tia-bil'i-ty**, **in-sa'tia-bl(e-ness, n.**—**in-sa'tia-bly, adv.**—**in'sa-ti'e-ty, n.** Unsatisfied wish or appetite.

in-scribe', in-scrêb', *vt.* [*IN-SCRIBED*; *IN-SCRI-BING.*] **1.** To carve, as characters, upon the surface of; write in any way. **2.** To address in a formal dedication. [*< L. in, in, + scribo, write.*]—**in-scrip'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of inscribing, or that which is inscribed. **2.** Entry in a roll or the like.

in-scru'ta-bl(e, in-scrû'ta-bl, a. That can not be searched into. [*< L. in, in, + scrutabilis, discoverable.*]

in'sect, in'sect, *n.* **1.** A minute animal; a six-legged arthropod. **2.** Loosely, any small invertebrate. [*< L. insectum, orig. neut. of insectus, pp. of insecō, cut into.*]—**in'sec-tiv'o-rous, a.** Feeding or subsisting upon insects.



Insect.

a, head; *b*, prothorax with forelegs; *c*, scutellum; *d*, mesothorax showing the under wings (*e*) and manner of folding (*g*) under the elytron (*h*); *f*, abdomen and spiracle.

in-sen'sate, in-sen'set or -sēt, *a.* 1. Manifesting or marked by a lack of sense. 2. Destitute of sensibility.

in-sen'si-bile, *a.* 1. That can not be felt or perceived by the senses. 2. Destitute of sensation or perception. — **in-sen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

in-sert^d, in-sert', *vt.* To put or place in something or between or among other things. [*< L. in, in, + sero, join.*] — **in-ser'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of inserting, or the state of being inserted. 2. Something placed between pieces. 3. Place or mode of attachment.

in-side^d, in'said'. 1. *a.* Situated or occurring within. **II. n.** 1. The side or part that is within. 2. Contents. **III. adv.** 1. In or into the interior; within. 2. [U. S.] In less time. **IV. prep.** In or into the interior of.

in-sid'i-ous, in-sid'i-us, *a.* Doing or contriving harm, as if by lying in wait. [*< L. insidiosus, < insidiare, ambush.*]

in-sight^d, in'sait', *n.* 1. Intellectual discernment. 2. A perception of the inner nature of a thing.

in-sig'ni-a, in-sig'ni-a, *n. pl.* Badges, etc., used as marks of office or distinction; hence, things significant of a calling. [*L., pl. of insigne, mark of honor.*]

in'sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* Not significant. (1) Without import. (2) Without importance; trivial. — **in'sig-nif'i-cance**, *n.*

in-sin'u-ate, in-sin'yū-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED^d; -A-TING.] 1. *t.* 1. To indicate or suggest indirectly; intimate. 2. To introduce by tortuous means. **II. i.** 1. To make indirect allusions. 2. To work oneself into favor, etc. [*< L. insinuo, wind in, < in, in, + sinuo, winding.*]

— **in-sin'u-a-tion**, *n.* Insidious suggestion or implication; something insinuated; a hint.

in-sip'id, in-sip'id, *a.* Without flavor; unseasoned; uninteresting. [*< L. in-, not, + sapor, savor.*] — **ly, adv.** — **in'si-pid'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-sip'id-ness**^d, *n.*

in-sist^d, in-sist', *vt.* To make an assertion, or demand, with emphasis and persistence. [*< L. in, in, on, + sisto, stand.*]

in-snare^d, etc. Same as ENSNARE, etc.

in-so-lent, in'so-lent, *a.* 1. Presumptuously or defiantly offensive; impudent. 2. Grossly disrespectful. [*F., < L. in-, not, + soleo, be accustomed.*] — **ly, adv.** — **in-so-lence**, *n.*

in-solv'ent, in-solv'ent, *a.* 1. Not solvent; bankrupt. 2. Inadequate for the payment of debts. **II. n.** A bankrupt. — **in-solv'en-cy**, *n.* [-CES, *pl.*] Bankruptcy.

in-som'ni-a, in-sem'ni-a, *n.* Chronic inability to sleep. [*L., < in-, not, + somnus, sleep.*] [degree.]

in'so-much^d, *adv.* In such wise; to such a

in-spect^d, in-spect', *vt.* To examine carefully and critically. [*< L. inspecto, < in, in, + specio, look.*] — **in-spec'tion**, *n.* Critical investigation; especially, an official examination. — **in-spect'or**, *n.* 1. A supervisor; overseer. 2. An officer of police. — **in-spec'tor-ate**, *n.* — **in-spec'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or district of an inspector.

in-spire^d, in-spair', *v.* [IN-SPIRED^d; IN-SPIRING.] 1. *t.* 1. To breathe into the lungs. 2. To animate or kindle; stimulate; instill. **II. i.** To inhale air or any influence; draw in the

breath. [*< L. inspiro, < in, in, + spiro, breathe.*] — **in'spi-ra'tion**, *n.* 1. Inhalation. 2. The inbreathing or imparting of an idea, emotion, etc.; hence, lofty thought. 3. Divine influence upon sacred writers.

in-spir'it^d, *vt.* To fill with spirit; animate.

in-spis'sate, in-spis'et. 1. *vt.* [-SA'TED^d; -SA'TING.] To give greater consistency to, as by boiling. **II. a.** Thickened; inspissated. [*< L. in, in, + spissus, thick.*]

in'sta-bil'i-ty, in'sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES^d, *pl.*] Unstable condition; changeableness; flimsiness; inconstancy.

in-stall^d, in-stäl', *vt.* 1. To invest with office by formal ceremony. 2. To establish. [*< LL. installo, < L. in, in, + LL. stallum, seat.*]

— **in'stal-la'tion**, *n.* Ceremonial introduction; institution. — **in-stal'ment**, *n.* 1. A partial payment. 2. One of a number of parts of anything furnished at different times. 3. The act of installing.

in'stance, in'stans, 1. *vt.* [IN'STANCED^d; IN'STAN-CING.] To refer to as an illustration. **II. n.** 1. A case occurring as an exemplification. 2. Solicitation. [*F., < L. instantia, < instanter; see INSTANT.*]

in'stant, in'stant, 1. *a.* 1. Immediately impending. 2. Now passing; current. **II. n.** 1. A particular point of time. 2. A moment; second. [*F., < L. instant(t)-s, ppr. of insto, stand upon.*]

— **in'stan-ta'ne-ous**, *a.* Acting instantly. — **ly, adv.** — **ness, n.** — **in'stant-ly, adv.** On the instant; immediately. — **in'stan'ter, adv.** Without an instant of delay.

in-state^d, in-stēt', *vt.* [IN-STA'TED^d; IN-STA-TING.] To place or establish in an office or rank.

in-stead^d, in-sted', *adv.* In place or room.

in'step, in'step, *n.* 1. The arched upper part of the human foot. 2. The front part of the hind leg of a horse.

in'sti-gate, in'sti-gēt, *vt.* [-GA'TED^d; -GA-TING.] 1. To bring about by inciting. 2. To stimulate to a bad action. [*< L. instigo, < in, on, + stigo, goad.*] — **in'sti-ga'tion**, *n.* — **in'sti-ga'tor**, *n.*

in-stil^d, in-stil', *vt.* [IN-STILLED^d; IN-STILLING.] 1. To inculcate gradually. 2. To pour in by drops. [*< L. in-, in, + stilla, drop.*]

in-still^d, — **in-stil-la-tion**, in-stil'ment, *n.*

in-stinct^d, in-stinct', *a.* Animated from within. [*< L. in, in, + stinguo, prick.*]

in'stinct, *n.* 1. A natural impulse or propensity that incites animals to the actions that are essential to their existence and development; animal sagacity. 2. A natural or acquired aptitude. — **in-stinct'ive**, *a.* Spontaneous. — **ly, adv.**

in'sti-tute, in'sti-tüt', 1. *vt.* [-TU'TED^d; -TU-TING.] 1. To establish or found. 2. To set in operation. 3. To appoint to office. **II. n.** 1. An institution, as of learning. 2. *pl.* Fundamental principles, as of law. 3. An established principle or order. [*< L. in, in, + statuo, set up.*] — **in'sti-tu'tion**, *n.* 1. That which is instituted; an established order. 2. A corporate body, or the building occupied by it. 3. The act of instituting. — **in'sti-tu'tor**, *n.*

in-struct^d, in-struct', *vt.* 1. To impart knowledge or skill to; educate. 2. To give orders or directions to. [*< L. in, in, + struo, build.*]

—**in-struc'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of instructing; teaching. **2.** Imparted knowledge. **3.** The act of giving directions; a direction or order.—**in-struc'tive**(*e*), *a.* Fitted to instruct; conveying knowledge.—**in-struc'tor**, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher. **in-struc'tert**.—**in-struc'tress**, *n. fem.*

in'stru-ment, in'stru-ment, *n.* **1.** A means by which work is done; a tool; a mechanism for scientific or professional purposes or for the production of musical sounds. **2.** A person doing the will of another. **3.** A legal writing. [*F.*, < *L. instrumentum*, < *instruo*; see **IN-STRUCT.**]—**in'stru-men'tal**, *a.* **1.** Helpful. **2.** Fitted for musical instruments.—**in'stru-men-tal'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being instrumental. **2.** That which is instrumental.

in-suf'fer-a-bl(e), *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.—**in-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'su-lar, in'siu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to an island; hence, isolated; narrow; contracted. [*< L. insula*, island.]—**in'su-lar'i-ty**, *n.* Narrowness or illiberality.—**in-su-late**, *vt.* [*LA'TED*; *LA'TING.*] **1.** To place in a detached state; isolate. **2. Elec.** To separate from other conducting bodies, as by a non-conducting substance.—**in-su-la'tion**, *n.* The act of insulating; isolation.—**in-su-la'tor**, *n.* One who or that which insulates, as a non-conductor of electricity.

in-sult, in-sult', *Id. vt.* To treat with gross indignity; affront. **II.** in'sult, *n.* Something offensive said or done; an indignity or affront. [*< L. insulto*, < *in*, in, on, + *salio*, leap.]

in-su'per-a-bl(e), in-siü'per-a-bl. *a.* Not to be surmounted or overcome; insurmountable. [*< L. sup* *in-*, not, + *superabilis*, that may be surmounted or overcome.]

in-sure, in-shür', *v.* [*IN-SURED*; *IN-SUR'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To contract, for a consideration, to pay a specified sum in case of loss, accident, or death. **2.** To guarantee. **II. i.** To undertake or effect insurance. [*< OF. enseurer*, < *en-*, in, + *seur*, sure.]—**in-sur'ance**, *n.* An act or system of guaranteeing pecuniary indemnity; any guaranty or pledge.

in-sur'gent, in-sür'jent. **I. a.** Uprising against an existing government. **II. n.** One who joins in an insurrection. [*F.*, < *L. in*, against, + *surgo*, rise.]

in'sur-mount-a-bl(e), in'sür-maunt-a-bl. *a.* Such as can not be surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable.

in'sur-rec'tion, in'sur-rec'shun, *n.* An organized resistance to established government. [*< LL. inurrection(n)*, < *L. insurgo*; see **INSURGENT.**]—**in'sur-rec'tion-al**, in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry, *a.*

in-tact, in-tact', *a.* Left complete or unimpaired. [*< L. in-*, not, + *tactus*, pp. of *tango*, touch.]—**in-tact'ness**, *n.*

in-ta'glio, in-tä'lyo, *n.* Incised or counter-sunk work; a gem or a die so cut. [*It.*]

in-tan'gi-bl(e), in-tan'ji-bl. *a.* Not tangible; impalpable; not directly appreciable by the mind.—**in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty**, in-tan'gi-bl(e)-ness, *n.*—**in-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-te-ger, in'te-ger, *n.* **1.** A whole. **2.** A number that is not a fraction. [*L.*, < *in-*, not, + *tango*, touch.]—**in-te-gral**, *I. a.* **1.** Constituting a completed whole. **2.** Intrinsic. **3.**

Pertaining to an integer. **II. n.** An entire thing; a whole.—**in-te-grate**, *v.* [*-GRA'TED*; *-GRA'TING.*] **I. t.** To make into a whole; give the sum total of. **II. i.** To become whole or complete.

in-teg'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Uprightness of character; probity. **2.** Unimpaired state; completeness; soundness. [*< L. integral(t)s*, < *integer*; see **INTEGER.**]

in-teg'u-ment, in-teg'yu-ment, *n.* Any natural outer covering, as the skin of an animal. [*< L. in*, upon, + *tego*, cover.]

in'tel-lect, in'tel-lect, *n.* **1.** The faculty of perception or thought; mind. **2.** Intelligent people collectively. [*< L. intellectus*, perception, < *intelligo*; see **INTELLIGENT.**]—**in'tel-lec'tu-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intellect; mental. **2.** Possessing intellect or intelligence.—**in'tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty**, *n.*

in-tel'li-gent, in-tel'ji-gent, *a.* **1.** Distinguished for or marked by intelligence; discerning. **2.** Endowed with intellect. [*F.*, < *L. intelligent(-s)*, pp. of *intelligo*, perceive.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**in-tel'li-gence**, *n.* **1.** Readiness of comprehension; mental ability. **2.** News. **3.** Mutual understanding.—**in-tel'li-gi-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being understood.

in-tem'per-ate, in-tem'per-et or -ët, *a.* Characterized by lack of moderation; excessive, especially in the use of alcoholic drinks.—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**in-tem'per-ance**, *n.* Lack of temperance; excess.

in-tend⁴, in-tend', *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To set the mind upon as something to be done; purpose; design. **2.** To signify. **II. i.** To have an intention; mean. [*< L. intendo*, < *in*, toward, + *tendo*, stretch.]—**in-tend'ant**, *n.* A superintendent; provincial administrator.

in-tense, in-tens', *a.* Strained or exerted to a high degree; putting forth strenuous effort; extreme. [*F.*, < *L. intensus*, pp. of *intendo*, **INTEND.**]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**in-ten'si-fy**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become intense; increase in intensity.—**in-ten'sion**, *n.* The act of straining or stretching; intensity.—**in-ten'si-ty**, *n.* The state of being intense; amount or degree of force or energy.—**in-ten'siv(e)**, *a.* Serving to intensify; thorough.

in-tent, in-tent', *a.* Having the mind earnestly fixed; eager; earnest. **II. n.** Intention; meaning; aim; purpose. [*< L. intentus*, pp. of *intendo*; see **INTEND.**]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**in-ten'tion**, *n.* **1.** A settled direction of the mind toward the doing of a certain act. **2.** A purpose conceived.—**in-ten'tion-al**, *a.* Designed.

in-ter, in-ter', *vt.* [*IN-TERRED*; *IN-TER'RING.*] To place in a grave or tomb; bury. [*< F. enterrer*, < *L. in*, into, + *terra*, earth.]

inter, *prefix.* Between; together; among. [*< L. inter*, between, < *in*, in, + compar. suffix *-ter*.] A very large number of words beginning with *inter* are self-explaining or readily understood by combining the meaning of *inter* with that of the second element of the compound. Those that require to be specially noted will be found below in vocabulary place.

in-ter'ca-late, in-ter'ca-lët, *vt.* [*-LA'TED*; *-LA'TING.*] **1.** To insert or interpolate. **2.** To introduce into the calendar. [*< L. inter* (see **INTER**) + *calo*, call.]—**in-ter'ca-la'tion**, *n.*

in'ter-cede, in'ter-sid', *vt.* [*-CE'DED*; *-CE'DING.*] To mediate between persons; make in-

fiütjüre (future); **aiäle**; **au** (out); **öil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

tercession; plead. [*< L. inter* (see *INTER-*) + *cedo*, go.]—**in"ter-ces'sion**, *n.* Entreaty in behalf of others.—**in"ter-ces'sor**, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.

in"ter-cept", *in"ter-sept'*, *vt.* To prevent from reaching a destination; interrupt the course of; stop. [*< L. inter*, between, + *capio*, take.]—**in"ter-ception**, *n.*

in"ter-change', *in"ter-chénj'*, *vt. & vi.* To put each of two things in the place of the other; receive and return reciprocally; alternate.—**in"ter-change"**, *n.* 1. Exchange. 2. Alternation.—**in"ter-change'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

in"ter-cos'tal, *in"ter-cés'tal*. **I.** *a.* Being or occurring between the ribs. **II.** An intercostal muscle.

in"ter-course, *in"ter-cōrs*, *n.* Mutual exchange; commerce; communication. [*< L. OF inter*, between, + *curro*, run.]

in"ter-dict'. **I.** *in"ter-dict'*. *vt.* To prohibit or restrain authoritatively. **II.** *in"ter-dict*, *n.* A prohibitive order; ban. [*< L. inter* (see *INTER-*) + *dicto*, say.]

—**in"ter-dic'tion**, *n.* Official prohibition.

in"ter-est, *in"ter-est*. **I.** *vt.* 1. To awaken the interest of. 2. To induce to participate in. **II.** *n.* 1. Attention with a sense of concern. 2. Profit; benefit. 3. Payment for the use of money; something added in making a return. 4. Influence. [*OF.*, *< L. interest*, it concerns.]

—**in"ter-est-ed**, *pa.* 1. Having the attention attracted or the feelings engaged. 2. Biased. 3. Being a part-owner.—**in"ter-est-ing**, *pa.* Possessing or exciting interest; attractive; engaging.

in"ter-fere', *in"ter-fir'*, *vt.* [*-FERED'*; *-FER'ING.*] To enter into or take part in the concerns of others; intervene; also to conflict; clash. [*< L. inter*, between, + *ferio*, strike.]

—**in"ter-fer-ence**, *n.* The act of interfering; conflict or collision.

in"ter-im, *in"ter-im*, *n.* An intermediate season; time between periods. [*L.*]

in"ter-i-or, *in"tí-ri-ór*. **I.** *a.* 1. Existing or occurring within; internal. 2. Pertaining to something within. 3. Inland. **II.** *n.* 1. The internal part; inside. 2. The inland or central region of a country. [*OF.*, *< L. interior*, compar. of *inter*; see *INTER-*]

in"ter-ject", *in"ter-ject'*, *vt. & vi.* To throw between other things. [*< L. inter*, between, + *jacio*, throw.]—**in"ter-jec'tion**, *n.* 1. The part of speech that expresses sudden emotion, etc., as *oh!* *alas!* 2. The act of ejaculating.

in"ter-lace", *in"ter-lés'*, *vt. & vi.* To weave or twine together; entwine.

in"ter-lard", *in"ter-lárd'*, *vt.* To diversify; make frequent interpolations in.

in"ter-line', *vt.* To write or print between the lines of; insert between lines.

—**in"ter-lin'e-ar**, *a.* Interlaced Arcade. Situated between lines; having matter inserted between the lines. **in"ter-lin'e-al**.—**in"ter-lin'e-a'tion**, *n.*

in"ter-lo-cu'tion, *in"ter-lo-kú'shun*, *n.* Interchange of speech; conference; dialogue. [*< L. inter*, between, + *loquor*, speak.]—**in"ter-loc'u-tor**, *n.* One who takes part in a conversation.



in"ter-lo'per, *n.* One who intrudes; an intruder. [*< D. enterlooper*, *< F. entre*, between, + *D. looper*, runner.]

in"ter-lude, *in"ter-lúd* or *-lúd*, *n.* An action considered as coming between others of greater importance; an entertainment between acts, or a short passage of music between stanzas, etc. [*< L. OF inter*, between, + *ludus*, play.]

in"ter-mar'riage, *in"ter-mar'ij*, *n.* 1. Marriage between persons of different families, races, etc. 2. Marriage between blood-kindred.—**in"ter-mar'ry**, *vi.*

in"ter-med'dle, *in"ter-med'l*, *vi.* To interfere unduly in the affairs of others.—**in"ter-med'dler**, *n.*

in"ter-me'di-ate, *in"ter-mí'dí-ét*. **I.** *vt.* To act as an intermediary. **II.** *a.* Being in a middle place or degree. [*< L. inter*, between, + *medius*, middle.]—**in"ter-me'di-a-ry**. **I.** *a.* Situated or occurring between. **II.** *n.* An intermediate agent. [*terrific*; burial.]

in"ter-ment, *in"ter-mént*, *n.* The act of **in"ter-mi-na-bl(e)**, *in"ter-mi-na-bl*, *a.* Having no end; continuing forever or for a very long time.—**in"ter-mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in"ter-min'gle, *vt. & vi.* To mingle together; mix.

in"ter-mit', *in"ter-mít'*, *vt. & vi.* [*-MIT'TED'*; *-MIT'TING.*] To cease temporarily; interrupt; suspend. [*< L. inter*, between, + *mitto*, send.]—**in"ter-mis'sion**, *in"ter-mish'un*, *n.* 1. Temporary cessation; interruption. 2. A recess; interval.—**in"ter-mit'tent**, *a.* Having periods of intermission.

in"ter-mix't, *vt. & vi.* To mingle with; become mixed.—**in"ter-mix'ture**, *n.*

in"ter-nal, *in"ter-nál*, *a.* 1. Situated in the inside; interior. 2. Pertaining to or derived from the inside; based on the thing itself. 3. Pertaining to the mind. **-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-na'tion-al, *in"ter-nash'un-ál*, *a.* Pertaining to two or more nations; affecting nations generally.

in"ter-ne'cin(e), *in"ter-ní'sin*, *a.* Involving mutual slaughter; sanguinary. [*< L. inter*, among, + *neco*, slay.]

in"ter-po-late, *in"ter-po-lét*, *vt.* [*-LA'TED'*; *-LA'TING.*] 1. To insert, as new or unauthorized matter, in a writing. 2. To interpose. [*< L. inter*, between, + *polio*, polish.]—**in"ter-po-la'tion**, *n.*—**in"ter-po-la'tor**, *n.*

in"ter-pose', *in"ter-póz'*, *v.* [*-POSED'*; *-PO'SING.*] **I.** *t.* To place between or in the midst of, especially as a means of obstruction or mediation. **II.** *i.* To intervene; interrupt. [*< F. interposer*, *< inter* (see *INTER-*) + *poser*; see *POSE'*, *v.*]

in"ter-po-si'tion, *in"ter-po-zish'un*, *n.* 1. The act of interposing. 2. That which is interposed. [*< L. interpositio(n)*, *< inter*, between, + *pono*, place.]

in"ter-pret', *in"ter-pret*, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To give the meaning of; translate orally; explain. 2. To give illustrative representation of. 3. To construe. **II.** *i.* To explain the meaning of something; act as an interpreter. [*< L. OF interpreter*, *< interpret*, agent.]—**in"ter-pret'a'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of interpreting. 2. The sense given by an interpreter.—**in"ter-pret-er**, *n.* One who interprets.

in'ter-reg'num, in'ter-reg'num, *n.* **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant. **2.** Any period of abeyance or derangement. [L., < *inter*, between, + *regnum*, REIGN.]

in'ter-ro-gate, in'ter-o-gēt, *v.* [-GA'TED'; -GA'TING.] **I. t.** To put questions to; question. **II. i.** To ask questions. [< L. *inter*, between, among, + *rogo*, ask.]—**in'ter-ro-ga'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of interrogating. **2.** A query. **3.** An interrogation-point (?).—**in'ter-ro-g'a-tiv(e)**, *a.* Denoting inquiry; questioning. **II. n. Gram.** A word used to ask a question, as *who?*—**ly, adv.**—**in'ter-ro-ga'tor**, *n.* One who interrogates.—**in'ter-ro-g'a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to a question. **II. n.** A question.

in'ter-rupt^a, in'ter-rupt', *vt.* To break in upon; stop while in progress; check; hinder; break up. [< L. *interruptus*, pp. of *inter-rumpo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *rumpo*, break.]—**in'ter-rupt'u-m**, *n.* **1.** The act of interrupting. **2.** A breach in continuity; hindrance; stop; check.

in'ter-sect^a, in'ter-sect', *vt. & vi.* To pass across; cut through or into. [< L. *inter*, between, + *seco*, cut.]—**in'ter-sec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of intersecting. **2.** A place of crossing.

in'ter-spere^a, in'ter-sper's', [-SPERSED'; -SPERS'ING.] To distribute scattering among other things. [< L. *inter*, between, + *spargo*, scatter.]—**in'ter-sper'sion**, *n.*

in'ter-state^a, *a.* Pertaining to the relations and intercourse between different states or their citizens; as, *interstate* commerce.

in'ter-stice, in'ter-stis or in'ter-stis, *n.* A slight opening; crack; crevice; interval. [F., < L. *inter*, between, + *sisto*, stand.]—**in'ter-sti'tial**, *a.*

in'ter-val, in'ter-val, *n.* **1.** An open space between two objects; distance between points; intervening room. **2.** The degree of difference between objects. **3.** Intervening time. [< L. *inter*, between, + *vallum*, wall.]

in'ter-vene^a, in'ter-vin', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VE'NING.] **1.** To come to be between things; interfere; interpose. **2.** To happen in a way to cause interruption. [< L. *inter*, between, + *venio*, come.]—**in'ter-ven'tion**, *n.* The act of intervening or coming between.

in'ter-view, in'ter-viū. **I. vt.** To have an interview with; visit and question, as to obtain opinions. **II. n.** A meeting of two persons; colloquy; conference sought for publication. [< F. *entre*, between, + *voir*, see.]

in'ter-weave^a, in'ter-wiv', *vt. & vi.* [-WOVE', -WŌV', -WŌVN'.] To weave in; become interlaced or intermingled.

in'tes'tate, in'tes'tet or -tēt. **I. a.** **1.** Not having made a valid will. **2.** Not legally devised. **II. n.** A person who dies intestate. [< L. *in*, not, + *testor*, make a will.]

in'tes'tin(e), in'tes'tin. **I. a.** **1.** Internal with regard to state or community; domestic. **2.** Pertaining to the interior. **II. n.** The alimentary canal; bowel; usually in the plural. [< L. *intestinus*, inward, < *intus*, within.]

—**in'tes'ti-nal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intestines. **2.** Intestine.

in'thrall^a, in'thron'e', etc. Same as ENTHRALL, etc.

in'ti-mate, in'ti-mēt. **I. vt.** [-MA'TED'; -MA'-

TING.] To make known, especially by indirect means; hint. **II. a.** **1.** Closely connected, as by friendship. **2.** Pertaining to the inmost being. **III. n.** A confidential friend. [< L. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, within.]—**ly, adv.**—**in'ti-ma-cy**, *n.* [-CIEST, pl.] Close or confidential friendship.—**in'ti-ma'tion**, *n.* Information communicated indirectly; a hint.

in-tim'i-date, in-tim'i-dēt, *vt.* [-DA'TED'; -DA'TING.] To cause to become frightened; put in fear. [< L. *timēre*, in, + *timidus*, TIMID.]—**in-tim'i-da'tion**, *n.* The use of violence or threats to influence the conduct of another.

in'to, in'tu, *prep.* To and in; to the inside of.

in-tol'er-ant, in-tol'er-ant, *a.* **1.** Not disposed to tolerate contrary beliefs or opinions; bigoted. **2.** Unable or unwilling to bear or endure. [< L. *in*, not, + *tolero*, bear.]—**in-tol'er-a-ble**(*a*), *a.* That can not be borne or endured; insufferable.—**in-tol'er-ance**, *n.* Refusal to tolerate opposing beliefs; bigotry.

in-tomb^a, -ment. Same as ENTOMB, etc.

in-tone^a, in-ton', *vt. & vi.* [-TONED'; IN-TON'ING.] To recite in or to utter a musical monotone. **in-to-na'te**^a, -in-to-na'tion, *n.* The act of intoning; modulation of the voice in speaking or singing.

in-tox'i-cate, in-tox'i-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED'; -CA'TING.] **I. t.** **1.** To make drunk; inebriate. **2.** To elate or excite to a degree of frenzy. **II. i.** To possess intoxicating properties. [< LL. *intoxicco*, poison.]—**in-tox'i-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of making drunk; inebriation. **2.** Great mental excitement.

intra-, *prefix.* Within. [< L. *intra*, < *intra*, within, ult. < *in*, in; cp. INTER-]

in-trac'ta-ble(*a*), *a.* **1.** Not tractable; refractory; unruly. **2.** Lacking plastic quality; difficult to treat or work.

in-tran'si-tiv(e), in-tran'si-tiv. **I. a. Gram.** Not taking or requiring an object, as certain verbs. **II. n.** An intransitive verb.—**ly, adv.**

in-trench^a, -ment. Same as ENTRENCH, etc.

in-trep'id, in-trep'id, *a.* Unshaken in the presence of danger; dauntless. [< L. *in*, not, + *trepidus*, restless, alarmed.]—**in'tre-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Undaunted courage.—**in-trep'id-ly**, *adv.*

in'tri-cate, in'tri-ket or -kēt, *a.* Exceedingly or perplexingly entangled, complicated, or involved. [< L. *intrico*, perplex.]—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**—**in'tri-ca-cy**, *n.*

in-trigue^a, in-trig'. **I. vt. & vi.** [IN-TRIGUED'; IN-TRIG'ING.] To accomplish by intrigue; plot or scheme. **II. n.** **1.** The working for an end by secret or underhand means. **2.** A clandestine love-affair. **3.** A plot. [< F. *intriguer*, < L. *intrico*; see INTRICATE, *a.*]

in-trin'sic, in-trin'sic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nature of a thing or person; inherent. **2.** Contained or being within. [< L. *intrinsecus*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *secus*, by.]—**in-trin'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

intro-, *prefix.* In; into; within. [< L. *intro*, < *intro*, inwardly, ult. < *in*, in.]

in'tro-duce^a, in'tro-diūs', *vt.* [-DUCED'; -DU'CING.] **1.** To cause to become acquainted. **2.** To put in; insert. **3.** To bring into use or practise. **4.** To usher in. [< L. *intro* (see INTRO-) + *duco*, lead.]—**in'tro-du'cer**, *n.*—**in'tro-duc'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of introducing, in any sense. **2.** Something that leads up to and explains something else. **3.** An elemen-

tary treatise.—**in'tro-duc'tiv**(e, a.—**in'tro-duc'to-ry**, a. Prefatory; preliminary.
in'tro-spec'tion, n. The act of looking within; self-examination. [**< L. intro**, within, + **specio**, look.] — **in'tro-spec'tiv**(e, a. Looking within.
in'tro-vert'^d, **in'tro-vert'**, vt. **1.** To turn within. **2.** To turn in, as one part within another. [**< INTRO-** + **L. verto**, turn.] — **in'tro-ver'sion**, n.
in-trude', **in-trud'**, vt. & vi. [**IN-TRU'DED'**; **IN-TRU'DING**.] To thrust or force in, or come in, without warrant or invitation. [**< L. in**, in, + **trudo**, thrust.] — **in-truder**, n.—**in-tru'ding-ly**, adv.—**in-tru'sion**, n. The act of intruding.—**in-tru'siv**(e, a. Coming without warrant; prone to intrude.
in-trust'^d, vt. Same as **ENTRUST**.
in'tu-ition, **in'tu-ish'un**, n. **1.** Immediate perception of truth without conscious reasoning. **2.** That which is known intuitively. [**< L. intuor**, < **in**, in, on, + **tuor**, look.] — **in'tu-i'tion-al**, a.—**in'tu-i'tiv**(e, a. Perceived or perceiving by intuition. —ly, adv. —ness, n.
in-twine', **in-twist'**^d, etc. See **ENTWINE**, etc.
in-un'date, **in-un'det**, vt. [**-DA'TED'**; **-DA'TING**.] To cover by overflowing; flood; fill to overflowing. [**< L. inundo**, overflow, < **in**, in, on, + **unda**, wave.] — **in'un-da'tion**, n. **1.** A flood. **2.** A condition of superabundance.
in-ure', **in-yur'**, v. [**IN-URED'**; **IN-UR'ING**.] **1. t.** To harden or toughen by use. **II. i.** To take or have effect; be applied. [**< IN-** + **OF. eure**, < **L. opera**, work.]
in-vade', **in-véd'**, vt. [**IN-VA'DED'**; **IN-VA'DING**.] **1.** To enter with an armed force with hostile intent. **2.** To encroach upon. [**< L. in**, into, + **vado**, go.]
in-val'id, **in-val'id**, a. Having no force, weight, or cogency; null. [**< L. invalidus**, < **in-**, not; + **val'id**.] — **in-val'id-ate'**^d, vt. To weaken or destroy the force or validity of. — **in-val'id-a'tion**, n.—**in'va-lid'i-ty**, n.
in-val'id's, **in-val'id**. **I. a.** Enfeebled by ill health; sickly. **II. n.** A sickly or disabled person. [**< L. invalidus**; see **INVALID**¹, a.] — **in'va-lid-ism**, n. The condition of being an invalid.
in-val'u-a-bl(e, a. So valuable as to be above estimation; exceedingly precious.
in-va'ri-a-bl(e, a. That does not or can not vary or be varied; always uniform. — **in-va'ri-a-bly**, adv.
in-va'sion, **in-vé'shun**, n. The act of invading; any hostile attack; encroachment.
in-vec'tiv(e, **in-vec'tiv**, n. Railing accusation; vituperation. [**< L. invec'tivus**, scolding.]
in-veigh', **in-vé'**, vi. To utter vehement censure or invective. [**< OF. envier**, prob. < **L. invehio**; see **INVECTIVE**.]
in-veigle, **in-ví'gl** or **-vé'gl**, vt. [**-GLED**; **-GLING**.] To lead astray, as by deception; wheedle. [**< F. aveugler**, blind.]
in-vent'^d, **in-vent'**, vt. **1.** To find out; contrive by ingenuity; originate. **2.** To fabricate in the mind. [**< L. inventus**, pp. of **invento**, discover, < **in**, on, + **venio**, come.] — **in-ven'tion**, n. **1.** The act or process of inventing. **2.** That which is invented. **3.** Skill or ingenuity in contriving.—**in-vent'iv**(e, a. Able to invent; quick at contrivance.—**in-vent'or**, n.

in'ven-to'ry, **in'ven-to'ri**. **I. vt.** [**-RIED**; **-RY-ING**.] To make an inventory of. **II. n.** [**-RIES**, **pl.**] A detailed account or schedule, as of the property of a deceased person.
in-vert'^d, **in-vert'**, v. **I. t.** To turn inside out or upside down. **II. i. Chem.** To undergo inversion. [**< L. inverto**, < **in**, in, + **verto**, turn.] — **in-verse**, a. Opposite in order or effect; inverted; reciprocal. —ly, adv. — **in-ver'sion**, n. The act of inverting; a reversal of the natural order of things.
in-ver'te-bra'ta, **in-ver'te-bré'ta** or **-brq'ta**, n. **pl.** Zool. A section of the animal kingdom including all animals without a vertebral column; opposed to **Vertebrata**. [**< IN-** + **L. vertebratus**; see **VERTEBRATE**.] — **in-ver'te-brate**, a. **I.** Destitute of a backbone. **II. n.** An invertebrate animal.
in-vest'^d, **in-vest'**, v. **I. t. 1.** To lay out (money) in purchase for permanent use. **2.** To clothe; dress. **3.** To endow, as with office. **4.** To beleague. **II. i.** To make an investment. [**< L. in**, in, + **vestio**, clothe.] — **in-ves'ti-ture**, n. **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with something, as robes of office. **2.** That which invests or clothes. — **in-vest'ment**, n. **1.** The act of investing capital; also, the money so invested, or the property so procured. **2.** The act of blockading, beleaguering, etc. **3.** Investiture. **4.** A covering. — **in-vest'or**, n.
in-ves'ti-gate, **in-ves'ti-gét**, vt. [**-GA'TED'**; **-GA'TING**.] To inquire into systematically. [**< L. in**, in, + **vestigio**, follow a track.] — **in-ves'ti-ga'tion**, n.—**in-ves'ti-ga'tor**, n.
in-vet'er-ate, **in-vet'er-et** or **-ét**, a. **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. **2.** Confirmed in a particular character or habit. [**< L. in**, in, + **vetus** (**vetel**), old.] — **in-vet'er-a-cy**, **in-vet'er-a-si**, n. Persistence from habit; confirmed character.
in-vid'i-ous, **in-vid'i-us**, a. **1.** Unjustly discriminating; provoking. **2.** Showing envy. [**< L. invidiosus**, envious, < **invidia**, ENVY.]
in-vig'or-ate, **in-vig'or-ét**, vt. [**-A'TED'**; **-A'TING**.] To give vigor and energy to; animate. [**< L. in**, in, + **vigor**; see **VIGOR**.] — **in-vig'or-a'tion**, n.
in-vin'ci-bl(e, a. Not to be overcome; unconquerable. [**< F. < L. in**, not, + **vinco**, conquer.] — **in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty**, n.
in-vi'o-late, **in-vai'o-let** or **-lét**, a. **1.** Not violated; unprofaned; unbroken. **2.** Inviolable.—**in-vi'o-la-bl**(e, a. That must not or can not be violated.—**in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty**, n. — **in-vi'o-la-bly**, adv.
in-vis'i-bl(e, **in-viz'i-bl**, a. **1.** Not visible; not capable of being seen. **2.** Not in sight; concealed. —ly, adv. — **in-vis'i-bil'i-ty**, n.
in-vite', **in-vait'**, v. [**IN-VI'TED'**; **IN-VI'TING**.] **I. t. 1.** To ask to do some act or go to some place. **2.** To allure; entice. **II. i.** To give invitation; allure. [**< L. F. invito**, ask, bid.] — **in-vi-ta'tion**, n. **1.** The act of inviting or alluring. **2.** The means of inviting.— **in-vit'er**, n. One who invites.—**in-vi'ting**, pa. That invites or allures.
in'vo-ca'tion, **in'vo-ké'shun**, n. **1.** The act of invoking. **2.** A judicial order. **3.** A form of prayer, as at the opening of a service.
in'voice', **in'vois'**. **I. vt.** [**IN'VOICED'**; **IN'VOR'ING**.] To make an invoice of. **II. n. 1.** A list sent to a purchaser, etc., containing the

items and charges of merchandise. **2.** The goods so listed. [*< F. envois, < envoyer, send.*] **in-voke', in-vok', vt.** [*IN-VOKE'D; IN-VO-KING.*] **1.** To address, as in prayer. **2.** To call for, as in supplication. [*< L. ^Fin, on, + voco, call.*]

in-vol-un-ta-ry, in-vol-un-tē-ri, a. **1.** Contrary to one's will or wish. **2.** Not under the control of the will.

in-vo-lute, in-vo-lūt or -lūt. I. a. Having the edges rolled inward; coiled spirally. **in-vo-lu'ted'. II. n. Geom.** A curve (as APB) generated by a point (as P) on a straight line (as CP) that rolls upon another curve (as the circle D) without sliding. [*< L. involutus, pp. of involvo; see INVOLVE.*] — **in-vo-lu'tion, n.** **1.** The act of involving. **2.** Something involved. **3. Arith.** The multiplication of a quantity by itself any number of times.

in-volv(e), in-velv', vt. [*IN-VOLV(E)D; INVOLV'ING.*] **1.** Involute of a Circle. To draw into entanglement; embroil; complicate. **2.** To include; inwrap. **3. Math.** To multiply (a quantity) by itself any number of times. [*< L. in, in, + volvo, roll.*]

in-ward, in'wārd. I. a. 1. Situated within; inner. **2.** Pertaining to the inner nature. **II. n.** The inside; in the plural, the viscera. [*< AS. inneweard, < inne, in.*]

in'ward, adv. **1.** Toward the inside or in-wards, {terior. **2.** Into the spirit or mind. [*< AS. inweard, < in, in.*] — **in-ward-ly, adv.** — **in-ward-ness, n.**

in-weave', vt. [*WAVE; WO'VE.N.*] To weave together; introduce into a fabric as a component part.

in-wrought', in-rēt', pa. Worked into, as a fabric or metal, so as to form a part of it.

i'o-did, i'oi-did, -did or -didid, n. A compound of iodine.

i'o-din, i'oi-din, -din, n. Chem. A bluish-black crystalline element; used medicinally. [*< Gr. iōdēs, violet-like.*]

i-o'ta, ai-[or i-]ō'ta, n. 1. The ninth letter (i, i) in the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English I, i. **2.** A small or insignificant mark or part. [*L., < Gr. iōta, < Phen. yōdh.*]

ip'e-cac, ip'e-cac, n. A South American plant of the madder family, used as an emetic. [*< Pg. ipecacuanha, < Braz. ipecaagua.*]

ir-, prefix. Assimilated form of *in-* before *r*. In the following list *ir-* has the meaning of not, and is equivalent to *in-* or *un-*.

ir-re-claim'a-ble(e), -bly **ir-re-du-ci-ble(e), -bly**
ir-rec'on-ci'l'a-ble(e), -bly **ir-re-fu'ta-ble(e), -bly**
ir-re-cov'er-a-ble(e), -bly **ir-re-me'di-a-ble(e), -bly**
ir-re-deem'a-ble(e), -bly **ir-re-sist'i-ble(e), -bly**

i-ras'ci-ble(e), ai-ras'i-bl, a. **1.** Prone to anger; choleric. **2.** Caused by anger. [*F., < L. irascor, be angry.*]

i-rate', ai-rēt', a. Moved to anger; wrathful. [*< L. iratus, < irascor, be angry.*]

ire, air, n. Strong resentment; wrath; anger. [*OF. (< L. ira), anger.*] — **ir-ful, a.**

ir'i-des-cent, ir'i-des'ent, a. Exhibiting changing rainbow colors. [*< IRIS, 2.*] — **ir'i-des'cence, n.** A many-colored appearance.

i-rid'i-um, ai-rid'i-um, n. A silver-white, metallic element. [*< Gr. iris, rainbow.*]

i'ris, ai'ris or i'ris, n. [*IRIS-es or i'ri-DES, pl.*] **1.** The colored circle that surrounds the pupil of the eye. **2.** The rainbow; any similar iridescent appearance. **3.** A plant having sword-shaped leaves and large, handsome flowers. [*L., < Gr. iris, lit. rainbow.*]

I'rish, ai'rish. I. a. Pertaining to Ireland or its people. **II. n. pl.** The people of Ireland or their language. [*< AS. irisc, < Iras, the Irish, < Ir. Éire, Ireland.*]

irk', grk, vt. To afflict with vexation or fatigue. [*< Sw. yrka, press.*] — **irk'some, a.** Troublesome or tiresome; tedious.

i'ron, ai'urn. I. vt. 1. To smooth with an iron implement, especially a flat-iron. **2.** To fetter. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron. **II. a. 1.** Made of iron. **2.** Resembling iron; hard; rude; unyielding; heavy. **III. n. 1.** The most important of the metallic elements, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile. **2.** Something composed of iron. [*< AS. īren, īsen, perhaps < īs, ice.*] — **iron-clad, n.** A war-vessel sheathed with armor. — **iron-mon'ger, n.** A dealer in iron articles. — **iron-ware', n.** Iron utensils.

i'ro-ny, ai'ro-ni, n. Ridicule under cover of praise or compliment; covert sarcasm or satire. [*< Gr. ^{L+F} εἰρωνεία, < εἰρόν, dissembler.*]

— **iron'ic-al, a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of irony; covertly sarcastic. — **iron'ic, -a'ring.** To make luminous; illuminate; shine.

ir-ra'tion-al, ir-rash'un-al, a. 1. Not possessed of or not exercising reasoning powers. **2.** Contrary to reason; absurd.

ir-ref-ra-ga-ble(e), ir-ref-ra-ga-bl, a. That can not be refuted or disproved. [*< L. in-, not, + refragor, oppose.*]

ir-reg'u-lar, ir-reg'yu-lar, a. 1. Not regular; being out of the usual or proper form, order, etc. **2.** Not conforming to rule; uncontrolled; lawless. — **ly, adv.** — **ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty, n.** [*-TIES, pl.*] The condition of being irregular; an imperfection, inconsistency, etc.

ir-rel'e-vant, ir-rel'e-vant, a. Not relevant or apposite; impertinent. — **ir-rel'e-van-cy, n.** **ir-re-lig'ion, ir-re-lij'un, n.** The state of being without or opposed to religion. — **ir-re-lig'ious, a.**

ir-rep'a-ra-ble(e), ir-rep'a-ra-bl, a. That can not be repaired, rectified, or made amends for. **ir're-press'i-ble(e), ir-re-pres'i-bl, a.** Not repressible; that can not be restrained.

ir-re-proach'a-ble(e), ir-re-prōch'a-bl, a. Not reproachable; blameless.

ir-res'o-lute, ir-rez'o-lūt or -lūt, a. Not resolute or resolved; wavering; hesitating.

— **ir-res'o-lu'tion, n.** **ir-re-spec'tiv(e), ir-re-spec'tiv, a.** Lacking respect or relation; regardless. — **ly, adv.**

ir-re-spon-si-ble(e), ir-re-spen'si-bl, a. 1. Not accountable or amenable; not of sound mind. **2.** Careless of responsibilities; unreliable.

ir-re-triev'a-ble(e), a. Not retrievable; irreparable. — **ir-re-triev'a-bly, adv.**

ir-rev'er-ent, ir-rev'er-ent, a. Lacking in proper reverence. — **ir-rev'er-ence, n.**

ir-rev'o-ca-ble(e), ir-rev'o-ca-bl, a. Incapable of being revoked or repealed; unalterable.



ir'ri-gate, ir'i-gêt, *vt.* [-GA'TED^d; -GA'TING.]

1. To water, as land, by artificial ditches, etc.
2. To wet; soak; bedew. [*< L. irrigatus*, pp. of *irrigo*, *< in*, upon, + *riġo*, water.] — **ir'ri-ga-tion**, *n.* Artificial watering of land.

ir'ri-tate, ir'ri-têt, *vt.* [-TA'TED^d; -TA'TING.]

1. To excite ill temper or impatience in.
2. To excite physically; inflame. [*< L. irritatus*, pp. of *irrito*, excite.] — **ir'ri-ta-ble** (*e*, ir'i-ta-bl, *a*. Showing impatience or ill temper on little provocation. — **ir'ri-ta-ble'i-ty**, *n.* — **ir'ri-ta-bly**, *adv. — **ir'ri-tant**, *I. a.* Causing irritation. **II. n.** 1. A pathological or other agent of inflammation, pain, or tension. 2. A provocative; spur. — **ir'ri-ta-tion**, *n.**

ir-rup-tion, ir-rup'shun, *n.* A breaking or rushing in; violent incursion. [*< L. in*, in, + *rumpo*, break.] — **ir-rup-tive** (*e*, *a*.

is, *iz*, 3d *per. sing. pres. ind.* of *be*, *v.* [AS.]

-ise, *suffix*. 1. Used to denote "condition, quality of being"; as, franchise. [*< OF. -ise*, *< L. -itia*.]

-icet; **-icet**. 2. Same as **-ish**.

-ish, *suffix*. Somewhat; of the nature of; used also to form adjectives of place or country; as, Polish. [*< AS. -isc*, *an adj. formative*.]

-ish, *suffix*. To make; give. [*< OF. -iss*, *< L. -esco*, *-isco*, term. of inceptive verbs.]

i'sin-glass, ai'zin-glôs, *n.* 1. A preparation of nearly pure gelatin made from the viscera of fish. 2. Mica. [*< MD. huysenblas*, *< huysen*, sturgeon, + *MLG. blase*, bladder.]

Is'lâm, is'ldm, *n.* The Mohammedan religion; also, the body of Mohammedan believers, or the countries under Mohammedan rule. [*< AS. islâm*, submission.] — **Is'lâm-ism**, *n.*

is'land, ai'land, *n.* A tract of land, usually of moderate extent, surrounded by water. [*< AS. ġland*, island.]

— **is'land-er**, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

isle, ail, *n.* An island; chiefly poetical.

is'let, ai'let, *n.* A little island.

ism, izm, *n.* A doctrine or system; often applied satirically or with derogatory force.

-ism, *suffix*. Used to denote condition, act, idiom, or doctrine. [*< L. -ismus*, *< Gr. -ismos*, termination of nouns, from verbs in *-izo*; see **-ize**.]

is'o-late, is'o-lêt or ai'so-, *vt.* [-LA'TED^d; -LA'TING.] 1. To place in a detached or insulated situation. 2. To insulate. 3. *Chem.* To obtain in a free or uncombined state. [*< It. isolato*, *< isola*, island.] — **is'o-la-tion**, *n.*

i-sos-ce-les, ai-(or i-)sôs'g-lîz, *a. Geom.* Having two sides that are equal, as a triangle. [*< Gr. isos*, equal, + *skelos*, leg.]

i'so-therm, ai'(or i')sô-therm, *n. Meteor.* A line passing through points on the earth's surface that have the same temperature. [*< Gr. isos*, equal, + *thermê*, heat.] — **i'so-ther-mal**, *a.*

Is'ra-el-ite, iz'ra-el-ait, *n.* A descendant of Israel (or Jacob); Hebrew; Jew. — **Is'ra-el-i-tish**, *a.* Jewish. **Is'ra-el-i-tic**.

is'sue, ish'û, *v.* [*IS'SUED*; *IS'SUING*.] **I. t.** To send forth or give out. **II. i.** 1. To flow out; go out or forth. 2. To proceed; result.

is'sue, *n.* 1. The act of issuing. 2. That which is produced or sent forth; an edition; progeny; a matter of discussion; profits; final outcome. [F.]

-ist, *suffix*. Used to denote an agent. [*< L. -ista*, *-istes*, *< Gr. -istes*, term. of nouns of agent from verbs in *-izo*; see **-ize**.]

isth'mus, is'mus or ist'mus, *n.* A narrow

body of land connecting two larger bodies. [*L.*, *< Gr. isthmos*, narrow passage.]

it, *pron.* [THEY, *dhê*, *pl.*] The personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender; that one. [*< AS. hit*.]

I-tal'ian, i-tal'yan. **I. a.** Pertaining to Italy, its people, or language. **II. n.** The people or language of Italy. [*< L. Italia*, Italy.]

I-tal'ic, i-tal'ic. **I. a.** 1. Relating to the races or languages of Italy. 2. *Print.* Designating or printed in italics. **II. n.** [*i*- or *I*-]

Print. A style of type in which the letters slope, as *these*. — **i-tal'i-cize**, i-tal'i-saiz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZING.] To distinguish by italics; to emphasize. **i-tal'i-cise**.

itch, ich. **I. v.** 1. To feel an irritation of the skin with inclination to scratch the part. 2. To have a teasing inclination to do a thing.

II. n. 1. A contagious skin-disease; an itching of the skin. 2. A teasing desire or propensity. [*< AS. ġccan*, itch.] — **itch'y**, *a.*

-ite, *suffix*. Used like **-ate**, **-ate**. [*< L. -itus*, *-ita*, *-ium*, pp. suffixes of verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations.] — **-it**.

-ite, *suffix*. Of the nature of; like; used to denote a native, an adherent, or a descendant of; also, in chemistry, to denote salts of an acid whose name ends in *-ous*. Also used in mineralogy, anatomy, etc. [*< F. -ite*, *< L. -ita*, *-ites*, *< Gr. -ites*, *-itis*, *an adj. suffix*.]

i'tem, ai'tem. **I. n.** 1. A separate article or entry in an account, etc. 2. [Colloq.] A newspaper paragraph. **II. adv.** Likewise. [*< L. item*, likewise, *< is*, he.] — **i'tem-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To set down by items.

it'er-ate, it'er-êt, *vt.* [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] To utter or do again; repeat. [*< L. iterum*, again, *< is*, he.] — **it'er-a-tion**, *n.*

i-tin'er-ant, ai-tin'er-ant. **I. a.** Going from place to place. **II. n.** One who travels from place to place. [*< L. LL. iter (itiner-)*, journey.]

— **i-tin'er-a-ncy**, **i-tin'er-an-cy**, *n.* A passing from place to place in circuit, as in the discharge of ministerial duties. — **i-tin'er-ary**.

I. a. Pertaining to or done on a journey; itinerant. **II. n.** [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A detailed account of a journey; exploring tour; guide-book. — **i-tin'er-ate**, *vi.* To journey from place to place in circuit.

-itis, *suffix*. Used to denote inflammation; as, peritonitis. [*< L. -itis*, *< Gr. -itis*, like.]

its, *its*, *pron.* Possessive case of **it**. — **it-self**, *it-self*, *pron.* Its self; emphatic or reflexive.

-ive, *suffix*. Doing; serving to do. [*< L. -ivus*, *-iva*, *-ivum*, termination of verbal adjectives.]

i'vo-ry, ai'vo-ri. **I. a.** Made of or resembling ivory. **II. n.**

[-RIES, *pl.*] The hard, white, elastic substance that constitutes the greater part of the tusks of certain animals, as the elephant, [*< L. LL. OF eborus*, of ivory, *< ebur*, ivory.]

i'vy, ai'vi, *n.* A European evergreen climbing shrub of the ginseng or ivy family, or one of various other climbing plants. [*< AS. ifġ*.] — **i'vied**, *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

-ize, **-ise**, *suffix*. Used to form verbs denoting "to make, give, practise." [*< LL. -izo*, *< Gr. -izo*.]

iz'zard, iz'ard, *n.* The letter Z: an old name.



True Ivy.

J

J, j, jê, n. [JAYS, J's, or Js, jêz, pl.] A letter: the tenth in the English alphabet.

jab'ber, jab'gr. **I. vt. & vi.** To chatter. **II. n.** Rapid or unintelligible talk; chatter.

jack, jac, n. **1.** [J-] A nickname for *John*, *James*, or *Jacob*; hence, a man; fellow. **2.** One of various handy tools or devices. **3.** The male of certain animals. **4.** In playing-cards, a knave. [*< Gr.^{LL} OF Jakôbos, < Heb. Ya'aqôb, lit. supplanter.* — **jack'a-napes'**, n. An impertinent fellow; an upstart. — **jack'-ass'**, n. **1.** The male ass; a donkey. **2.** A foolish fellow; blockhead. — **jack'-boots'**, n. pl. Heavy top-boots reaching above the knee. — **jack'daw'**, n. A small European glossy-black, crow-like bird, often tamed. — **j.-knife**, n. A large clasp-knife for the pocket. — **J.-o'-lantern**, n. A will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus. — **j.-plane**, n. A carpenter's roughing plane.

jack'al', jack'el', n. One of various dog-like carnivorous mammals, smaller than the wolf. [OF., *< Ar. Jaqâl, < Per. shaghâl, jackal.*]

jack'et, jak'et. **I. vt.** To clothe or enclose in a jacket. **II. n.** A short coat.

jade, jêd, vt. & vi. [JA'-DED'; JA'DING.] To weary, or become weary, by hard service; tire.

jade', n. An old, worn-out horse; a worthless person; hussy. [*< Ice. jadda, mare.*]

jade', n. A hard, tough, greenish silicate used for making ornaments, etc. [F.]

jag, vt. [JAG'GED'; JAG'GING.] To notch.

jag', n. A projecting point; notch; tooth. [*< Gael. gagg, notch.* — **jag'ged**, a. Having jags or notches. **jag'gy**, a.]

jag', n. **1.** [Local.] A load for one horse. **2.** [Slang.] Enough liquor to intoxicate.

ja-guar', ja-gwâr', n. A large leopard-like mammal of wooded regions from Texas to Patagonia. [*< Braz. jaguara, jaguar.*]

jail, jêl, n. A prison. [*< OF. jatiôle, gaiole, jail.*]

gaol't. — **jail'**, n. A convict. — **jail'er**, n. The officer in charge of a jail.

jal'ap, jal'ap, n. The dried root of a Mexican plant useful as a purgative. [*< Jalapa (town in Mexico).*]

jam, jam, v. [JAMMED; JAM'MING.] **I. t.** **1.** To press into a tight place; crush. **2.** To fill by crowding. **II. i.** To become immovable from being crowded.

jam', n. A number of people or objects crowded closely together, or the pressure from such crowding.

jam', n. A pulpy, sweet conserve of fruit.

jamb, jam, n. A side-post or side of a doorway, window, etc. [*< OF. jambe, leg.*]



Common Jackal. 1/34



Jaguar. 1/55

jan'gle, jan'gl. **I. vt. & vi.** [JAN'GLED; JAN'GLING.] To make or utter with harsh, broken sounds; wrangle; bicker. **II. n.** Discordant sound; wrangling. [Prob. imitative.]

jan'i-tor, jan'i-ter, n. One who has the care of a building. [L., *< janua, door.*]

jan'i-za-ry, jan'i-ze-ri, n. [-RIES', pl.] One of the former body-guard of the Turkish sultans. [*< F. janissaire.*] **jan'is-sa-ry**, n.

Jan'u-a-ry, jan'yü-g-ri, n. The first month of the year. [*< L. Januarius, < Janus, door-keeper of heaven.*]

ja-pan', ja-pan'. **I. vt.** [JA-PANNED'; JA-PAN'NING.] To lacquer with japan. **II. n.**

1. Lacquered Japanese work. **2.** A hard black varnish. [*< Chin. Jih-pün, sunrise.*]

Jap'a-nese', jap'a-nis' or -niz'. **I. a.** Belonging to Japan or its people. **II. n.** A native of Japan or the language of Japan.

jar, jâr, v. [JARRED; JAR'RING.] **I. t.** To cause to tremble or shake; agitate. **II. i. 1.** To rattle. **2.** To clash; conflict. **3.** To shake or tremble. [*< AS. ceorian, murmur.*]

jar', n. **1.** A shaking, as from a sudden shock. **2.** A discordant sound; discord; strife.

jar', n. A deep, wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. [*< Per. OF. jarrah, jar.*]

jar'gon, jâr'gen. **I. vt.** To talk in jargon; gabble. **II. n. 1.** Confused, unintelligible speech. **2.** Cant. [OF., gibberish.]

jas'min'e, jas'min, n. An ornamental plant with fragrant, generally white, flowers. [*< Per. yâsmîn.*] **jas'mine'**, n.

jas'per, (jas'per, **jas'per-ite**, j-ait, n. An impure, opaque, colored variety of quartz. [*< Gr.^{OF} iaspis, < Ar. yash, jasper.*]

jaun'dice, jân'dis. **I. vt.** [JAUN'DICED'; JAUN'DI-CING.] To affect with jaundice; fill with prejudice or envy. **II. n. 1.** A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin, and of the fluids and tissues. **2.** A mental condition in which the judgment is warped. [*< OF. jaunisse, < jaune, yellow.*]

jaunt, jânt. **I. vt.** To ramble or rove about. **II. n.** A short journey; a pleasure-trip. [*< Sp. Sw. dial. ganta, be foolish.*]

jaun'ty, jân'ti, a. [JAUN'TIER; JAUN'TI-EST.] Affecting a careless ease or self-satisfaction; sprightly. [*< F. gentil; see GENTLE.*]

jave'lin, jav'lin, n. A short, light spear, used as a missile weapon. [OF., *< Celt.*]

jaw, jô. **I. vt. & vi.** [Slang.] To scold. **II. n. 1.** One of the two structures forming the framework of the mouth. **2.** One of the bones forming the framework of these organs. **jaw'-bone**, n. **3.** Anything like or suggest-



Jasmine.

ing such an organ, as one of the gripping parts of a vice; often used figuratively; as, the *jaws* of death. **4.** [Slang.] Scolding. [ME. *jawe*, < *cheewen* (< AS. *ceōwan*), chew.]

jay, jē, *n.* A small crow-like bird of brilliant coloring. [OF., < *gai*; see *GAY*, *a.*]

jealous, jel'us, *a.* **1.** Apprehensive of being displaced by a rival.

2. Anxiously watchful. [*OF. jealous*, < LL. *zelosus*, < L. *zelus*, ZEAL.] **-ly**, adv. **-ness**, *n.*—**jealous-y**, *n.* [*IES*, *pl.*]

jean, jēn, *n.* A twilled undressed cloth of cotton and wool. [*L. OF. Genua*, Genoa (Italian city).]

jeans, *pl.*

jeer, jīr, *i. vt. & vi.* To scoff at; ridicule; mock. **II. n.** A derisive and flouting word or speech. [*MD. scheeren*, jest.]

Je-ho'vah, jē-hō'vā, *n.* American Blue Jay. ^{1/10} Lord; specifically, the covenant God of the Hebrew people. [*Heb. Yhwh*, usually written *Yahōvāh*, with the vowel-points of *Adonai*, Lord.]

je-june, jē-jūn', *a.* Lifeless; dry; dull. [*L. jejunus*, hungry.] **-ly**, adv. **-ness**, *n.*

jelly, jel'i, *i. vt.* [JEL'LIED, jel'id; JEL'LY-ING.] To turn to jelly. **II. n. [JEL'LI-ES, *pl.*] Any semisolid glutinous substance, as jelly-juice boiled down with sugar. [*OF. gele*, fem. pp. of *geler*, freeze.]**

jen'net, jen'et, *n.* A small Spanish horse.

jen'ny, jen'i, *n.* [JEN'NI-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A spinning-machine. **2.** A female ass. [*F. Jeanne*, fem. of *Jean*, JOHN.]

jeopard, jep'ard, *vt.* To expose to loss or injury; imperil. **jeopard-ize**,—**jeopard-y**, *n.* Exposure to danger; peril. [*OF. jeu parti*, divided game, even chance.]

jerk, jēr'k, *i. vt. & vi.* To give a jerk to; move with jerks; utter in a convulsive manner. **II. n.** A short, sharp pull, twitch, or fling. **-jerk'y**, *a.* Spasmodic.

jerk, *vt.* To cure (meat) by cutting into strips and drying. [*Chilean charqui*, dried beef.]

jer'kin, jēr'kin, *n.* A waistcoat; jacket. [*Dim. of OD. jurk*, frock.]

jer'sey, jēr'zg, *n.* **1.** One of a breed of cattle from the island of Jersey. **2.** A thick, seamless, knit upper garment. [*Isle of Jersey*.]

jes'sa-min(e), jes'a-min, *n.* The jasmine.

jest, jest, *i. vt. & vi.* To joke. **II. n.** **1.** A joke; raillery. **2.** The object of raillery. [*< L. OF. gestus*, pp. of *gero*, perform.]

Jes'u-it, jez'yū-it or jēzh'u-it, *n.* **1.** A member of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order. **2.** A subtle casuist. [*F. Jésuite*, < L. *Jesus*.]—**Jes'u-it'ic**, *a.* **Jes'u-it'ic-al**, *ad.*

jet, jet, *vt. & vi.* [JET'TED; JET'TING.] To emit in a jet; shoot out in a jet or jets.

jet, *n.* **1.** That which spurts out; a gushing flow. **2.** A spout or nozzle. [*F.*]

jet, *n.* **1.** A rich black variety of mineral coal, used for ornaments. **2.** The color of jet. **jet black**, [OF.] [jet.]

jet'ty, jet'i, *a.* Like or made of jet; black as



American Blue Jay.

jet'ty, *n.* [JET'TIES, *pl.*] A structure in a body of water serving to control or divert a current, protect a harbor, or the like. [*OF. jete*, prop. fem. pp. of *jetter*, throw.]

Jew, jū, *n.* A Hebrew; an Israelite. [*Ult. < Heb. Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob.]—**Jew'-ess**, *n.* A female Jew.—**Jew'ish**, *a.*

jew'el, jū'el, *i. vt.* [JEW'ELED or JEW'ELLED; JEW'EL-ING or JEW'EL-LING.] To adorn with jewels; set jewels in. **II. n.** **1.** A precious stone; gem. **2.** Anything of rare excellence. [*< OF. jouel*, dim. of *jole*; see *JOY*, *n.*]—**jew'el-er**, *n.* A dealer in or maker of jewelry. **jew'el-lert**,—**jew'el-ry**, *n.* **1.** Jewels taken collectively. **2.** The trade of a jeweler. **jew'el-ly-er-y**.

jew's'-harp, jūz'hārp', *n.* A small musical instrument with a lyre-shaped metal frame and a bent metallic tongue.

jib, jīb, *vi.* [JIBBED; JIB'BING.] To move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse. [*< OF. gibber*, struggle.]

jib, *n.* A triangular sail, set on a stay and extending from the foretopmast-head to the jib-boom or the bowsprit. [*JIBE*.]

—**jib'-boom**, *n.* A spar forming a continuation of the bowsprit.

jib, *n.* *Mech.* The swinging boom of a crane. **jibe**, jaib, *vt. & vi.* *Naut.* [JIBED; JI'BING.] To swing or shift from one side to the other, as a sail; tack; shift. [*< Dn. gibbe*.]

jiffy, jif'i, *n.* [Colloq.] An instant; moment. **jiff**.

jig, jig, *vt.* [JIGGED; JIG'GING.] **I. t. i.** To sing or play in 8/8 time. **2.** To jolt. **(1)** To separate (ore) by jolting. **(2)** To drill, as a well, with a spring-pole. **3. Mach.** To form with the aid of jigs. **4.** To play a joke on. **II. i.** To dance a jig.

jig, *n.* **1.** A light, gay dance to a rapid tune. **2.** A practical joke. **3. Mach.** **(1)** A tool or fixture used to guide cutting-tools. **(2)** A jolting mechanism. [*< OF. gigue*, < MD. *ghighe*, fiddle.]

jig'ger¹, jig'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jigs. **2.** One of various jolting mechanisms.

jig'ger², *n.* A flea, tick, or the like.

jilt, jilt, *i. vt. & vi.* To discard, as a lover; be deceitful in love. **II. n.** One who capriciously discards a lover. [*< Jille*, fem. name.]

jin'my, jim'i, *n.* A burglars' crowbar. [*< Jimmy*, dim. of *James*.]

jin'gle, jin'gl, [JIN'GL(ED); JIN'GLING.] **I. vt. & vi.** To make a slight, tinkling, ringing sound. **II. n.** **1.** A tinkling or clinking sound; also, that which produces it. **2.** Any pleasing succession of rhythmical sounds. [*Freq. of CHINK*, *v.*]

Jin'go, jin'gō, *n.* [Colloq.] *Polit.* One in favor of a spirited and aggressive foreign policy.

job, job, *i. vt. & vi.* [JOBBED; JOB'BING.] **1.** To buy in bulk and resell in lots. **2.** To do by the job. **3.** To engage in jobbery. **II. n.** **1.** A piece of work done as a whole. **2.** Any scheme for making money unfairly. **3.** [Colloq.] Employment. [*< gob*, lump; of Celtic origin.]—**job'ber**, *n.* **1.** A middleman. **2.** An intriguer. **3.** One who works by the job.—**job'ber-y**, *n.* [*< LESS, pl.*] The act or practise of jobbing; in a bad sense; low intriguing.

jock'ey, jok'e, [JOCK'EYED; JOCK'EY-ING.]

I. *vt. & vi.* To play the jockey with; be tricky; cheat. **II.** *n.* **1.** One employed to ride horses, especially at races. **2.** One who takes undue advantage in trade. **3.** A horse-dealer. [*< Jacky, dim. of JACK.*]

jo-cose, jo-cōs', *a.* Of the nature of a joke; jocular. [*< L. jocos, < jocusus, joke.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -jo-cos'i-ty, *n.* -joc'u-lar, *a.*

1. Being in a joking mood; making jokes. **2.** Jocose. -joc'u-lar'i-ty, *n.* -joc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* -joc'und, *a.* Jovial; sportive.

jog, jēg, *I. vt. & vi.* [JOGGED; JOG'GING.] To push or move with a jog; nudge. **II. n.** **1.** A slight push, as with the elbow; any slight incentive. **2.** A slow, jolting motion. **3.** A notch. [*< W. gogi, shake.*] -jog'ger, *n.*

jog'gle, jēg'l, *I. vt. & vi.* [JOG'GLE(D); JOG'GLING.] To shake slightly; jog; jolt. **II. n.** A jolt. [Freq. of JOG.]

join, join, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To set or bring together; connect; combine. **2.** To associate with; effect a junction with. **3.** To engage in (battle, etc.) together. **4.** [Colloq.] To adjoin. **II. i.** **1.** To lie in contact. **2.** To become associated. [*< L. jo' jungo, join.*] -join'er, *n.* One who or that which joins; specifically, an artisan who finishes the woodwork of houses. -join'er-y, *n.* The art of a joiner.

joint, joint, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To form with or divide into joints. **2.** To make for joining. **3.** To join. **II. i.** To unite as by joints.

joint, a. **1.** Produced by combined action. **2.** Sharing together. **3.** Joined. -joint'ly, *adv.*

joint, n. **1.** A junction or mode of junction; articulation; hinge. **2.** A place of union of two bones, especially when movable one upon the other. **3.** One of the pieces into which a carcass is divided by the butcher. [OF., *< L. junctus, < jungo, join.*]

joist, joist, *n.* A horizontal timber in a floor or ceiling. [*< OF. giste, < L. jaceo, lie.*]

joke, jōk, [JOKED; JO'KING.] **I. vt. & vi.** To banter; make jokes; jest. **II. n.** **1.** Something said or done for the purpose of creating amusement; a jest. **2.** A subject of merriment. [*< L. jocus, joke.*]

jol'ly, jēl'i, *a.* [JOL'LI-ER; JOL'LI-EST.] **1.**

Full of life and mirth; jovial. **2.** Expressing mirth; exciting gaiety. [*< OF. joli, jolly.*] -jol'li-li-ca-tion, *n.* [Colloq.] A merrymaking. -jol'li-ty, *n.*

jol'y-boat, jēl'i-bōt', *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [*< Dn. jolle, yawl, < BOAT.*]

jolt, jōlt, *I. vt. & vi.* To shake or move up and down with a jarring movement. **II. n.** A sudden slight shock. [*< JOWL.*] **jounce**, *v.*

jon'quail, jēn'cwil, *n.* An ornamental bulbous plant related to the daffodil. [*< F. jonquille.*] **jon'-quille**, *n.*

joss, jos, *n.* A Chinese god or idol. [Pidgin-E. for Pg. deos, God.]

jost'l(e), jos'l, *vt. & vi.* [JOS'TL(E)D; JOS'TLING.] To push or crowd against. [Freq. of JOST, *v.*] -jost'l(e), *n.* A bumping against, or slight shaking.

jot, jēt, *I. vt.* [JOT'TED; JOT'TING.] To write down or sketch offhand. **II. n.** The least bit; an iota. [*< L. iota; see IOTA.*]

jounce, v. & *n.* Same as JOLT.

jour'nal, jūr'nāl, *n.* **1.** A daily record or register; diary. **2.** A newspaper. **3.** That part of a shaft or axle which rotates in or against a bearing. [F., *< L. diurnalis; see DIURNAL.*] -jour'nal-ism, *n.* The occupation of a journalist. -jour'nal-ist, *n.* One who manages, edits, or writes for a journal or newspaper. -jour'nal-ize or -ise, *vi.*

jour'ney, jūr'ng, *I. vi.* To travel; go upon a journey. **II. n.** Passage from one place to another, especially by land. [*< F. journée, < L. diurnus, daily.*] -jour'ney-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A mechanic who has learned his trade.

joust, jost, *v. & n.* Same as JUST.

jo'vial, jō'vi-əl, *a.* Possessing or expressive of good-natured mirth or gaiety; jolly. [F., *< LL. Jovialis, < Old L. Jovis, Jove.*] -jo'vi-al'i-ty, *n.*

jowl, jōl or jaul, *n.* The cheek or jaw. [*< AS. ceap, jaw, < ceðwan, chew.*] **jole**, *v.*

joy, jēi, *I. vi.* [Poet.] To be glad; rejoice. **II. n.** **1.** A lively emotion of happiness; gladness. **2.** That which causes delight. [*< F. joie, < L. gaudeo, rejoice.*] -joy'ful, *a.*

1. Full of joy. **2.** Manifesting joy. -joy'less, *a.* Destitute of joy. -joy'ous, *a.* Joyful.

ju'bi-lant, jū'bi-lant, *a.* **1.** Manifesting great joy; exultingly glad. **2.** Expressing triumph. [*< L. júbilo, shout for joy.*] -ju'bi-la-tion, *n.* Rejoicing; exultation. -ju'bi-lee, *n.* **1.** The fiftieth anniversary of an event. **2.** Any season of rejoicing or festivity. [*< Heb. yobel, blast of a trumpet.*]

Ju-da'ic, ju-dē'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [*< Gr. Ioudaïkos, < Ioudaia, < Heb. Yehūdāh; see JEW.*] **Ju-da'ic-al**, -Ju'da-ism, *n.* Jewish beliefs or practices.

judge, jūj, *v.* [JUDGED; JUDE'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To come to a conclusion regarding. **2.** To decide authoritatively. **3.** To try judicially. **II. i. 1.** To form a judgment. **2.** To sit in judgment. **3.** To consider. **4.** To express judgment. [*< F. juger, < L. judico, judge.*]

judge, n. **1.** An officer invested with authority to administer justice. **2.** One who decides upon the merits of things, as in contests. **3.** A connoisseur. [*< L. judex (judic), < jus, law, & dico, say.*] -judg'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of judging. **2.** The faculty of deciding correctly. **3.** The decision reached. **4.** The sentence of a court. **5.** A disaster or affliction regarded as a punishment for sin.

ju'di-ca-ture, jū'di-ca-chur or -tūr, *n.* **1.** The power of administering justice. **2.** The jurisdiction of a court. **3.** A court of justice. -ju'di-ca-tiv(e), *a.* Competent to judge. -ju'di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the administration of justice. **II. n.** [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A tribunal. **2.** The judiciary.

ju'di-cial, jū-dish'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the administration of justice. **2.** Pertaining to a court. **3.** Discriminating; impartial. **4.** Serving to decide. -ly, *adv.* -ju'di-ci-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice. **II. n.** **1.** That



Common Jonquill.

department of government which administers the law. **2.** The judges collectively.

ju-dic'ious, a. **1.** Manifesting forethought and sense; prudent. **2.** Done with sound judgment. [*< LL. judiciosus, < L. iudicium; see JUDICIAL.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

jug, jug, n. **1.** [*U. S.*] A narrow-necked, stout, bulging vessel with a cork, for keeping or carrying liquids. **2.** A pitcher. [*Prob. < Jug, form of Judith, a woman's name.*]

jug'gl(e), jug'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [*JUG'GL(E)D; JUG'GLING.*] To deceive by trick or artifice; practise sleight of hand. **II. n.** A feat of legerdemain; trick or deception. [*< L. of jocolor, jest.*] -jug'gler, *n.* -jug'-gler-y, *n.*



French Earthenware Jug.

ju'gu-lar, jū'giu-lar. **I. a.** Pertaining to the throat or to the jugular vein. **II. n.** One of the large veins of the neck. **ju-gular vein.** [*< L. jugulum, collar-bone.*]

juice, jūs, n. The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter. [*< L. F. jus, juice.*] -juice-less, *a.* -juic'y, *a.* Abounding with juice.

ju'ube, jū'jūb, n. **1.** Any one of several Old World spiny shrubs of the buckthorn family; also, the edible fruit of such a plant. **2.** A sweetmeat. **ju'ube paste**†. [*Ult. < Ar. zizuf, jujube-tree.*]

ju'lep, jū'lep, n. A drink composed of sweetened liquor and mint. [*F.*]

Ju-ly', ju-'lai', n. The seventh month of the Gregorian year. [*< L. of Julius, < Julius Caesar.*]

jum'bl(e), jum'bl. **I. vt. & vi.** [*JUM'BL(E)D; JUM'BLING.*] To mix in a confused mass. **II. n.** **1.** A confused mixture or collection. **2.** A thin sweet cake. [*ME. jumbelen, freq. of jumpen, JUMP.*]

jump', jump, v. **I. t.** **1.** To leap over. **2.** To cause to leap. **3.** To pass over; omit. **II. i.** To impel oneself through the air by a spring; move by bounds. [*< Sv. gump, jump.*]

jump, n. The act of jumping; a leap; spring. **jump'er¹, n.** **1.** One who or that which jumps. **2.** The larva of a cheese-fly.

jump'er², n. [*U. S.*]. A loose outer jacket. [*< JUMP, v.*]

junc'tion, junc'shun, n. **1.** The act of joining, or condition of being joined. **2.** A place of union or meeting. [*< L. junctio(n-), < jungo, join.*] -junc'ture, *n.* **1.** A point or line of junction; joint. **2.** An occasion when circumstances meet. [*< L. junctura, < jungo, join.*]

June, jūn, n. The sixth month of the Gregorian year. [*< F. juin, < L. Junius, Roman gentile name.*]

jun'gle, jun'gl, n. A dense thicket; a forest choked with undergrowth. [*< Hind. jangal, < Sans. jaṅgala, dry.*]

jun'ior, jūn'yər, n. **I. a.** **1.** Younger in years or lower in rank. **2.** Belonging to youth. **II. n.** The younger of two; a younger person. [*L., < juvenis, young.*] -ju'ni-or-i-ty, *n.*

ju'ni-per, jū'ni-per, n. An evergreen shrub or low tree, with prickly pointed leaves and dark-blue berries.

junk¹, junḡk, n. **1.** *Naut.* (1) Old cable or cordage cut up in pieces. (2) Salt meat. **2.** Cast-off material of any sort. [*< F. jonc, < L. juncus, rush.*]

junk², n. A large Chinese vessel with lug-sails. [*< Malay² ajong, or Jap. jung, large boat.*]

jun'ket, jun'ket, I. vt. & vi. To take part in a convivial excursion; feast in company; revel. **II. n.** A feast; picnic.

jun'ket-ing†, n. [*< It. giuncata, < giunco (< L. juncus), rush.*]

jun'ta, jun'ta, n. A Central or South-American legislative council. [*Sp., < L. juncta, fem. pp. of jungo, join.*]



Chinese Junk.

jun'to, jun'to, n. A faction; a cabal. [*< JUNTA.*]

ju-rid'ic-al, ju-rid'ic-al, a. **1.** Relating to law and judicial proceedings. **2.** Assumed by law to exist. [*< L. juridicus, < jus (jur-), law, + dico, declare.*] **ju-rid'ic.**

ju'ris-dic'tion, jū'ris-dic'shun, n. **1.** Lawful right to exercise official authority. **2.** The limit over which such authority may be exercised. [*OF., < L. jurisdictio(n-), < jus, law, + dico, say.*]

ju'ris-pru'dence, jū'ris-prū'dens, n. **1.** The science of law. **2.** A system of laws. [*< L. jurisprudentia, < jus, law, + prudentia; see PRUDENCE.*]

ju'rist, jū'rist, n. One versed in the science of law. [*< L. jus (jur-), law.*]

ju'rör, jūr'rör, n. A member of a jury. [*< L. of jurator, swearer.*]

ju'ry, jū'ri, n. [*JURIES, pl.*] **1.** A body of men forming a judicial tribunal, and sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence. **2.** A committee of award in a competition. [*< L. LL+OF jurata, fem. pp. of juro, swear.*]

jury, prefix. Rigged up temporarily; makeshift; used in nautical compounds; as, *jury-mast*. [*Perhaps < JURY, n., as a bit of nautical humor.*]

just, jüst, I. vt. To engage in a just.

joust, joust, II. n. A tilting match between mounted knights, usually with blunt lances and in single combat. [*< OF. joustier, < LL. juxto, < L. jungo, join.*]

just, just, I. a. **1.** Righteous; honest. **2.** Conforming to the principles of justice; equitable. **3.** Agreeing with a required standard. **II. adv.** **1.** Exactly; precisely. **2.** But now; this moment. **3.** By very little; barely; only. [*< L. justus, < jus, law.*]

jus'tice, jus'tis, n. **1.** Conformity to the principles of right; honesty; impartiality. **2.** Just requital or consideration. **3.** The quality of being just. **4.** A judge. [*F., < L. justitia, < justus; see JUST, a.*] -jus'ti-ci-a-ry, *I. a.* Pertaining to law or the administration of justice. **II. n.** [*RIES, pl.*] A judge.

jus'ti-fy, jus'ti-fai, vt. [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **1.** To show to be just; vindicate. **2.** To declare blameless; exonerate. **3.** To adjust or fit. [*< L. F. justus, just, + facio, do, make.*] -jus'ti-fi-ca-tion, *n.* Capable of being justified. -jus'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* The state of being justified.

jut, jut. **I. vi.** [JUT'TED^d; JUT'TING.] To extend; project. **II. n.** Anything that juts; a projection. [Var. of JET.]

jute, jūt, *n.* **1.** Either of two tall annual Asiatic herbs of the linden family. **2.** The fiber obtained from this plant, used for bags, etc. [jūt, < Sans. *jatā*, matted hair.]

ju've-nil(e, jū've-nil. **I. a. 1.** Characteristic of youth; young. **2.** Adapted to youth. **II. n.** A young person. [juvenilis, < *juvenis*, young.] — **ju've-nil'i-ty**, *n.* Youthfulness. **jux'ta-po-si'tion**, jux'ta-po-zish'un, *n.* A placing close together; contiguity. [juxta, near, + *position*.]

K

K, k, kê, n. [KAYS, K's, or Ks, kêz, *pl.*] The eleventh letter in the English alphabet.

kai'ak, kai'ak or kê'yak, *n.* A sealskin hunting canoe of arctic America. [Greenland.]

kail, *n.* Same as KALE.

kai'ser, kai'zër, *n.*

[K.] Cæsar: the accepted title of the German emperors since 1871. [cæse, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.]

kale, kêl, *n.* A variety of headless cabbage.

ka-lei'do-scope, ka-lai'do-scōp, *n.* An instrument which, by means of mirrors, presents objects viewed through it in symmetrical patterns. [kalos, beautiful, + *eidos*, form, + *-scope*.] — **ka-lei'do-scop'ic**, *a.*

kali'en-dur, *n.* Same as CALENDAR.

ka-na'ka, ka-nō'ka, *n.* A Sandwich-Islander. [Hawaiian, man.] **ka-na'keri**.

kan'ga-roo', kan'ga-rū', *n.* A herbivorous marsupial mammal, mostly of Australia and Tasmania, having powerful hind limbs, and progressing by flying bounds. [Austral.]

ka'o-lin, kê'o-lin,

n. A variety of clay, perfectly white when pure: a chief ingredient of porcelain. [Kao Ling, High Ridge.]

ka'ty-did', kê'ti-did', *n.* An arboreal, green, long-horned insect. See illus. in next column. [Imitative: from its note.]

ka'yack, kay'ak, *n.* Same as KAI'AK.

kedge, kej, *n.* A light anchor. [keka, tug.]

keel, kîl. **I. vt. & vi.** To provide with a keel, as a vessel; to turn up the keel; show the bottom. **II. n. 1.** The lowest lengthwise member of the framework of a vessel. See illus. in next column. **2.** Figuratively, a ship. **3.** Any keel-shaped part or object. [Of AS. & Ice. origin.] — **to keel over** [Colloq., U. S.], to turn bottom up; upset.



Kalak.

Gray Kangaroo.
1/2

keel'son, kel'sun, *n.* Naut. A beam running lengthwise above the keel of a ship.

keen, kîn, *a.* Very sharp and cutting; acute; shrewd. [cêne, bold, able, < *cunnan*, be able.] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

keep, kîp, *v.* [KEPT; KEEP'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To have and retain in possession, employment, or use; manage, conduct, or attend to. **2.** To have the care of; protect; guard; defend. **3.** To support; maintain. **4.** To perform or be faithful to, as a pledge. **II. i.** To continue unchanged; remain; stay; continue sound, sweet, fresh, or the like; endure. [cēpan, keep.] — **keep'er**, *n.* One who or that which keeps; a device for keeping something in place, as the socket into which a door-bolt shoots. — **keep'ing**, *n.* **1.** Custody, charge, or possession. **2.** Right relation or proportion; congruity. **3.** Maintenance; support. — **keep'-sake'**, *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a memento.

keep, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. **2.** The donjon of a medieval castle; hence, a castle; fortress. **3.** That in which something is kept.

keg, keg, *n.* A small, strong barrel, usually of 5- to 10-gallon capacity. [kaggi, keg.]

kelp, kelp, *n.* Large coarse seaweeds, or their ashes: formerly the source of soda.

Kelt, Kelt'ic. Same as CELT, etc.

ken, ken. **I. vi.** [KENNED or KENT; KEN'NING.] [Archaic or Scot.] To be cognizant of; know; descry; see. **II. n.** Reach of sight or knowledge; cognizance. [cennan, cause to know, and partly < Ice. *kenna*, know.]

ken'nel¹, ken'el, *n.* **1.** A house for a dog or for a pack of hounds; also, the pack. **2. A**



Fin-shaped Keel.

lair; vile lodging. [LL. *canis*, dog.] **ken'nel**², *n.* The gutter of a street; channel; puddle. [canel, < L. *canalis*, canal.]

fiūtūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

kept, *kept*, *imp.* & *pp.* of **KEEP**, *v.* [etc. **ker-am'ic**, **ker-am'ics**. Same as **CERAMIC**. **ker'chief**, *ker'chief*. **I'**. *vt.* To cover or dress with a kerchief. **II'**. *n.* A square, as of linen or silk, used as a covering for the head or neck, or as a handkerchief. [*< OF. covrechef, < covrir, cover, + chef, head.*]

ker'nel, *ker'nel*, *n.* A grain or seed; especially, the edible part of a nut; nucleus; gist. [*< AS. cyrnel, dim. of corn, grain.*]

ker'o-sene, *ker'o-sin*, *n.* Illuminating oil distilled from crude petroleum. [*< Gr. kēros, wax.*]

ker'sey, *ker'ze*, *n.* A smooth, light-weight beaver cloth. [*< Kersey, in England.*]

—**ker'sey-mere**, *ker'ze-mfr*, *n.* Cassimere.

ketch'up, *n.* Same as **CATCHUP**.

ket'tle, *ket'l*, *n.* A metallic vessel for stewing or boiling. [*< AS. cetele.*] — **ket'tle-drum**, *n.* A drum having a brass hemispherical shell and parchment head, and sounded by soft-headed elastic drumsticks.

key, *ki*, *vt.* To fasten with or provide with a key; tune, as a musical instrument.

key¹, *n.* **1.** A detachable instrument for moving the bolt in a lock.

2. Anything that discloses or opens something. **3.** One of various implements, as the lever to be pressed by the finger in a musical instrument or a typewriter.

4. A system of tones; a key-note. **5.** Quality, intensity, or pitch of tone in speaking. [*< AS. cæg, key.*]

—**key'board**, *n.* A range of keys, as in a piano or typewriter. — **key'hole**, *n.* A hole for a key, as in a door or lock. — **key'note**, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The tonic of a key, from which it is named. **key'tone**, *n.* **2.** A ruling principle or sentiment. — **key'stone**, *n.* The uppermost and completing stone of an arch.

key², *n.* A low island, especially one of coral, along a coast. [*< Sp. cayó.*] [closure.]

key³, *n.* A quay; wharf. [*< Bret. OF kai, en-kuh'li'*, *n.* Same as **CALIF**.]

khan¹, *kān*, *n.* An Eastern title of respect, as for a sovereign or for any gentleman. [*< Per. khān, prince.*]

khan², *n.* An Oriental inn surrounding a courtyard. [*Ult. < Per. khāna, house.*]

khed-ive, *ked-iv*, *n.* The viceroy of Egypt. [*< Turk. khidiv, < Per. khidiv, king.*]

kick, *kic*. **I'**. *vt. & vi.* To give a blow to with the foot; excite; stir up; recoil, as a firearm. **II'**. *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot. **2.** The recoil of a firearm. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] An act of violent opposition. [*< W. cicio, kick.*] — **kick'er**, *n.* One who or that which kicks; an objector.

kid, *n.* **1.** A young goat. **2.** Leather, or, in the plural, gloves or shoes made from goat-skin. [*< Ice. kidh, kid.*]

kid'nap, *vt.* [*-NAPED*¹ or *-NAPPED*¹; *-NAP-ING* or *-NAP-PING*.] To carry off (a person) from home or country. — **kid'nap'er**, *n.* **kid'nap'per**.

kid'ney, *kid'ne*, *n.* **1.** A glandular organ that secretes urine, or something resembling such an organ. **2.** The affections or passions. **3.** Temperament. [*ME., < AS. cwith, womb, + Ice. nþra, kidney.*]

kill, *kil*, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of life or of vigor, efficiency, or usefulness; neutralize; deaden. **2.** To discard or suppress; cancel, as matter set up in type. [*< Ice. kolla, hit on the head, < kollr, head.*] — **kill'er**, *n.*

kiln, *kil*, *n.* An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products, as burning bricks. [*< AS. cýln, < L. culina, kitchen.*] — **kiln'dry**, *vt.* To dry in a kiln.

kil'o-gram, *kil'o-li'ter*, *kil'o-me'ter*, *kil'o-ster*, *n.* See **METRIC SYSTEM**, under **METRIC**.

kilt, *kilt*, *n.* A short skirt, as of the Scotch Highlanders. [*< Dn. kille, tuck up.*]

kin, *kin*, *n.* **1.** Relation; consanguinity. **2.** Collectively, relatives by blood. [*< AS. cyn.*]

kind, *kaind*, *a.* **1.** Having gentleness, tenderness, or goodness of heart; humane; kindly. **2.** Gentle or tractable, as an animal. [*< AS. gecynde.*] — **kind'heart'ed**, *a.* — **kind'ness**, *n.*

kind, *n.* **1.** Essential or distinguishing quality; sort. **2.** A class; species. [*< AS. gecynd, < ge- (generalizing) + cennan, bring forth.*]

kin'der-gar'ten, *kin'der-gär'tn*, *n.* A school for little children in which instructive diversions, object-lessons, and healthful games are prominent features. [*G., < kinder, gen. pl. of kind, child, + garten, garden.*] — **kin'der-gar'tner**, *n.* A kindergarten teacher. [*G.*]

kin'dle, *kin'dl*, *v.* [*KIN'DLE*(D); *KIN'DLING*.] **I.** *t.* To set fire to; ignite; light; excite; inflame; brighten; illuminate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To become excited, roused, or illumined. [*< Ice. kyndill, candle, < L. candela, candle.*] — **kin'dler**, *n.*

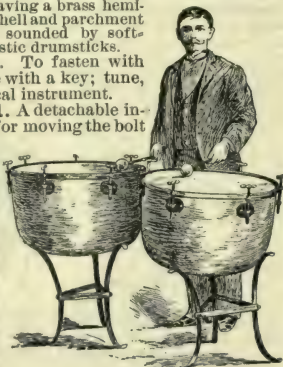
kind'ly, *kaind'li*. **I.** *a.* [*KIND'LI-ER*; *KIND'LI-EST*.] **1.** Having or manifesting kindness. **2.** Having a favorable or grateful effect; beneficial. **II.** *adv.* In a kind manner or spirit; good-naturedly; congenially.

— **kind'li-ness**, *n.*

kin'dred, *kin'dred*. **I.** *a.* Of a like nature or character; related; congenial; akin. **II.** *n.* **1.** Relationship; consanguinity. **2.** Collectively, relatives by blood; kin. [*< AS. cynn, kin, + ræden, state.*]

kinel, *koín*, *n.* Plural of **cow**.

king, *king*, *n.* **1.** The sovereign male ruler of a kingdom; a leader; chief; head. **2.** A playing-card bearing the semblance of a king. **3.** In chess, the principal piece; in checkers, a piece that has reached the adversary's king-row. [*< AS. cyng, contr. of cýning, < cynn, tribe.*] — **king'bolt**, *n.* A vertical central bolt attaching the body of a vehicle to the axle and serving as a pivot in turning. — **king'craft**, *n.* The craft or calling of kings; kingly statesmanship. — **king'dom**, *king'dm*, *n.* **1.** The territory, people, or realm ruled by a king or



Kettle-drums.

queen. **2.** Any separate field of independent authority or influence. **3.** *Nat. Hist.* A primary division of natural objects; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.—**king/fish'er**, *n.* A bird having a straight, deeply cleft bill with smooth edges, commonly feeding on fish, which it obtains by diving.—**king/ly**, *king'li*, *a.* [*KING'LI-ER*; *KING'LI-EST*.] Pertaining to or worthy of a king; regal.

king/like,—**king/li-ness**, *n.*—**king/row**, *n.* In checkers, the row of squares nearest to either of the players.



kink, *kink*, *i.* *vt. & vi.* Belted Kingfisher. $\frac{1}{10}$ To form kinks; to be or become twisted or entangled. **II. n.** An abrupt bend, twist, loop, or tangle, as in a wire or rope. [*< Sw. kink*, twist in a rope.]—**kink'y**, *a.*

kings/folk', *kinz'folk' or -fok'*, *n. pl.* Relatives collectively; kindred; kin.—**kin/ship**, *n.* Relationship; consanguinity.—**kings/man**, *n.* [*KINS'MEN*, *pl.*] A blood relation; relative.—**kings/wom'an**, *n. fem.*

kip, *kip*, *n.* Untanned calfskin.

kirk, *kirk*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Church. [*< AS. circe.*]

kiss, *kiss*, *i.* *t.* To touch with the lips in salutation; graze or touch slightly. **II. t. To salute mutually with the lips; touch gently; meet. [*< AS. cyssan*, kiss.]**

kiss, *n.* An affectionate salutation by contact of the lips; a gentle touch. [*< AS. coss*, kiss.]

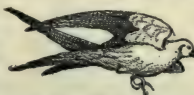
kit, *kit*, *n.* A tub, pail, or box for packing; a small pail; an outfit, as of tools. [*D.*, beaker.]

kit, *n.* **1.** A small violin. **2.** A guitar. [*Abbr. of AS. cytere*, *< L. cithara*; see GUITAR.]

kit, *n.* A kitten.

kitch/en, *kich'en*, *n.* A room or establishment for cooking food. [*< L. AS. coquina*, *< coquo*, cook.]—**kitch/en-gar'den**, *n.* A vegetable-garden.

kite, *kait*, *n.* **1.** A hawk-like bird having long pointed wings and a forked tail. **2.** A slender wooden frame covered with light fabric, to be flown in the air. [*< AS. cýgta*, the bird kite.]



kith, *kith*, *n.* One's friends: in the phrase **kith and kin**. [*< AS. cýth*, *< cunnan*, know.]

kit'ten, *kit'n*, *n.* A young cat or other feline animal. [*ME. kítton*, dim. of CAT, *n.*]

klep'to-ma-ni-a, *n.* Same as CLEPTOMANIA.

knack, *nac*, *n.* **1.** The trick of doing a thing readily and well; cleverness; adroitness. **2.** A clever device.

knag, *nag*, *n.* [*Dial. or Obs.*] A knot or knob.

knap/sack, *nap'sac'*, *n.* A case of leather or canvas worn strapped across the shoulders, for carrying light luggage. [*< D. knappen*, eat, + *zak*, sack.]

knarled, *knar'ly*, *a.* Same as GNARLED, etc.

knave, *név*, *n.* **1.** A dishonest person; rogue. **2.** A playing-card. **3.** A familiar friend; chum. **4.** A boy; servant. [*< AS. cnafa*, servant boy (G. *knabe*).]—**kna-ver-y**, *n.* [*-VER-IES*, *pl.*] Deceitfulness in dealing;

rogue.—**kna'vish**, *a.*—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n. **knead**, *nfd*, *vt.* **1.** To mix and work into a homogeneous mass. **2.** To operate upon, fashion, mold, or make by or as by kneading. [*< AS. cneadan*, knead.]—**knead'er**, *n.**

knee, *ni*, *n.* The joint between the thigh and the leg in man; the carpal joint in quadrupeds, as the horse or cow; something like a bent human knee. [*< AS. cneōw*, knee.]—**knee'cap**, *n.* *Anat.* The patella. **knee'pan'**, *n.*

kneel, *nfl*, *vt.* [*KNELT*, *nelt*, or *KNEELED*; *KNEEL'ING*.] To make obeisance; support the body on the bent knee or knees. [*< AS. cneōw*, knee.]—**kneel'er**, *n.*

knell, *nel*, *i.* *vt. & vi.* [*Poet.*] To summon by a knell; sound a knell; give a sad or warning sound. **II. n.** The tolling of a bell to announce a death; an evil omen. [*< AS. cnyll*, *< cnyllan*, knock.]

knelt, *imp. & pp. of KNEEL*, *v.*

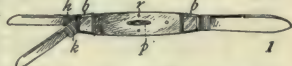
knaw, *imp. of KNOW*, *v.*

Knicker-bock'ers, *nik'er-bek'erz*, *n. pl.*

Wide knee-breeches gathered below the knee.

knick'knack', *nic'nac'*, *n.* A trifling article; trinket; trifle. [*Redup. of KNACK*, *n.*]

knife, *naif*, *n.* [*KNIVES*, *naivz*, *pl.*] A blade, commonly set in a handle, for cutting. [*< AS. cniſ*, knife.]



knight, *nait*, *i.*

vt. To confer the honor of knighthood upon. **II. n.** **1.**

In medieval times, a gentleman bred to the profession of arms. **2.** [*Gt. Brit.*] The holder of a title next below that of baronet. **3.** A champion.

4. A chessman bearing a horse's head. [*< AS. cniht*, boy, *< cyn*, kin.]

—**knight errant**, a medieval knight who went forth to redress wrongs or seek adventures.—**knight'hood**, *n.* **1.** The character or dignity of a knight. **2.** Knights collectively.—**knight'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; chivalrous.—**knight'li-ness**, *n.*—**knight'ly**, *adv.*

knit, *nit*, *vt. & vi.* [*KNIT or KNIT'TED*; *KNIT'TING*.] **1.** To form (a fabric or garment) by a series of interlocked loops of yarn or thread. **2.** Hence, to join or unite closely; draw together; contract; grow together. [*< AS. cnihtan*, *< cnihta*, knot.]—**knit'ter**, *n.*—**knit'ting**, *nit'ing*, *n.* **1.** The act of knitting. **2.** The fabric produced by knitting. **knit'ting-work**, *n.*—**knit'ting-needle**, *n.* A long, blunt needle, used in knitting.

knives, *n.* Plural of KNIFE.

knob, *neb*, *n.* A rounded protuberance, bunch, or boss; a rounded handle, as of a door.

—**knobbed**, *a.* Having knobs; knobby.—**knob'by**, *a.* Full of knobs; also, hilly.

knock, *nec*, *i.* *vt. & vi.* To give a blow to; strike a blow with; strike; rap, as on a door, for admittance; collide or cause to collide. **II. n.** A stroke with something; a blow; rap.



Knives.

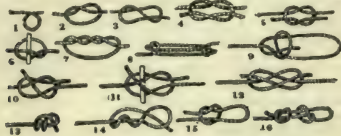
1. Pocket-knife: *b*, *b*, bolsters; *h*, heel; *k*, kick; *p*, plate; *r*, rivet. The interior brass partitions constitute the shell. **2.** A sugar-cane knife. **3.** Two-handed knife used by natives in Central Africa.

[< AS. *cnucian*, knock; imitative.] — **knock/-er**, *n.* **1.** One who knocks. **2.** Formerly, a hinged metal hammer fastened to a door as a means of signaling for admittance. — **knock/-kneed**, *a.* Having the legs bent inward at the knees. [hilltop. < AS. *cnoll*.]

knoll, *nōl*, *n.* A small round hill; a mound; **knoll**, *v. & n.* Same as **KNELL**.

knot, *vet*, *vt.* & *vi.* [**KNOT/TED**; **KNOT/TING**.] To tie in a knot; form a knot in; secure as with a knot; form knots or joints, as in plants; gather in a knot.

knot, *n.* **1.** An intertwining of the parts of



Knots.

1. Bight, or simple loop. **2.** Simple, single, or overhand knot. **3.** Figure-of-eight or German knot. **4.** Granny-knot. **5.** Square knot, or reef-knot. **6.** Boat-knot. **7.** Double knot. **8.** Sheep-shank knot, for shortening a rope. **9.** Bowline-knot. **10.** Sheet-bend. **11.** Sheet-bend with toggle. **12.** Single carrick-bend. **13.** Stevedore-knot. **14.** Stevedore-knot before drawing tight. **15.** Single bow-knot. **16.** Double Flemish loop.

one or more ropes, cords, etc., so that they will not slip. **2.** An ornamental bow. **3.** A hard, gnarled portion of the trunk of a tree; a joint in a stem, as of grasses. **4.** *Naut.* A division of a log-line; a nautical mile. **5.** A cluster; group. **6.** A bond of union. **7.** A difficulty; problem. [**< AS. cnotta**, knot.] — **knot/ted**, *a.* **1.** Having knots; knotty. **2.** Ormented with knotwork. — **knot/ty**, *a.* [**KNOT/TI-ER**;

KNOT/TI-EST.] Marked by knots; like a knot; difficult; intricate. — **knot/ti-ness**, *n.*

knout, *naut*, *n.* The official whip used formerly for punishment in Russia. [**F.**, < *Rus. knut*, knot.]

know, *nō*, *v.* [**KNEW**, *nīū*; **KNOWN**; **KNOW/-ING**.] **I. t.** To be certain of or acquainted with; have information of; recognize; understand. **II. i.** To have or get knowledge; acquire experience or information. [**< AS. cndwan**, know.] — **know/a-bl**(e), *a.*

knowing, *nō'ing*, *pa.* Shrewd; cute; cunning; having perception or knowledge; done consciously or on purpose. — **know/ing-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With knowledge. **2.** Shrewdly; slyly.

knowledge, *nel'ej*, *n.* **1.** That which is known; any object of knowing; information; learning; scholarship. **2.** Practical understanding or skill in anything. **3.** The act of knowing; cognition.

knuckle(e), *nuc'l*, *n.* **1.** One of the joints of the fingers. **2.** The tarsal joint, as of a calf. [**< AS. cuncel**.]

knurl, *nūrl*, *n.* A knot. — **knurled**, *a.*

ko/balt, *n.* Same as **COBALT**.

ko/dak, *kō'dak*, *i.* *vt.* To take an instantaneous picture of. **II. n.** A portable photographic camera with which successive instantaneous negatives are made. [Invented.]

Ko-ran', *kō-rān'* or *kō'ran*, *n.* The Mohammedan sacred scripture. [**< Ar. qorān**, book.]

koo'miss, *n.* Kumiss. **kou'miss** or **-myst**.

kraal, *krdl*, *n.* **1.** A village, or group of native huts. **2.** A sheepfold, or enclosure for cattle. [**S.-Afr. D.**]

ku'miss, *kū'mis*, *n.* Fermented mare's milk, used by the Tatar tribes of central Asia, or a drink made in imitation of it. [**< Tatar kumiz**, fermented mare's milk.] **ku'myst**.

L

L, *l*, *el*, *n.* [**ELS**, *L's*, or *Ls*, *elz*, *pl.*] The twelfth letter in the English alphabet.

la, *ld*, *n.* *Mus.* The sixth tone of the scale. [**It.**

la/bel, *lē'bel*, *i. vt.* [**LA/BELED** or **LA/BELLED**; **LA/BEL-ING** or **LA/BEL-LING**.] To mark with a label; classify; designate. **II. n.** A slip, as of paper, affixed to something and bearing an inscription to indicate its character, ownership, etc. [**OF.**, < *OHG. lappa*, rag.]

la/bi-al, *lē'bi-əl*, *i. a.* Pertaining to, formed, articulated, or modified by the lips. **II. n.** One of the letters *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, or *w*, formed by the lips. [**< L. labium**, lip.]

la'bor, *lē'ber*, *i. vt. & vi.* To cause to toil; fashion with toil; engage in manual labor; work; roll or pitch, as a ship at sea. **II. n.** Physical or mental exertion for some end; toil; work; a task. [**OF.**, < *L. labor*, labor.]

la'bour, — **la'bor-er**, *n.* — **la-bo'ri-ous**, *la-bō'ri-us*, *a.* Requiring much labor; toilsome; industrious. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

lab'o-ra-to'ry, *lab'ō-rā-tō'ri*, *n.* [**-RIES**, *pl.*] A building or room fitted up for conducting scientific experiments, analyses, or similar work. [**< LL. laboratorium**, < *L. labor*, work.]

lab'y-rinth, *lab'ī-rinth*, *n.* A confusing network of paths or passages; maze; any perplexing combination. [**< Gr. labyrinthos**, < *laura*, lane.] — **lab'y-rin/thic**, *a.* Complicated.

lac¹, *lac*, *n.* A resinous substance exuded from scale-insects and used in making varnishes, etc. [**< Per. lak**, < *Sans. lākshā*, lac-insect.]

lac², *n.* The sum of 100,000; 100,000 rupees; a great number. [**< Hind. lak**, < *Sans. laksha*, hundred thousand.] **lakht**.

lace, *lēs*, *i. vt. & vi.* [**LACED**; **LA/CING**.] To fasten with a lace or laces; trim with lace; interlace. **II. n. **1.** A delicate network of threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., ornamented with figures or patterns; also, any ornamental cord or braid. **2.** A cord or string for fastening together the parts of a shoe, etc.; any string.**



a, adult insect; *b*, its eggs,
glued upon standards.



bl(e, a. To be lamented; mournful.—**lam''en-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of lamenting or bewailing; a wailing cry.—**la-ment'er**, *n.*

flūtiūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

Lapwing. 1/9

A detailed black and white illustration of a Lapwing bird. The bird is shown in profile, facing left. It has a long, slender neck, a sharp beak, and a prominent crest of feathers on its head. Its body is covered in dark, patterned feathers, and it has a lighter-colored underbelly. The bird is standing on a small patch of ground. In the background, there are several thin, vertical reeds or grass stalks.

lap'streak, *a.* Built with planks overlapping and riveted together, as a boat.

lap'wing, *n.* A plover-like wading bird. See *illus.* on preceding page. [*< AS. hleðpan, leap, + *wincan, WINK.*]

lar'board, *lār'board*. **I.** *a.* Being on or toward the left (now called the *port*) side of a ship as one faces the bow. **II.** *n.* The left-hand side of a ship. [*< AS. hladen, lade, + bord, board.*]

lar'ce-ny, *lār'se-ni, n.* [*-NIES², pl.*] Theft. [*< L. latrocinium, freebooting.*]

larch, *lārch, n.* A cone-bearing, deciduous tree of the pine family. [*< Gr. larix, larch.*]

lard, *lārd, I. vt.* To stuff or smear with lard; garnish; interlard. **II.** *n.* The semisolid oil of hogs' fat after rendering. [*< L. lardum, lard.*].—**lar'der**, *lār'der, n.* A pantry; the provisions of a household.—**lard'y**, *a.* Of the nature of or containing lard.

large, *lārj, a.* Great as regards size, quantity, extent, capacity, etc.; big; broad. [*F., < L. largus, abundant.*].—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

lar'gess, *lār'jes, n.* A gift; gratuity; bounty. [*< F. largesse.*] **lar'gesse**.

lar'i-at, *lār'i-at, n.* **1.** A rope of horsehair for tethering animals. **2.** A lasso. [*< Sp. la, the; recata, < reatar, tie.*]

lark, *lārki, vt.* [*Colloq.*] To frolic.

lark², *n.* A small singing bird. [*< AS. l ferce, lark.*] [*play.*]

lark³, *n.* A hilarious time; frolic. [*< AS. lāc, lark'spur, lārki'spūr, n.* A showy herb, with clusters of usually blue flowers.

lar'va, *lār'va, n.* [*LAR'VÆ, lār'vī or -vē, or LAR'VAS², pl.*] A caterpillar or grub; the first stage of an insect after leaving the egg. [*L.*]

lar'ynx, *lār'inx, n.* [*LA-RYN'GES, lar-in'jiz or -gēs, pl.*] The upper part of the windpipe. [*< Gr. larynx, gullet.*].—**lar'yn-ge'al**, *lār-in-jī'al, a.* Pertaining to the larynx. **lar'yn-ge'ant**, *lār'yn-gī'tis, lar-in-jā'tis or -gī'tis, n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

las-civ-i-ous, *las-siv'i-us, a.* Tending to produce wanton desires; lustful. [*Corr. < L. lascivus, wanton.*].—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

lash, *lāsh, vt. & vi.* To strike with a lash; whip; tie with a lashing; ply the whip; satirize.

lash, n. **1.** A thong on a whip-handle; a whip; stroke with or as with a whip. **2.** A stroke of sarcasm. **3.** An eyelash. [Perhaps *< L. latus, loose.*] [*LAD.*]

lass, *lās, n.* A young woman; girl. [*Fem. of las'si-tude, las'i-tiŭd, n.* Disinclination to exertion; languor; debility. [*F., < L. lassitudo, < lassus, faint.*]

las'so, *las'ō, I. vt.* To capture with a lasso. **II.** *n.* A long line, as of hide, with a noose, for catching horses and cattle. [*< Pg. laço, < L. laqueus, snare.*]

last, *lāst, vi.* To remain in existence; endure.—**last'ing**, *I. pa.* That continues; durable; permanent. **II.** *n.* A fabric used for the uppers of women's shoes, etc.

last, a. Being at the end; latest; hindmost; final. [*Contr. of LATEST.*]

last, adv. After all others in time or order; finally. [*< AS. læstan, < læst, footprint.*] **last'ly**.

last², *n.* A wooden form on which to make a boot or shoe. [*< AS. læst, footprint.*]

last³, *n.* The end; conclusion.

latch, *lach, I. vt.* To fasten with or as with a latch. **II.** *n.* A catch for fastening a door, lid, shutter, etc. [*< AS. læcan, seize.*]

latch'et, *lach'gt, n.* A lace or string that fastens a shoe or sandal. [*< OF. laceſ, dim of las, noose; see LACE, n.*]

late, *lēt, I. a.* [*LA'TER or LAT'TER; LA'TEST or LAST.*] Coming after the appointed time; tardy; recent; deceased.

II. adv. After or beyond the usual time; not long ago; recently. [*< AS. læt, late.*]

—**late'ly**, *adv.* Not long ago.—**late'ness, n.**—**la'ter**, *adv.* At a subsequent time; hereafter.

la'tent, *lēt'ent, a.* Not visible or apparent; hidden; dormant. [*< L. latens(t)-s, ppr. of lateo, lie hidden.*].—**la'ten-cy, n.**

lat'er-al, *lat'er-al, a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed toward the side. [*< L. lateralis, < latus, side.*].—**lat'er-al-ly, adv.**

la'test, *lēt'est, a. & adv. superl. of LATE.*

lath, *lŭth, I. vt.* To cover or line with laths.

II. *n.* A thin strip of wood serving to support a coat of plaster, etc. [Perhaps *< AS. læt, lath.*]

lathe, *lēdh, n.* A machine for shaping articles by turning. [*< Icc. lōdh.*]

lath'er, *ladh'gr, I. vt. & vi.* To spread over with or form lather; become covered with lather. **II.** *n.* Foam or froth from soapsuds. [*< AS. læðher, lather.*].—**lath'er-y, a.**

Lat'in, *lat'in, I. a. 1.* Pertaining to ancient Latium or ancient Rome, or their peoples. **2. Pertaining to the modern nations derived from the ancient Romans. **II. n. 1. The language of ancient Rome. **2. One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome. [*F., < L. Latinus, < Latium (a country of Italy).*].—**Lat'in-ism, n.** A Latin idiom.—**Lat'in-ist, n.** One versed in Latin.—**La-tin'i-ty, n.** Latin style or idiom.******

lat'i-tude, *lat'i-tiŭd, n.* Distance northward or southward from the equator; extent from side to side; range; scope. [*< L. F. latitudo, < latus, broad.*].

—**lat'i-tu'di-nal, a.**

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an, *lat'i-tiŭ'di-nē'ri-an, I. a.* Broad, tolerant, or lax in religious principles. **II. n. One who is extremely tolerant or lax in religious principles; a freethinker; heretic.**

lat'ter, *lat'gr, a.* Of more recent date; modern; second of two things. [*Var. of LATER.*].—**ly, adv.**

lat'tice, *lat'is, I. vt.* [*LAT'TICED²; LAT'TI-CING.*] To furnish with a lattice; interlace like lattice bars.

II. n. Openwork of crossed lattice window bars; a screen. [*< F. lattis, < G. latte, LATH.*]

laud, *lēd, I. vt.* To praise; extol. **II. n.** Praise in divine worship; a song of praise. [*<*



Door-latch, with the Latch-string passing through to the outside.



Lattice Window.

L. laus (*laud-*), praise. — **laud/a-bl(e, a. worthy of approval; praiseworthy.** — **laud/a-tion, n.** — **laud/a-to-ry, I. a.** Enlarging. **laud/a-tive, II. n.** [*-RIES², pl.*] A panegyric; eulogy.

lau'da-num, lō'da-num, n. Tincture of opium: a poisonous drug. [*< L. laudanum, a resinous juice or resin.*]

laugh¹, lāf, v. I. t. 1. To move by laughter or ridicule. **2.** To express with laughter. **II. i. 1.** To give vent to laughter; be glad. **2.** To be gay or lively. **3.** To scoff; jeer: followed by *at*. [*< AS. hlehan, laugh.*]

— **laugh/a-bl(e, a.** Provoking laughter.

laugh, n. An act or explosion of laughter; merriment; also, ridicule. — **laugh'ing-gas', n.** Nitrous oxide: an anesthetic with exhilarating effect when inhaled. — **l-stock, n.** A butt for ridicule.

laugh'ter, lāf'ter, n. A series of spasmodic expulsions of breath, with jerky sounds, accompanied by a movement of the facial muscles, provoked by mirthful feelings.

launch, lānch. I. vt. & vi. To slide or move from the land into the water, as a boat; start, as on a career; set out; throw, as a dart. **II. n.** The act of launching; sliding of a ship from the stocks into the water; also, a large open boat. [*< F. lancer, < lance, LANCE.*]

laun'der, lān'der, vt. To wash and iron, as articles of clothing. [*Ult. < L. lauo, wash.*]

— **laun'der-er, n.** — **laun'dress, lān'dres, n.** A washerwoman. — **laun'dry, lān'dri, n.** [*LAUN'DRIES, pl.*] A place for washing and ironing clothes.

lau're-ate, lō're-et or -ēt. I. a. Crowned with laurel. **II. n.** [*Eng.*] The poet officially invested with the title of laureate by the crown. [*< L. laureatus, < laurus, laurel.*]

lau'rel, lō'rel, n. An evergreen shrub with fragrant leaves, used, formerly, for making crowns or wreaths.

la'va, lō'va or lē'va, n. Melted rock, as from a volcanic crater. [*It., stream.*]

lav'a-to'ry, lav'a-to'ri. I. a. Washing. **II. n.** [*-RIES², pl.*] **1.** A place for washing. **2. Med.** A wash; lotion. [*< LL. lavatorium, < L. lauo, wash.*]

lave, lēv, vt. & vi. [*LAVED; LA'VING.*] To wash; bathe oneself. [*< F. laver, < L. lauo, wash.*] — **la'ver, lē'vēr or lē'vēr, n.** A large basin to wash in.

lav'en-der, lav'en-der, n. 1. An aromatic shrub cultivated for its perfume and oil. **2.** The color of lavender-flowers, a pale lilac. [*< It. lavanda, a washing.*]

lav'ish, lav'ish. I. vt. To give out profusely; squander. **II. a.** Spending extravagantly; prodigal; superabundant. [*< LAVE², v.*]

law, n. 1. A rule of action or conduct prescribed by authority; legislative enactment; rules enforced in law-courts. **2.** Divine will. **3.** Legal science; jurisprudence. [*< AS. lagu, law, < higan, lie.*] — **law'ful, a.** Permitted by law; legitimate; rightful. — **-ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.** — **law'less, a.** Unrestrained by law; unruly; rebellious; illegal; irregular; outlawed.



Mountain-laurel.

lawn¹, lōn, n. A piece of ground covered with grass kept closely mown; glade between woods. [*< F. lande, heath.*] — **lawn'mow'er, n.** A machine for clipping the grass of lawns. — **l-tennis, n.** See TENNIS.

lawn², n. Fine thin linen cambric. [Perhaps *< F. Loon* (town near Rheims).]

law'suit', lō'sūt', n. An action in a court of law for the redress of wrongs.

law'yer, lō'yer, n. One who is versed in law or who practises law.

lax, lax, a. Lacking tenseness or firmness; slack; flabby; yielding; loose; negligent. [*< L. laxus, loose.*] — **lax'a-tiv(e. I. a. Med.** Gently purgative. **II. n.** A purgative. — **lax'i-ty, n.** **lax'ness, -lax'ly, adv.**

lay, lē, v. [LAID, lēd; LAY'ING.] I. t. 1. To place, put, or set; deposit; cover. **2.** To dispose methodically. **3.** To impose, as a task. **4.** To spread over a surface. **5.** To extrude and drop, as an egg. **6.** To attribute or ascribe; impute. **7.** To bring forward; present. **8.** To make ready, as a table for a meal. **9.** To bet; stake. **II. i.** To extrude and drop eggs, as fowls. [*< AS. lecgan, < hcgan, lie.*]

lay, lē, imp. of LIE¹, v.

lay, a. Pertaining to the laity; non-professional. [*< Gr. LAI² laikos, < laos, people.*]

lay¹, n. The manner in which something lies or is placed; a line of work; a layer; a bet.

lay², n. A song, ballad, or narrative poem. [*< F. lai, song.*]

lay'er, lē'gr. I. vt. Hort. To propagate by bending a living shoot down under the ground so that it may strike root and become a separate plant. **II. n. 1.** One who or that which lays. **2.** A single horizontal thickness of a course, stratum, or coat. **3.** A shoot or twig laid in the ground to take root. See LAYER, v.

lay'man, lē'man, n. [*LAY'MEN, pl.*] One of the laity.

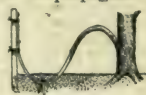
la'zar, lē'zar, n. One afflicted with a loathsome disease; a leper. [*< Gr. Lazaros* (Luke xvi, 20).] — **laz'a-ret'to, laz'a-ret'to, n.** A pest-house or pest-shed for diseased persons.

la'zy, lē'zi, a. [*LA'ZI-ER; LA'ZI-EST.*] Indisposed to exertion; indolent; slothful; slow. [*< L. OF lazus, loose.*] — **la'zi-ly, adv.** — **la'zi-ness, n.** [meadow.]

lea, It. n. A grassy field or plain. [*< AS. leah, leach, Itch. I. vt. & vi.* To wash by draining, as wood-ashes; come away by draining. **II. n.** Wood-ashes, through which water passes, carrying away the soluble portions; also, the vessel in which ashes, etc., are leached. [*< AS. leccan, wet.*]

lead¹, līd, v. [LED; LEAD'ING.] I. t. To guide or indicate by going before; precede; conduct; induce. **II. i.** To act as guide; extend or reach. [*< AS. lēdan, lead, < līdhan, go.*] — **lead'er, n.** One who leads; a guide; chief; commander. — **lead'er-ship, n.**

lead², led, v. I. t. [*LEAD'ED; LEAD'ING.*] To cover, fasten, fit, etc., with lead; separate, as lines of type, with thin lead. **II. i.** To clog or fill up with lead.



Method of Layering.

lead¹, *līd*, *n.* **1.** Position in advance or at the head; priority. **2.** The act of leading or conducting; guidance.

lead², *led*, *n.* **1.** A soft, heavy, bluish-gray metallic element; also, something made of this metal. **2.** Graphite. **black lead**. [*< AS. lēad, lead.*]

lead'en, *led'n*, *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the color of lead. **2.** Heavy; dull; oppressive.

leaf, *līf*, *vi.* To put forth or produce leaves.

leaf, *n.* [*LEAVES*, *līvz*, *pl.*] A lateral appendage of the stem of a plant, commonly broad, flat, and thin, and of a green color; also, something resembling this, as one of the folds forming a book, a hinged or sliding part of a table or door, or a thin sheet of metal. [*< AS. lēaf*.] — **leafage**, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

leafless, *a.* Having no leafage. — **leaflet**, *n.* A little leaf; also, a tract. — **leafy**, *a.* [*LEAF-I-ER*; *LEAF-I-EST*.] Abounding in leaves.

league, *līg*, *vt. & vi.* [*LEAGUED*; *LEA'GUING*.] To join in a league; combine.

league¹, *n.* An alliance, as of persons or states, for mutual support in a common cause. [*< F. ligue, < L. ligo, bind.*]

league², *n.* A measure of distance, varying from about 2.42 to 4.6 English statute miles. The marine league is equal to three geographic miles. [*< LL. ^{or} lega, leuca, a Gallic mile.*]

lea'guer¹, *lī'ger*, *n.* **1**§. A siege. **2**§. A military camp. **3**§. An old campaigner. [*< D. leger, camp.*]

lea'guer², *n.* A member of a league.

leak, *līk*, *n.* **I. vt. & vi.** To let a liquid, etc., enter or escape undesignedly; pass in or out accidentally, as a liquid. **II. n.** **1.** An opening that permits the unintentional entrance or escape of a fluid, etc. **2.** Leakage. [*CP. D. lek, G. leak, Ice. leki.*] — **leak'age**, *n.* The act of leaking, the quantity that leaks, or an allowance for loss by leaking. — **leak'y**, *a.* [*LEAK-I-ER*; *LEAK-I-EST*.] Having a leak or leaks. — **leak'i-ness**, *n.*

lean, *līn*, *vt. & vi.* [*LEANED*, *līnd*, or *LEANT*, *lent*; *LEAN'ING*.] To bend or incline from an erect position; rest for support; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*. [*< AS. hlinian.*]

lean, *līn*, *I. a.* Wanting flesh; not fat; lank; thin; slender. **II. n.** Flesh or muscle without fat; lean meat. [*< AS. hlēne, lean.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

leap, *līp*, *I. vt. & vi.* [*LEAPED*, *līpt*, or *LEAPT*, *lept*; *LEAP'ING*.] To spring over or off the ground; jump; bound. **II. n.** The act of leaping; a bound; the space passed over in leaping. [*< AS. hlypp, < hleapan, leap.*]

— **leap'frog**ⁿ, *n.* A boys' game in which one puts his hands on the back of another and leaps over him. — **1-year**, *n.* In the calendar, a year of 366 days; every fourth year, in which February has 29 days. — **leap'er**, *n.*

learn, *lēr'n*, *vt. & vi.* [*LEARNED*, *lērnd*, or *LEARN'T*, *lērnt*; *LEARN'ING*.] To gain knowledge of or skill in; acquire knowledge or skill. [*< AS. leornian, learn.*] — **learn'ed**, *lēr'n'ed*, *pa.* Possessed of learning; erudite. — **learn'ing**, *n.* Knowledge obtained by study or from instruction; scholarship.

lease, *līs*, *I. vt.* [*LEASED*¹; *LEAS'ING*.] **1.** To grant the possession and profits of (lands or tenements) for a period; let. **2.** To take

possession of or hold under a lease. **II. n.** A contract for the letting of land, etc., for rent; also, such letting. [*< F. laisser, leave, < L. laxo, loosen.*] — **lease'hold**¹, *līs'hold*, *n.* A tenure held by a lease.

leash, *līsh*, *I. vt.* To bind or hold by a leash.

II. n. A line or thong for holding a hunting-dog, etc.; a brace and a half; three creatures of the same kind, as greyhounds; three in general. [*< L. ^f laxa, laxus, loose.*]

leas'ing¹, *līs'ing* or *līz'ing*, *n.* Lying, or a lie; falsehood. [*< AS. lēasung, < lēas, false.*]

least, *līst*, *I. a. superl.* Smallest in size, value, etc. **II. adv. superl.** In the lowest or smallest degree. [*< AS. lēast, ult. < læs, less.*]

leath'er, *ledh'er*, *n.* The skin or hide of an animal, when tanned or dressed for use. [*< AS. lether, leather.*] — **leath'ern**, *a.* Made of leather. — **leath'er-y**, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

leav(e)¹, *līv*, *v.* [*LEFT*, *left*; *LEAV'ING*.] **1. t.** To withdraw or depart from; quit; abandon; refer. **2.** To part from at death; bequeath. **3.** To desist from. **II. i.** To go away; depart; discontinue. [*< AS. lēafan, leave.*]

leave², *vt.* To grant leave to; permit. [*< AS. lēfan, < lēaf, license.*]

leave³, *vi.* [*LEAVED*; *LEAV'ING*.] To put forth **leave**, *n.* Permission or liberty to go or to be absent; a departure; parting. [*< AS. lēaf, license.*]

leav'en, *lev'n*, *I. vt.* **1.** To make light by fermentation. **2.** To affect in character; imbue. **II. n.** Fermenting dough, or anything that causes fermentation; any influence that causes general change. [*< L. ^f levo, raise.*]

leaves, *līvz*, *n.* Plural of LEAF.

leaving, *līv'ing*, *n.* **1.** The act of departure. **2. pl.** Things left; scraps; refuse; offal.

lec'ture, *lec'thur* or *-tīgr*, *I. vt. & vi.* [*LEC'TURED*; *LEC'TUR'ING*.] To deliver lectures to; reprimand; deliver a formal discourse. **II. n.** A discourse read or pronounced, as for instruction; formal reproof. [*F., < L. lego, read.*] — **lec'tur'er**, *n.*

led, *imp. & pp. of LEAD*, *v.*

ledge, *lej*, *n.* A shelf, or a projecting part, as of rock, etc. [*< ^v of LIE, v., recline.*]

ledg'er, *n.* The chief book of accounts among merchants, which shows the condition of each account. [*< ^v of LIE, recline.*]

lee, *lī*, *I. a. Naut.* Pertaining to the side opposite to that from which the wind blows; as, a *lee shore*. **II. n.** The direction opposite that from which the wind comes; the side sheltered, or that gives shelter, from wind. [*< AS. hleo, shelter.*] — **lee shore**, the shore on the lee side of a ship. — **lee tide**, a tide running with the wind.

leech¹, *līch*, *vt.* To bleed with leeches; treat with medicine; heal. [*< AS. lēcanan, < lēce; see LEECH¹, n.*]

leech¹, *n.* A physician; doctor. [*< AS. lēce, perhaps < lēc, medicine.*]

leech², *n.* An aquatic worm used for drawing blood; bloodsucker. [*< AS. lēce.*]



Common Leech. 1/2

leech³, lĭch, *n.* *Naut.* The edge of a square sail; after edge of a fore-and-aft sail. [*Ice. lĭk.*]
leek, lĭk, *n.* A culinary herb allied to the onion. [*AS. leāc, leek.*]

leer, lĭr. *I. vt. & vi.* To look obliquely, slyly, or with a leer; allure. *II. n.* A sly oblique, malicious or amorous glance. [*AS. hlēor, face.*]

lees, lĭz, *n. pl.* The settlings of liquor; sediment; dregs. [*F. lie, < LL. lia.*]

lee'ward, lĭ'ward (lĭ'ard, *Naut.*). *I. a.* Pertaining to the direction in which the wind blows. *II. n.* The direction toward which the wind blows. *III. adv.* Toward the lee.

lee'way⁷, *n.* The drift of a vessel to leeward. **left**, left, *imp. & pp.* of LEAVE, *v.*

left, *a.* Pertaining to that side of the human body which is toward the north when facing sunrise; opposite to *right*. [*AS. left, weak.*]
left, *n.* The left side or half of the body.

left'hand⁷, left'-hand⁷, *a.* Situated on the left side. — **left'hand'ed**, *a.* *1.* Having the left hand or arm stronger or more dexterous than the right. *2.* In general, clumsy; awkward.

leg, leg, *n.* A limb of an animal used for supporting the body and for walking; something that encases or resembles such a limb; as, the *leg* of a stocking; the *leg* of a table; a support. [*Ice. legg, leg.*]

leg'a-cy, leg'-a-sĭ, *n.* Something left by will; a bequest. [*L. legatum, < lego, bequeath.*]

le'gal, lĭ'gal, *a.* Pertaining to or according to law; lawful. [*F. légal, < L. legalis, < lex (leg-), law.*] — **le-gal'i-ty**, le-gal'i-tĭ, *n.* [*-TIES³, pl.*] The condition of being legal; conformity to law. — **le-gal-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To give the authority of law to. — **le-gal-ly**, *adv.* According to law; lawfully.

leg'ate, leg'et, *n.* An ambassador; envoy. [*L. legatus, < lego, send.*] [*legacy.*]

leg'a-tee⁷, leg'-a-tĭ, *n.* The recipient of a **le-ga'tion**, le-gē'shun, *n.* *1.* The act of deputing or delegating. *2.* A diplomatic mission, or the persons composing it; also, the official residence of the chief of a diplomatic mission. [*L. legatio(n)-, < lego, send.*]

le-ga'tor, le-gē'tōr, *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy; a testator.

leg'end, lej'end, *n.* A narrative based chiefly on tradition; fable; myth; also, a motto or inscription, as under a picture. [*F. légende, < L. lego, read.*] — **leg'end-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of legends; fabulous.

leg'er, lej'gr, *a.* Light and fine, as a line. [*F. léger, < L. levis, light.*]

leg'er-de-main⁷, lej'gr-dē-mēn⁷, *n.* A deceptive performance that depends upon dexterity; sleight of hand. [*F. léger, light, + de, of, + main, hand.*]

leg'ging, leg'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg; long gaiter. **leg'gint**⁷.

leg'i-bl(e), lej'i-bl, *a.* That may be read with ease, or discovered or discerned from evident indications. [*L. lego, read.*] — **leg'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **leg'i-bl(e)-ness**⁷. — **leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

le'gion, lĭ'jun, *n.* A body of Roman soldiers, of 4,500 to 6,000 men; a military force; multitude. [*OF., < L. legio(n)-, < lego, gather.*]

leg'is-late, lej'is-lēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA'TED³; -LA'TING.*] [*U. S.*] To bring about by legisla-

tion; make or enact laws. — **leg'is-la'tion**, *n.* Enactment of laws. — **leg'is-la-tiv(e)**, lej'is-lē-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to legislation or to a legislature; having power to legislate. — **leg'is-la'tor**, *n.* A lawgiver; member of a legislature.

leg'is-la'ture, lej'is-lē'chur or -tjūr, *n.* A body of men empowered to make laws for a state. [*L. lex (gen. legis), law, + LL. latura, a bearing.*]

le-git'i-mate, le-jit'i-mēt. *I. vt.* [*-MA'TED³; -MA'TING.*] To make legitimate. *II.* le-jit'i-met or -mēt, *a.* Having the sanction of law or custom; born in wedlock; genuine. [*L. legitimus, lawful.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **le-git'i-ma-cy**, le-jit'i-ma-sĭ, *n.* The condition or quality of being legitimate. — **le-git'i-ma'tion**, *n.* The act of making legitimate.

leg'ume, leg'yum or leg'yūm, *n.* A 2-valved seed-vessel or pod. [*F. légume, < L. legumen, < lego, gather.*] — **le-gu'mi-nous**, le-gŭ'mi-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the bean family; producing legumes. **le-gu'mi-nose**⁷.



Legume of the Pea.

lei'sure, lĭ'zhur. *I. a.* Free from occupation; spare; unoccupied. *II. n.* Freedom from necessary occupation; spare time; opportunity. [*F. loisir, < OF. leisir, be permitted, < L. licet, it is lawful.*] — **lei'sure-ly**. *I. a.* Done at leisure; deliberate; slow. *II. adv.* At leisure; deliberately. — **lei'sure-li-ness**, *n.*

lem'on, *n.* An oval orange-like fruit, with a bright-yellow thick skin and very acid pulp and juice; also, the tree that produces this fruit. [*Per. LL. + ἄμῶν, lemon.*] — **lem'on-ade**⁷, *n.* A drink of lemon-juice and water with sugar.

le'mur, lĭ'mur, *n.* A small nocturnal mammal related to the monkeys. [*L. lemures, ghosts.*]



Lemur. 1/16

lend, lend, *vt. & vi.* [*LENT, lent; LEND'ING.*] To grant the temporary use of, with or without compensation; accommodate. [*AS. lēnan, < lēn, loan.*] — **lend'er**, *n.*

length, length, *n.* *1.* Extension from end to end; the greatest dimension of a body; reach; extent. *2. Gram. & Pros.* Quantity; the quality of a vowel as being long or short, accented or unaccented. [*AS. length, < lang, long.*] — **length'wise**, -wāz, *adv.* In a longitudinal direction. — **length'y**, length'ĭ, *a.* [*LENGTH'Y; LENGTH'T-EST.*] Having length; unduly long.

length'en, length'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow longer; draw out, as in pronunciation; extend the duration of; protract.

le'nient, lĭ'nĭent, *a.* Not severe; inclined to clemency; merciful; mild. [*L. lenio, soothe, < lenis, soft.*] — **le'nien-cy**, *n.* Mildness. **le'nience**⁷. — **le-ni-tive**⁷, len'tĭ-tiv, *a.* Having the power of soothing. — **len'i-ty**, len'tĭ-tĭ, *n.* The state or quality of being lenient; forbearance.

lens, *lens*, *n.* A piece of some transparent substance, bounded by two spherical surfaces, or by one spherical and one plane surface, by which rays of light may be made to converge or diverge. [*< L. lens, lentil.*]



Cross-sections of Common Forms of Lenses.

1. Achromatic lens.
2. Various types of lenses: *a*, convexo-concave meniscus; *b*, plano-convex; *c*, double-convex; *d*, double-concave; *e*, plano-concave; *f*, concavo-convex meniscus.

lent, *lent*, *imp.* & *pp.* of **LEND**.
Lent, *n.* An annual fast of forty days, immediately preceding Easter, observed by various churches. [*< LENTEN.*]—**lent'en**, *lent'en* or *lent'n*, *a.* [*l- or L-*] Pertaining to Lent; plain; spare; meager. [*< AS. lencen, < lang, long.*]

len-tic'u-lar, *len-tic'yul-ar*, *a.* Resembling a double-convex lens; shaped like a lentil. [*< L. lenticula, < lens, lentil.*] **len'ti-form**.

len'til, *len'til*, *n.* A leguminous plant with pods containing edible seeds; the seed itself. [*< F. lentille, < L. lenticula, < lens, lentil.*]

le'o-nin(e), *l'i'o-nin* or *-nain*, *a.* Pertaining to or like a lion; fierce; powerful; majestic. [*< F. léonin, < L. leoninus, < leo, lion.*]

leop'ard, *lep'ard*, *n.* 1. A ferocious carnivorous, cat-like mammal, of Asia and Africa, of a pale-fawn color, spotted with dark brown or black. 2. Some similar animal, as the American jaguar. [*< Gr. L. OF leōn, lion, + pardos, pard.*]

lep'er, *lep'gr*, *n.* One afflicted with leprosy. [*< Gr. lepra, < lepō, peel.*]—**lep'ro-sy**, *lep'ro-si*, *n.* A chronic skin-disease with ulcerous spots and scaling off of dead tissue.—**lep'rous**, *a.* Pathol. Affected with leprosy; unclean.

le'sion, *l'i'zhun*, *n.* A hurt; loss; injury. [*< L. F. lesio(n-), < lædo, hurt.*]

less, *les*, *1. a.* [LEAST, list, *superl.*] Smaller, as in capacity; not so large or much; inferior. **II. adv.** In inferior or smaller degree; not so much. [*< AS. læs, læssa, less.*]

-less, *suffix.* A termination expressing deprivation or destitution, often equivalent to "without"; as, *harmless*. [*< AS. læs, < læds, loose.*]

less-ee', *les-ē'*, *n.* One to whom a lease is granted; one holding property by lease. [*< OF. lessé, pp. of lesser, let.*]

less'en, *les'n*, *vt. & vi.* To make less; diminish; lower; shrink.

less'er, *les'gr*, *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.

less'on, *les'n*, *a.* An exercise or task to be learned by a pupil; instruction; lecture; reproof; portion of Scripture. [*< F. leçon, < L. lectio(n-), a reading, < lego, read.*]

les'sor, *les'gr*, *n.* One who grants a lease. [*OF. < lesser; see LESSEE.*]

lest, *conj.* In order that . . . not; for fear that. [*< AS. thy læs the, the less that.*]

let', *let*, *vt. & vi.* [LET; LETTING.] 1. To suffer; permit; give leave to. 2. To hire; rent; be leased or hired. [*< AS. lætan, let.*]

let', *vt.* [LET or LETTING; LETTING.] To hinder or impede in doing; obstruct; oppose; retard. [*< AS. lettan, < læt, slow.*]

let, *n.* That which hinders; an obstacle.

-let, *suffix.* A termination forming diminutives from French and English nouns; as, *gimlet*, *tablet*. [*< OF. let, -lette, < dim. -el (< L. -ellus) + -et.*]

leth'ar-gy, *leth'ar-ji*, *n.* [*-gies, pl.*] A state of prolonged sleep; stupor or dullness; apathy. [*< Gr. lethargia, drowsiness.*]—**le-thar'gic**, *a.* Pertaining to lethargy; drowsy; stupefying.

let'ter, *let'gr*. **I. vt.** To inscribe letters upon.

II. n. 1. A mark or character used to represent a sound in speech, writing, or printing; a written or printed communication; a character of the alphabet; epistle; certificate. 2. *pl.* Literary culture; learning. [*< L. F. littera.*]

—**let'ter-ing**, *n.* Letters collectively.

let'tuce, *let'is*, *n.* A kitchen herb used as a salad. [*< L. OF lactuca, < lac, milk.*]

Le-vant', *le-vant' or -vant'*, *n.* The eastern Mediterranean and the coasts of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt. [*F.*]—**le-vant'ine**, *a.*

lev-ee', *lev-ē'*, *n.* [U. S.] An embankment beside a stream, to prevent overflow; wharf. [*< F. levée; see LEVY, n.*]

lev-ee', *n.* A morning reception; also, a general reception at any hour. [*< F. lever, a rising, < lever, < L. levo, raise.*]

lev'el, *lev'el*. **I. vt. & vi.** [LEV'ELED or LEV'ELED; LEV'ELING or LEV'EL-LING.] 1. To make level. 2. To aim or take aim at an object; point. **II. a.** Having a flat, even surface; horizontal. **III. n.** A horizontal line, surface, plane, or position; a device or instrument for ascertaining a horizontal line or plane. **IV. adv.** In a level line; direct; straight; steadily. [*< L. OF libella, dim. of libra, balance.*]—**-ness**, *n.*—**lev'el-er**, *lev'el-ler*, *n.*—**lev'el-ing**, *lev'el-ing*, *n.*

lev'er, *lev'gr* or *l'i'gr*, *n.* A mechanical device, consisting often of a straight bar, turning freely on a fixed point or fulcrum, and serving to impart pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance. [*< L. F. levator, lifter.*]—**lev'er-age**, *n.* The mechanical advantage gained by use of a lever.

lev'er-et, *lev'gr-et*, *n.* A young or half-grown hare. [*< OF. levret, < L. lepus, hare.*]

le-vi'a-than, *le-vai'a-*

athan, *n.* A large aquatic but unidentified animal mentioned in the Scriptures. [*< Heb. lwydthān, an aquatic monster.*]

Le-vite, *l'i'vut*, *n.* *Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe of Levi, the assistants of the priests. [*< Gr. L. Levites, < Heb. Levi, Levi.*]

Le-vit'ic-al, *le-vit'ic-al*, *a.* *Script.* Pertaining to the Levites or to the book of *Leviticus*, the third book of the Bible.

lev'i-ty, *lev'i-ti*, *n.* Lightness of humor or temperament; frivolity; flippancy. [*< L. levitas (< levis, light).*]

lev'y, *lev'i*, *vt.* [LEV'IED; LEV'Y-ING.] To exact by compulsion; collect by legal authority; make a levy. [*< F. lever, raise.*]

lev'y, *n.* [LEV'IES, *pl.*] 1. The act of levying or collecting compulsorily. 2. That which



Levers.

- Three classes of levers, showing different positions of *f*, fulcrum; *p*, power; and *w*, weight or resistance. 1. Bell-crank. 2. Pump-handle. 3. Tilt-hammer.

is levied, as money or troops. [*< F. levée, < LL. levata, tax, < L. levo, raise.*]

lewd, lūd or lūd, *a.* Lustful; carnal; licentious. [*< AS. læwed, lay.*]

lex'i-cog'ra-phy, lex'i-cog'ra-fi, *n.* The art or process of compiling dictionaries. [*< IEX-ICON + -GRAPH.*] — **lex'i-cog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **lex'i-co-graph'ic**, *a.*

lex'i-con, lex'i-con, *n.* A dictionary, as of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew. [*< Gr. lexikon, neut. of lexikos, of words.*]

li'a-bl'e, lai'a-ble, *a.* Justly or legally responsible; answerable; exposed. [*< F. lier, < L. ligo, bind.*] — **li'a-bl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being liable or responsible, or of being exposed to danger, accident, or injury.

li'ar, lai'ar, *n.* One who utters falsehood, or is given to lying.

li-ba'tion, lai-bē'shun, *n.* Liquid poured out, as in honor of a deity; also, the act of so pouring liquid. [*F., < L. libatio(n)-, < libo, pour.*]

li'bel, lai'bel, *I. vt.* [LI'BELED or LI'BELED; LI'BEL-ING or LI'BEL-LING.] To publish a libel concerning; defame; bring suit against (a ship or cargo). **II. n. 1.** Anything tending to asperse or defame character or reputation; slander. **2.** A plaintiff's written statement, as in a court of admiralty. [*OF., < L. libellus, dim. of liber, book.*] — **li'bel-ous**, *a.*

lib'er-al, lib'er-al, *I. a.* Possessing a free and generous heart; bountiful; not bigoted; broad. **II. n.** A member of a party which advocates liberty of thought, speech, or action. [*OF., < L. liberalis, < liber, free.*] — **lib'er-al-i-ty**, lib'er-al-i-ti, *n.* [-TISS, *pl.*] The quality of being liberal or generous; donation.

lib'er-ate, lib'er-et, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To set free; release from bondage. [*< L. liberatus, pp. of libero, < liber, free.*] — **lib'er-a'tion**, *n.* The act of liberating. — **lib'er-a'tor**, *n.*

lib'er-tin'e, lib'er-tin. **I. a. 1.** Dissolute; licentious. **2.** Unrestrained. **II. n.** One who does not restrain his desires or appetites; a seducer. [*< L. libertinus, freedman, < liber, free.*] — **lib'er-tin-ism**, *n.* Unrestrained indulgence in licentious practices.

lib'er-ty, lib'er-ti, *n.* [-TISS, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being free from the control of others; freedom; in a bad sense, undue freedom; license. **2.** Franchise; privilege. [*< F. liberté, < L. liberta(t)-s, < liber, free.*]

li-bid'i-nous, li-bid'i-nūs, *a.* Lustful; lewd. [*< L. libidinosus, full of passion.*]

li'bra-ry, lai'br-ri or lai'brer-i, *n.* [-RISS, *pl.*] A collection of books, pamphlets, etc., for reading or consultation; also, the place containing such a collection. [*< L. bibliotheca, < librarius, belonging to books.*] — **li-brar'i-an**, lai-brē'ri-an, *n.* One who has charge of a library.

lice, laiz, *n.* Plural of LOUSE.

li-cense, lai'sens. **I. vt.** [LI'CENSED; LI'CENS-ING.] To grant a right or privilege to do; authorize; permit. **II. n.** Authority or liberty granted to do or omit an act; unrestrained liberty of action. [*< L. licentia, < licet, it is allowed.*] — **li-cen'tious**, lai-sen'shūs, *a.* Exceeding the limits of propriety; wanton; lewd; loose; dissolute. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

li-cen-ti-ate, lai-sen'shi-et, *n.* A person licensed to exercise a profession.

li'chen, lai'ken, *n.* **Bot.** A flowerless plant composed chiefly of loose cellular tissue, and commonly growing flat upon a surface, as of a rock. [*L., < Gr. leichēn, < leichō, lick.*]

lich'gate, lich'gēt, *n.* A churchyard gate covered with a porch.

lick, lic. **I. vt. & vi.** To pass the tongue over the surface of; lap, or make a lapping movement, as a flame. **II. n. 1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking or the like; lap. **2.** [U. S.] A deposit of salt frequented by animals that lick it. [*< AS. liccian, lick.*]

lic'o-rice, lic'o-ris, *n.* An annual herb or its root, used in medicine and confection; also, the inspissated juice of the root. [*< Gr. OF glykys, sweet, + rhiza, root.*]

lid, *n.* A movable cover, closing an aperture, as of a receptacle; eyelid. [*< AS. hlid.*]

lie¹, lai, vi. [LAY, lē; LAINE, lēn; LY'ING.] To rest or remain in a prone position; lay oneself down at full length; sleep; lodge; abide. [*< AS. licgan, lie.*]

lie², vi. [LIED; LY'ING.] To utter falsehood with intention to deceive; give a deceitful impression. [*< AS. leōgan, lie.*]

lie, *n.* An untruth; falsehood; something that creates a false impression. [*< AS. lie, < leōgan, lie.*] — **lie²**, *adv.* Willingly; freely. [*< AS. leōf, liege, li.*] **I. a.** Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. **II. n.** A vassal; a citizen; also, a liege lord. [*OF., < MHG. ledic, free.*] — **liege'man**, *n.* A vassal.

li'en, lai'en or l'en [often lin in U. S.], *n.* A legal claim on property, as security for a debt or charge. [*F., band.*] [*of.* [F.]]

lieu, liū, *n.* Place; stead; in the phrase in lieu

lieu-ten'ant, liu-ten'ant, *n. 1.* An officer who fills the place of a superior in his absence or acts for him under his direction; deputy. **2.** A commissioned army officer next below a captain, or commissioned naval officer next below a commander. [*F., < LL. locum-tenen(t)-s, < L. locus, place, + teneo, hold.*]

lieve, liv, *adv.* Same as LIEF.

life, laif, *n.* [LIVES, laivz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being alive; vital principle; vitality. **2.** Animate existence. **3.** Human affairs. **4.** The means of sustaining life; the period of energy. [*< AS. lif, life.*] — **life'-boat**, *n.* A boat having air-chambers or the like, by which it is rendered specially buoyant, and sometimes self-righting. — **life'less**, *a.* Destitute of life; dead; listless; dull; insensible. — **life'like**, *a.* Resembling that which is living. — **life'long**, *a.* Lasting or continuing through life. — **life'-time**, *n.* The whole period of a life.

lift¹, lift, *v. I. t. 1.* To raise or move to a higher point; elevate. **2. To raise to a higher state; exalt. **3.** [Colloq.] To steal, as cattle. **II. i.** To rise, or appear to rise, as mist. [*< Ice. lypta, < lopt, air.*]**

lift², *n. 1.* The act of lifting or raising; that which is raised or hoisted. **2.** That which lifts or assists in lifting or raising; an elevator, a hook for raising a window-sash, etc.



Lich-gate.

lig'a-ment, lig'a-mēt, *n.* A band which binds related structures (as bones, etc.) together; a bond of union. [F., < L. *ligamentum*, < *ligo*, bind.]

lig'a-ture, lig'a-chur or -tūr, *n.* Anything that serves for binding, tying, or connecting. [F., < L. *ligo*, bind.]

light¹, lait, *vt. & vi.* [LIGHT'ED^d or LIT; LIGHT'ING.] To set fire to or take fire; inflame; kindle; furnish with a light; illuminate. [< AS. *līhtan*, < *leōht*, light.]

light², *vi.* [LIGHT'ED^d or LIT; LIGHT'ING.] 1. To descend and settle down, as a bird, after flight. 2. To happen or stumble, as by chance; alight. [< AS. *līhtan*, < *leōht*, light.]

light³, *a.* 1. Full of light; bright. 2. Of a faint or pale shade of color. [< AS. *līht*.]

light⁴, *a.* 1. Having little weight; easy to carry, handle, move, digest, etc. 2. Not important; trivial. 3. Free from burden; cheerful; frivolous; gay. 4. Short in weight. 5. Characterized by levity or by looseness; equipped; as, *light* infantry. 6. Easy or graceful, as in movement. [< AS. *leōht*, light.]

—**light-foot'ed**, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing. —**l-headed**, *a.* 1. Silly; frivolous. 2. Dizzy; flighty. —**l-hearted**, *a.* Free from care; gay. —**l-minded**, *a.* Unsteady; foolish.

light, lait, *n.* That which renders objects visible, or produces the sense of seeing; any source of light, as a candle, window, etc.; aspect; perception. [< AS. *leōht*, light.]

light, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. [< AS. *leōhte*, < *leōht*, light.]

light'en, lait'n, *vt.* To make light or lighter; illuminate; enlighten; emit or radiate, as a flash of lightning.

light'ness, lait'nēs, *vt. & vi.* To relieve of weight or distress; gladden; become less weighty.

light'er¹, lait'gr, *n.* A barge-like vessel used in loading ships. [illuminates.]

light'er², *n.* One who or that which lights or **light'house**, lait'haus, *n.* A tower bearing lamps, erected to guide seamen by night.

light'ly, *adv.* With little weight, pressure, or effect; easily; with levity.



light'ness, lait'nēs, *n.* The quality of being light, in any sense. 1. Lighthouse. 2. Flashlight. 3. Flashlight, showing arrangement of Prisms, and Revolving-gear.

light'ning, lait'ning, *n.* Light caused by the discharge of electricity from a cloud. — **light'ning-rod**, *n.* A metallic conductor used to protect buildings from lightning.

lig'ne-ous, lig'ne-us, *a.* Composed of or like wood. [< L. *ligneus*, < *lignum*, wood.]

lig'nite, lig'nait, *n.* A compact carbonized vegetable substance used as coal.

lig'num-vi'tæ, lig'num-vai'ti or -vi'tē, *n.* A small tropical American tree, with hard, heavy wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *vita*, life.]

lig'ule, lig'yūl, *n.* Bot. A strap-shaped organ or part. See *illus.* in next column.

like, laik, *vt.* [LIKED; LI'KING.] To incline favorably toward; please, or be pleased; enjoy; choose. [< AS. *līcan*, perhaps < *līc*, form.]

like, *a.* Having resemblance; similar; equal, or nearly equal; virtually equivalent. [< AS. *gelīc*, < *ge*, together, + *līc*, body.]

like, laik, *adv.* In the manner of, similarly to.

like, *n.* A like person or thing; counterpart; liking; inclination.

like'li-hood, laik'li-hud, *n.* The character of being likely; a probability. **like'li-ness**.

like'ly, laik'li. **I. a.** [LIKE'LI-ER; LIKE'LI-EST.] Apparently true or real; plausible; probable; promising. **II. adv.** Probably.

li'ken, lai'kn, *vt.* To represent as similar.

like'ness, laik'nes, *n.* Resemblance; portrait; guise.

like'wise, laik'waiz, *adv. & conj.* In like manner; moreover. [ing; preference.]

li'king, lai'king, *n.* Inclination; kindly feeling. **li'lac**, lai'lac, *n.* An ornamental flowering shrub having fragrant purplish flowers. [Sp.]

lil'y, lil'i, *n.* An ornamental plant having a bulbous root and erect stem, with large, showy, erect or nodding flowers.

[< Gr. *lil'ion*, *lily*.]

—**lil'i-a-ceous**, lil'i-ē-shi-us, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lily.

limb¹, lim, *n.* One of the jointed parts of the animal body, as a leg, arm, or wing; also, a branch of a tree. [< AS. *lim*, limb.]

limb², *n.* An edge or part, as of a disk or surface. [< L. *f. limbus*, edge.]

lim'ber¹, lim'ber, *vt. & vi.* To attach or fasten the limber to, as a cannon: commonly with *up*.

lim'ber², *vt.* To make limber or pliant.

lim'ber, *a.* Easily bent; pliant; limp. [< LIMP, *a.*]

—**lim'ber-ness**, *n.* Lily-of-the-valley.

lim'ber, *n.* The fore part of a gun-carriage, having two wheels and a pole to which horses are attached. [< Ice. *limar*, limbs.]

lime, laim, *vt.* [LIMED; LY'MING.] To apply lime to; catch with birdlime; ensnare. [< AS. *limian*, < *lim*, glue.]

lime¹, *n.* A white earth-like calcium oxide produced by calcining limestone, sea-shells, etc., and used in building. [< AS. *lim*, glue.]

—**lime-kiln**, *n.* A kiln for burning lime from limestone or shells. — **lime-stone**, laim'stōn, *n.* A rock composed of calcium carbonate.

—**l-water**, *n.* A saturated solution of lime in water: used in medicine.

lime², *n.* A small tree of the orange family, or its sour, lemon-like fruit. [F., < Per. *limū*.]

lime³, *n.* The linden. [CORR. OF LINDEN.]

lim'it, lim'it, *vt.* To set bounds to; confine; restrict. **II. n.** That which limits, or is limited, or has bounds; a check; district; period.

[< L. *f. limis* (limit), cross-path.] — **lim'i-ta-tion**, lim'it-tē-shun, *n.* The act of limiting; restriction; circumscription. — **lim'it-ed**, lim'it-



Ligule (l) of a grass.



gd, *pa*. Confined to certain limits; circumscribed. -less, *a*.

limb, *lim*, *vt*. To draw or paint, as a picture; delineate. [*ME. limmen*, for *enluminen*, < *OF. enluminer*, < *L. illuminare*, *ILLUMINATE*, *v*.]

limp¹, *limp*, *vt*. To walk lamely. [< *AS. lemp*.]

limp², *a*. Lacking stiffness; limber; flimsy. [*CP. Ice. limpá*, weakness.]

limp, *n*. The step of a lame person; a halt.

lim'pet, *lim'pet*, *n*. A small edible shell-fish, found clinging to rocks. [< *LL. OF lampreda*, *lampetra*, *LAMPREY*.]

lim'pid, *lim'pid*, *a*. Transparent; lucid; clear. [< *L. limpidus*, clear.]-**lim-pid'i-ty**, *n*.

lim'pid-ness.-**lim'pid-ly**, *adv*.

linch'pin¹, *linch'pin*, *n*. A pin through the end of an axle, to keep a wheel in place. [< *AS. lynis*, axle, + *PIN*.]

lin'den, *lin'den*, *n*. A tree of soft white wood, with heart-shaped leaves and cream-colored flowers. [< *AS. linden*, < *lind*, *linden*.]

line¹, *lain*, *v*. [*LINED*; *LI'NING*.] **I. t**. To make lines upon; read out, line by line. **II. i**. To form in line, as for playing football; be in line. [< *L. F. lineo*, < *linea*, line.]

line², *vt*. [*LINED*; *LI'NING*.] To put a covering on the inside surface of; cover the inside of. [*Prob. orig. < line*, *LINEN*.]

line, *n*. **1**. A string or cord; mark drawn by a pen or pencil; outline; lineament. **2**. Boundary; limit; the outer defenses, pickets, or sentries of an army. **3**. A course in which anything proceeds; a route, or a series of conveyances following a route; a course or train of thought. **4**. Kinship in direct descent; persons related. **5**. A row, as of articles or words. **6**. A stock of goods or a business of a particular kind. **7. Math.** That which is conceived to have length without breadth or thickness. **8**. A measure of length, one-twelfth inch. [< *F. ligne*, < *L. linea*, linen thread, < *linum*, flax.]-**the line**, the equator.

lin'e-age, *lin'e-ij*, *n*. Genealogy; pedigree. [< *L. linea*, *LINEN*.]

lin'e-al, *lin'e-al*, *a*. In a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; made with lines. [< *L. linealis*, < *linea*; see *LINE*, *n*.]-**ly**, *adv*.

lin'e-a-ment, *lin'e-a-ment*, *n*. Distinguishing line or mark, as of a face; a feature. [< *L. lineamentum*, < *lineo*; see *LINE*¹, *v*.]

lin'e-ar, *lin'e-ar*, *a*. Pertaining to or composed of lines.

lin'en, *lin'en*, *n*. A fabric woven from the fibers of flax; articles made of linen. [< *AS. flinen*, < *flin*, < *L. linum*, flax.]

-ling¹, *suffix*. Used to form adverbs from nouns; as, *sidel'ing*. [< *AS. -ling*, *-linga*, *-linga*.]

-ling², *suffix*. Used to form diminutives; as, *lord'ling*; *duck'ling*. [< *AS. -ling*.]

lin'ger, *lin'ger*, *vt. & vi*. To protract; drag; be long about going or coming; lag. [< *AS. lengan*, put off, < *lang*, long.]-**lin'ger-ing**, *pa*. Protracted; slow; dilatory.



a, the leaf; *b*, a bract bearing flowers; *c*, a bract in fruit.

lin'gual, *lin'gw'al*. **I. a**. Pertaining to the tongue or use of the tongue in utterance. **II. n**. A letter pronounced chiefly with the tongue, as *d, s, z, dh*, etc. [< *L. lingua*, tongue.]

lin'guist, *lin'gwist*, *n*. An adept in languages. [< *L. lingua*, tongue.]-**lin-guis'tic**, *a*.

lin'i-ment, *lin'i-ment*, *n. Med.* A liquid preparation for external use, in case of bruises, inflammation, etc. [*F.*, < *LL. linimentum*, < *linio*, smear.]-**lin'ing**, *lin'ing*, *n*. A covering of the inner

link¹, *link*, *vt. & vi*. To join or connect by links; unite; be connected or joined.

link², *n*. **1**. One of the loops of which a chain is made. **2**. A single constituent part of a continuous series. **3**. A connecting-rod which transmits power from one part of a machine to another. **4. Surv.** A length of 7.92 inches. [< *AS. hlence*, link.]-**link**³, *n*. A torch. [*Corr. of lint*, < *D. lont*.]

lin'net, *lin'et*, *n*. A small singing bird, with a crimson-red breast and crown in the male. [< *AS. lincete*, < *L. linum*, flax.]

lin'seed¹, *lin'sid*, *n*. Flaxseed. [< *AS. flin*, flax, + *sēd*, seed.]

lin'sey-wool'sey, *lin'se-wul'se*. **I. a**. Made of linen and wool mixed. **II. n**. A cloth of this mixture. [< *OF. linsel*, linen cloth, + *wool*.]

lint, *lint*, *n*. Raveled or scraped linen; also, downy feathers. [*Prob. < AS. flin*, flax.]

lin'tel, *lin'tel*, *n. Arch.* A horizontal beam over a door or window. [*QF.*, < *LL. lintellus*, < *L. limes*, boundary.]

li'on, *lai'un*, *n*. A large yellowish-brown



Lion. 1/30

carnivorous mammal, of the cat family, of Africa and Asia; some person or thing of peculiar interest and curiosity. [*F.*, < *Gr. leōn*, lion.]-**li'on-ess**, *n*. A she lion.

lip, *n*. The edge or border of the mouth; the mouth; speech; the edge of anything. [< *AS. lippa*, lip.]-**lip'ped**, *lipt*, *a*. Having lips.

liq'ue-fac'tion, *n*. The act of melting; state of being melted.

liq'ue-fy, *li'we-fai*, *vt. & vi*. [*-FIED*, *-fai'd*; *-FY'ING*.] To convert into or become liquid; melt. [< *L. liqueo*, be fluid, + *facio*, make.]

liq'uid, li'wid. **I. a.** Flowing; not solid; limpid; clear; watery; mellifluous. **II. n. 1.** A flowing or fluid substance. **2.** One of the letters *l, m, n, r*. [*< L. ^f liquidus, < liqueo, be fluid.*] **-ly**, adv. **-ness**, *n.*—**liq'ui-date**, li'wi-dét, *vt.* [*-DA'TED; -DA'TING.*] To deliver the amount of; settle; adjust; make more liquid, as a sound.—**liq'ui-da'tion**, *n.*—**li-quad'i-ty**, li-cwid'f-tl, *n.* The state of being liquid. **liq'uid-ness**.

liq'uor, li'ér, *n.* Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid; liquid of any sort. [*< F. liqueur, < L. liquor, < liqueo, be fluid.*]

liq'uor-ice, *n.* Same as LICORICE.

lisp, lisp. **I. vt. & vi.** To speak with a lisp, or timidly; to pronounce *s* and *z* as *th*; speak imperfectly. **II. n. 1.** The act or habit of lisping. **2.** A childish or timid utterance. [*< AS. wisp, lisping.*]

list^{1a}, list, *vt. & vi.* To enroll; enlist.

list^{2a}, *vt.* To cover with list or the like.

list^{3a}, *vt. & vi.* To careen or cause to careen, as a ship. [*< AS. lystan, < lust, pleasure.*]

list^{4a}, *vt. & vi.* [Poet.] To listen to; listen. [*< AS. hlýstan, < hlýst, hearing.*]

list^{5a}, *vt.* To enclose, as a field, for combat.

list¹, *n.* A roll or catalogue. [*< MHG. ^f lîste, border, strip.*]

list², *n.* The selvage of cloth; any outer edge; boundary. [*< AS. list, border of cloth.*]

list³, *n.* *Naut.* A careening. [*< AS. lust, pleasure.*]

list⁴, *n.* A barrier of a justing-field; in the plural, the field itself. [*< OF. lisse, < LL. lica, barrier, prob. < L. licium, thread.*]

list'en, lis'n, *vi.* To attend closely for the purpose of hearing; harken; heed. [*< list⁴, v.*]—**lis'ten-er**, *n.*

list'less, list'les, *a.* Inattentive; heedless of what is passing; languid. [*< list³, n., 2.*]

lit, imp. & *pp.* of **LIGHT**, *v.*

lit'a-ny, lit'a-ni, *n.* [*-NIES², pl.*] A supplicatory or responsive prayer. [*< Gr. litaneia, < lissomai, pray.*]

lit'er, lit'er, *n.* A measure of capacity. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [*< F. litre, < Gr. litra, pound.*] **lit'ter**.

lit'er-al, lit'er-al, *a.* Word for word; not metaphorical; exact; unimaginative. [*< L. literal, letter.*]—**lit'er-al-ly**, adv.

lit'er-a-ry, lit'er-er-i, *a.* Pertaining to, practiced in, or devoted to literature.

lit'er-ate, lit'er-et or -ét. **I. a.** Having a knowledge of letters. **II. n.** One versed in letters. [*< L. literatus, < litera, letter.*]

lit'e-ra'ti, lit'e-rét'al or -rét'l, *n. pl.* [*-TUS, -tus, sing.*] Men of letters; scholars. [*L.*]

lit'e-ra'tim, lit'e-rét'im or -rét'im, adv. Letter for letter. [*LL., < L. litera, letter.*]

lit'er-a-ture, lit'er-a-chur or -tjur, *n.* Written or printed works, especially those of superior merit; acquaintance with letters; learning. [*< L. ^{of} literatura, < litera, letter.*]

lith'arge, lith'arj, *n.* A metallic substance made by heating lead moderately in a current of air; used in glass-making, etc. [*< Gr. lithos, stone, + argyros, silver.*]

lithe, laith, *a.* Bending easily or gracefully; supple. [*< AS. lithe, soft.*] **-ly**, adv. **-ness**, *n.*—**lithe-some**, *a.* Somewhat lithe. **lis'som-**.

lith'i-um, lith'i-um, *n.* A soft metallic ele-

ment, the lightest solid element. [*< Gr. lithos, stone.*]

lith'o-graph, lith'o-graf. **I. vt.** To produce by lithography. **II. n.** A lithographic print. [*< Gr. lithos, stone, + -GRAPHY.*]

—**lith-og-ra-pher**, *n.*—**lith'o-graph-ic**, lith'o-graf'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by lithography.—**lith-og-ra-phy**, lith-og-ra-fi, *n.* The art of producing printed matter from stone on which a design has been made.

lit'i-gant, lit'i-gant. **I. a.** Disposed to litigate; engaged in litigation. **II. n.** A party to a lawsuit.

lit'i-gate, lit'i-gét, *vt. & vi.* [*-GA'TED²; -GA'TING.*] To engage in litigation. [*< L. litigatus, pp. of litigo, strive.*]—**lit'i-ga-tion**, lit'i-gé'shun, *n.* The act of carrying on a suit in a law court.—**lit-i-gious**, lit-ij'us, *a.* Inclined to litigation.

lit're, *n.* Same as LITER.

lit'ter, lit'er, *v. I. t.* **1.** To bring forth, as a litter of young. **2.** To scatter straw, etc., for bedding; disorder; confuse. **II. i.** To give birth to a litter of young.

lit'ter, *n. 1.* A number of young animals at a birth. **2.** Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. **3.** A state of disorder. **4.** A stretcher for carrying the sick or wounded. [*< L. ^f lectica, < lectus, bed.*]

lit'tle, lit'l. **I. a.** [LESS; LEAST; also (dial. or colloq.), LIT'TLER; LIT'TLEST.] Below the ordinary size or amount; diminutive; small; short; brief; petty. **II. n.** A small quantity, space, time, etc. **III. adv.** [LESS; LEAST.] In a small degree; slightly. [*< AS. litel, < lyt, little.*]—**lit'tle-ness**, *n.*

lit'to-ral, lit'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the shore. [*< L. litoralis, < litus (litor-), shore.*]

lit'ur-gy, lit'ur-jl, *n.* [*-GIES², pl.*] Prescribed prayers, etc., for public worship; a ritual. [*< Gr. leitros, public, + ergon, work.*]

live, liv, *v.* [LIVED; LIV'ING.] **I. t.** To continue in constantly; spend; pass; conform to. **II. i.** To be living; pass life (in a particular manner); enjoy life; abide; subsist; survive. [*< AS. lifan, live.*]—**live**, loiv, *a.* Possessing life; alive; quick; alert; energetic.—**live/li-hood**, loiv'li-hud, *n.* Means of subsistence; regular maintenance; living.—**live'long'**, liv'long', *a.* That lives long or is long in passing; whole; entire.—**live'ly**, loiv'li, *a.* [LIVE'LI-ER; LIVE'LI-EST.] Full of vital energy or animation; brisk; vivacious; active.—**live'li-ness**, *n.*—**live'oak'**, loiv'-ók', *n.* One of several durable trees of the United States of the oak family.

liv'er, liv'er, *n.* One who lives; a dweller.

liv'er², *n.* *Anat.* A large internal organ which secretes bile, and changes the blood that passes through it. [*< AS. lifer, liver.*]


liv'er-wort', liv'er-würt', *n.* One of various lichen-like plants.

liv'er-y, liv'er-i, *n.* [*-IES², pl.*] **1.** A uniform worn by servants or by members of any organization. **2.** The keeping of horses and vehicles for hire. **3.** A stated allowance of food. [*< L. ^{lib} ^{er} libero, < liber, free.*]—**liv'er-y-man**, *n.* A livery-stable keeper.—**liv'er-y-sta'ble**, *n.* A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire.

liv'id, liv'id, *a.* Black-and-blue, as contused flesh; lead-colored; ashy-pale. [*< L. lividus, < liveo, be livid.*]

flütjäre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

liv'ing, liv'ing, *n.* Livelihood; a benefice. [See **LIVE**, *v.*]

liz'ard, liz'ard, *n.* One of various reptiles, as the chameleon, etc., with a long scaly body, long tail, and four legs. [*< L. lacerta*, liz-ard.]  North-American Lizard. 1/4

lla'ma, lð'ma, *n.* A South-American camel-like ruminant with woolly coat. [Peru.]

lo, lð, *interj.* Behold! observe! [*< AS. lā*.]

loach, lõch, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, like a minnow. [*< F. loche*, loach.]

load, lõd, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lay a burden on; lade; weigh down; encumber; freight. **2.** To charge with ammunition. **3.** To confer on abundantly.

load, *n.* **1.** That which is laid upon anything, as for conveyance; a cargo; burden; a specific weight. **2.** A charge, as for a gun. [ME. *lode*, lit. a carrying, *< AS. lād*; see **LODE**.]

load'star, load'stone, *n.* Same as **LODESTAR**, **LODESTONE**.

loaf, lõf, *vt. & vi.* To pass (the time) lazily or idly; lounge; loiter. [*< G. laufen*, run.]

loafer, lõf'ər, *n.* An idler; lounge; vagrant.

loaf, *n.* [LOAVES, lõvz, pl.] A shaped mass, as of bread, cake, etc., intended to be cut. [*< AS. hlāf*, loaf.]

loam, lõm, *i. vt.* To coat or smear with loam. **II. n.** Sand and clay, containing organic matter. [*< AS. lām*, loam.] — **loam'y**, *a.*

loan, lõn, *i. vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To lend. **II. n.** Something lent, as money; act of lending. [*< AS. lān*, loan.]

loath, lõth, *a.* Strongly disinclined; reluctant. [*< AS. lāth*, hateful.]

loathe, lõdh, *vt. & vi.* [LOATHED; LOATH'ING.] To regard with hatred and disgust; abhor; detest. [*< AS. lāthan*, *< lāth*, hateful.] — **loath'ful**, *a.* Abhorring. — **loath'ing**, *n.* Extreme dislike or nausea; aversion. — **loath'some**, *a.* Exciting aversion or disgust.

loaves, lõvz, *n.* Plural of **LOAF**.

lob'ate, lõ'bet or -bēt, *a.* Composed of lobes; lobe-like. **lob'a'ted**.

lob'by, lõb'i, *i. vt. & vi.* [LOB'BIED, lõb'id; LOB'BY-ING.] [U. S.] To try to carry (a bill) through a legislative body by outside influence. **II. n. [LOB'BIES, pl.] An anteroom, as of a legislative hall; men engaged in lobbying. [*< LL. lobia*, *< OHG. loubā*, arbor.] — **lob'by-ist**, *n.***

lobe, lõb, *n.* A protuberance, especially globular, as of the ear or of a leaf or petal. [F., *< Gr. lobos*, prob. *< lepō*, peel.] — **lobed**, *a.* Lobate.

lob'ster, lõb'stər, *n.* A large marine crustacean used as food. [*< AS. loppestre*, *< L. locusta*, shell-fish.]

lo'cal, lõ'cal, *i. a.* Pertaining to place or to a definite place. **II. n. An accommodation or suburban train. [*< LL. localis*, *< L. locus*, place.] — **lo'cal-ism**, *n.* A mode peculiar to a place; local custom; idiom; provincialism. — **lo'cal-ity**, lõ'cal'i-ti, *n.* [TISS, pl.] A definite region in any part of space; geographical position; restriction to a particular place. — **lo'cal-ize** or**

-ise, lõ'cal-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To determine the exact place of. — **lo'cal-ly**, *adv.*

lo'cate, lõ'két, *vt.* [LO'CA'TED; LO'CA'TING.] To place in a particular spot; designate or determine the place of. [*< L. locatus*, pp. of *loco*, *< locus*, place.] — **lo-ca'tion**, lõ-ké'shun, *n.* A locating; exact position in space; place.

loch, lõh, *n.* [Scot.] A lake, bay, or arm of the sea. [Gael., lake.]

lock, lõc, *v. I. t.* To make fast with lock and key; shut in or out securely, as by a locked door. **II. i. To become securely closed, as through a lock and key; be held fast. [*< AS. lūcan*, fasten.] — **lock'jaw**, lõc'jō, *n.* A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw. — **lock'out**, lõc'out, *n.* The closing of a factory by employers to coerce employees. — **lock'smith**, lõc'smith, *n.* A maker or repairer of locks. — **lock'stitch**, lõc'stitch, *n.* A stitch made by two interlocking threads, as on some sewing-machine. — **lock'up**, lõc'up, *n.* A place for the detention of persons under arrest.**

lock, *n.* **1.** A device to fasten doors, drawers, etc.; grapple. **2.** A spring mechanism for exploding the charge of a firearm. **3.** An enclosure in a canal with floodgates, to control the water-level. [*< AS. loc*, bar, *< lūcan*, lock.]

lock, *n.* A tuft, as of hair. [*< AS. loc*.]


lock'er, lõk'ər, *n.* A closet or box fastened with a lock.

lock'et, lõk'et, *n.* A small case, suspended to a necklace or chain, often holding a portrait. [*< F. loquet*, latch.]

lo'co-mo'tion, lõ'co-mo'shun, *n.* The act or power of moving from one place to another.

lo'co-mo'tiv, lõ'co-mo'tiv, *i. a.* Pertaining to locomotion; moving from one place to another. **II. n. A self-propelling steam-engine on wheels, as on a railway. [*< L. locus*, place, + *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.]**

lo'cust, lõ'cust, *n.* A migratory, grasshopper-like insect. [*< L. locusta*, locust.]

lo'cust, *n.* A North-American tree of the bean family, with a rough bark and white flowers.  Adult Seventeen-year Locust.

lo-cu'tion, lõ-kif'shun, *n.* A mode of speech; discourse. [*< L. locutio*(*n*), *< loquor*, speak.]

lode, lõd, *n.* **1.** A metal-bearing vein. **2.** A reach of water, as in a canal. [*< AS. lād*, *< lāthan*, go.]

lode'star, lõd'star, *n.* A guiding star; the pole-star.

lode'stone, lõd'stone, *n.* Magnetic iron ore.

lodge, lõj, *v.* [LODGED; LODG'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To furnish with or have lodging. **2.** To implant; infix, as an arrow. **3.** To beat down, or be beaten down, as grain. **II. i. 1.** To have or live in a temporary abode or habitation. **2.** To fall

or be beaten down and become fixed, as growing grain. **3.** To reach a place and rest there.

lodge, lej. *n.* A small house; a cabin; a local subdivision, as of a fraternal society. [*< F. loge, < LL. lobia, gallery.*] — **lodg'er**, *n.* One who lodges; one who occupies a room in a house but takes his meals elsewhere. — **lodg'ing**, *n.* A temporary abode. — **lodg'ment**, lej'ment, *n.* The act of lodging; state of being lodged; a foothold gained and held.

loft, lóft, *n.* A low story under a roof; an elevated gallery in a large room. [*< Ice. loft.*]

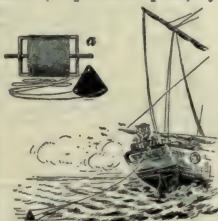
loft'y, lóft'i. *a.* [*LOFT'Y-ER; LOFT'Y-EST.*] Elevated, as in position, character, or quality; exalted; stately. — **loft'i-ly**, *adv.* — **loft'i-ness**, *n.*

log¹, log. **I. vt.** [*LOGGED; LOG'GING.*] To cut down and get out, as logs. **II. n.** A bulky piece of timber cut down and cleared of branches. [*< Ice. lög, < lúgga, lie.*] — **log cabin**, **log house**, **log hut**, a small, rough house of logs.

log². **I. vt.** To show (a specified speed) by means of the log.

II. n. A device for showing the speed of a vessel; record of the daily progress of a vessel. [*< Sw. logg.*]

— **log'-book**, *n.* The book in which the official record of a voyage is entered. — **log'-chip**, *n.* A triangular board weighted on one edge, and attached to a line (the **log-line**) that runs out from a reel on shipboard.



Ship's Log in Use.
a, the spindle, the log-line, and the log-chip.

log'-ger-head¹, log'gr-hed¹, *n.* **1.** A blockhead; dunce; a large marine turtle. **2.** An American shrike.

log'ic, lej'ic, *n.* The science of correct and accurate thinking or reasoning. [*< Gr. logikē, < logos, speech, reason.*] — **log'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of logic. — **lo-gi-cian**, lo-jish'an, *n.* One versed in logic.

log'wood², log'wud², *n.* A Central-American tree or its wood; used as a dyestuff.

-logy, *suffix.* Derived from Gr. *logia* (*< logos, speech, < legō, say.*)

loin, lein, *n.* The part of the body between the lower rib and hip-bone. [*< F. longe, < L. lumbus, loin.*]

loit'er, loi'ter, *vi.* To linger idly along the way; lag; idle. [*< D. leuteren, loiter.*]

loll, lol, *vt. & vi.* To hang out the tongue; hang loosely, out as the tongue; lean idly or at ease. [*< MD. lollen, sit over the fire.*]

lol'ly-pop, *n.* [*Eng.*] Taffy; candy. **lol'li-pop**.

lo'ment, lo'ment, *n.* A legume divided into small cells, with a seed attached to the under suture. [*< L. lomentum, a cosmetic.*]



Loment of French Honeysuckle.

lone, lón, *a.* Standing by itself; solitary; sin-

gle; unmarried. [*< ALONE, by apheresis.*]

— **lone'y**, lón'í, *a.* [*LONE'LY-ER; LONE'LY-EST.*] Deserted by human beings; given to solitude; secluded; lonesome. — **lone'li-ness**, *n.* — **lone'some**, lón'sum, *a.* Sad because of loneliness; secluded. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

long, leng or lóng, *vi.* To have an eager craving or desire. [*< AS. langian, long, perhaps < lang, long.*]

long, *a.* Having length; lasting; extended, as in space or time. [*< AS. lang, long.*]

long, *adv.* To, at, or through a great extent or period. [*< AS. lange, < lang, long.*] — **long's boat**¹, *n.* A large ship's boat, often from 30 to 40 feet long. — **l.-lived**, *a.* Having a long life. — **long primer**. A size of printing-type, between small pica and bourgeois.

This line is set in Long Primer.

— **l.-sighted**, *a.* Seeing far or to a great distance; sagacious; far-sighted. — **l.-suffering**, *a.* Enduring injuries for a long time; patient. — **l.-winded**, *n.* Continuing for a long time in speaking or writing.

lon-gev'i-ty, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.* Length of life. [*< L. longus, long, + ævum, age.*]

long'ing, long'ing, *n.* An eager craving.

— **long'ing-ly**, *adv.*

long'ish, long'ish, *a.* Rather long.

long'i-tude, lon'j'i-tūd, *n.* Distance east or west on the earth's surface; length. [*F., < L. longitudo (-din-), < longus, long.*] — **lon'gi-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length; running lengthwise. — **-ly**, *adv.*

look¹, luk, *v. I. t.* To influence or express by the looks or presence. **II. i.** To gaze on for the purpose of seeing; apply the mind; consider; face; appear; seem; expect; watch. [*< AS. lōcan, look.*] — **look'er-on**¹, luk'gr-on¹, *n.* A spectator. — **look'ing-glass**¹, luk'ing-glas¹, *n.* A mirror. — **look'out**¹, luk'out¹, *n.* The act of watching; a place for observation; person set to watch.

look, *n.* A glance of the eye; cast of countenance; aspect; appearance.

loom, lūm, *vt.* To rise gradually into a prominent position. [*< L. of lumino, < luceo, shine.*]

loom, *n. 1.* A machine for weaving. **2.** The shaft of an oar. [*< AS. gelōma, tool.*]

loon¹, lūn, *n.* A stupid person. [*< OD. loen.*]

loon², *n.* A diving water-bird, with short tail-feathers and webbed feet. [*< Ice. lōmr.*]

loop, lūp. **I. vt. & vi.**

To fasten by a loop; make or form into loops.

II. n. A fold or doubling, as of a string, to form an eye; noose; curve. [*Prob. < Gael. lúb, bend.*] — **loop'er**, lūp'gr, *n.* A bodkin-like instrument for making loops; a caterpillar. — **loop'hole**¹, *n.* A narrow opening through which small arms are fired; also, a means of escape, or place of observation.

loose, lūs. **I. vt.** [*LOOSED¹; LOOS'ING.*] To free from anything that binds or restrains; release; unbind; disengage. **II. a.** [*LOOS'ER; LOOS'EST.*] **1.** Not fastened, confined, or com-



Loon. 1/30

flū'tū're (future); aī'sle; au (out); oīl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sīng, īnk; thīn.

fact. **2.** Lax, as in power, principle, etc.; slack; dissolute. **3.** Indefinite; vague. [*< AS. lēās, loose.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**—**loos'en, lūs'n, vt. & vi.** To free from tightness or restraint; become less tight, firm, or compact.

loot, lūt. I^a. vt. & vi. To plunder; sack; pillage. **II. n.** Booty; plunder. [*< Hind. lūt, < Sans. lotra, plunder.*]

lop¹, lep, vt. [*LOPPED¹; LOP'PING.*] To cut off, as the top of anything. [*A use of LOP², v.*]

lop², vt. & vi. [*LOPPED²; LOP'PING.*] To permit to droop or hang down, as the ears of some dogs. [*Var. of LAP¹, v.*]—**lop'si'ded, a.** Inclined to one side; full of idiosyncrasies.

lo-quac'cious, lo-cwē'shus, a. Talkative; chattering. [*< L. loquax.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**—**lo-quac'i-ty, lo-cwas'i-ti, n.**

lord, lōrd. I^a. vi. To bear rule with lordly sway; domineer. **II. n. 1.** One having power and authority; a ruler. **2.** [*L.*] The Supreme Being; Jehovah; also, Christ; the Savior. **3.** [*Gt. Brit.*] A title of nobility or office. [*< AS. hlāford, < hlāf, loaf, + weard, guardian.*]

-lord'ly, a. Pertaining to or like a lord; imperious; arrogant; pompous.—**lord'li-ness, n.**—**lord'ship, n.** The state of a lord; title of address given to noblemen and judges; jurisdiction of a lord; sovereignty; supremacy.

lore, lōr, n. Learning in any branch of knowledge; erudition. [*< AS. lār, learning.*]

lorn, lōrn, a. Forlorn; lonely; lost. [*< AS. loren, pp. of lēāsan, lose.*]

lose, lūz, vt. & vi. [*LOST; LOS'ING.*] To part with, as by accident; forfeit; mislay; be deprived of; miss; squander; waste; ruin; destroy. [*< AS. lōsian, < los, loss, < lēāsan, lose.*]

-los'er, n.

loss, los or lōs, n. The act or state of losing; that which is lost; damage; failure; waste. [*< AS. los, < lēāsan, lose.*]

lost, lost or lōst, pa. 1. Not to be found or recovered; not gained, used, or enjoyed; missed; wasted. **2.** Ruined, especially in a moral or spiritual sense; also, bewildered; perplexed.

lot, let, vt. & vi. [*LOT'TED^a; LOT'TING.*] To divide or draw by lot; allot; apportion.

lot, n. 1. That which comes to one without his planning; chance; fortune; share; decision by chance. **2.** A parcel of land. [*< AS. hlōt, < hleōtan, get by lot.*]

loth, lōth, a. Loath.

Lo-tha'ri-o, lo-thē'ri-ō or -thg'-, n. A gay deceiver; libertine. [*< a character in an old play.*]

lot'ion, lō'shun, n. A liquid preparation for use as a wash. [*< L. lotio, a washing.*]

lot'ter-y, let'er-i, n. [*-IES, pl.*] A distribution of prizes by chance. [*< F. loterie, < lot, lot.*]

loud, laud, a. Making a great noise; clamorous; turbulent; vulgarly showy. [*< AS. hlūd.*]

-loud'ly, adv. **loud¹.—loud'ness, n.**

lough, len, n. [*Ir.*] A loch. [*< Gael. loch, lake.*]

lounge, launj. I. vi. [*LOUNGED; LOUN'GING.*] To pass time in a lazy or idle manner; loaf; loil. **II. n.** The act of lounging; a lounging-place; couch; sofa. [*Etym. conjectural.*]

-loun'ger, n.

louse, laus, n. [*LICE, lais, pl.*] A small parasitic insect which sucks the blood of mammals. [*< AS. lūs, louse.*]—**lous'y, lauz'i, a.** Infested with lice.

lout, n. An awkward fellow; clown. [*Perhaps < Ice. lūtr, bent.*]—**lout'ish, a.** Clumsy; awkward. [*able.*]

lov'a-bl(e), luv'a-bl, a. Worthy of love; amiable, lov, v. [*LOVED; LOV'ING.*] **I. t.** To regard with affection; delight in; caress. **II. i.** To feel tender or passionate affection. [*< AS. lufan, love.*]

love, n. 1. Devoted affection or attachment; tender feeling; fondness; courtship. **2.** One who is beloved. [*< AS. lufe, < lufan, love.*]

-love'lorn^a, a. Forsaken by or pining for a lover.—**love'ly, a.** [*LOVE'LLER; LOVE'LIEST.*] Possessing qualities that inspire love; charming; attractive.—**love'li-ness, n.**—**lov'er, n.** One who loves; one who is in love.—**lov'ing, pa.** Affectionate.

low, lō. I. vi. To bellow, as cattle. **II. n.** The bellow of cattle. [*< AS. hlōwan, moo.*]

low. I. a. Of little height; deep; depressed; soft; cheap; moderate; inferior; weak; despondent; vulgar; base. **II. adv.** In a low way or position; cheaply; humbly; softly. [*< Ice. lāgr, cp. LIE, recline.*]—**low'land, I. a.** Pertaining to a low or level country. **II. n. pl.** Lands that lie low; level land.—**low'ly. I. a.** [*LOW'LLER; LOW'LIEST.*] Lying low; humble. **II. adv.** In a manner appropriate to humble life; cheaply; meanly.—**low'li-ness, n.** A lowly state or condition.—**low'ness, n.**

low'er¹, lō'gr, vt. & vi. To lessen or bring down; make or become lower; humble; sink.—**low'er-most^a, a. superl.** Lowest.

low'er², lau'gr. I. vi. To look angry or sullen; scowl. **II. n.** A scowl; a gloomy aspect. [*Ult. < LEER, v.*]

loy'al, loi'al, a. Bearing true allegiance, as to a government or friends. [*F., < L. legalis, LEGAL.*]—**loy'al-ist, n.** One who adheres to and defends his sovereign or state.—**loy'al-ly, adv.**—**loy'al-ty, n.** Devoted allegiance.

loz'enge, lez'enj, n. 1. A rhombus with all sides equal, having two acute and two obtuse angles. **2.** A small medicated or sweetened tablet. [*OF., < losenge, flattery, gravestone.*]

lub'ber, lub'gr, n. An awkward, ungainly fellow; landsman on shipboard. [*< W. llob, a dunce.*]—**lub'ber-ly, a. & adv.**

lu'bri-cate, lū'bri-kēt or lū'bri-kēt, vt. [*-CA'TED^a; -CA'TING.*] To supply with a lubricant, as bearings, to lessen friction. [*< L. lubrico, make slippery.*]—**lu'bri-ca'tor, n.**

lu-cerne¹, lu-sern^a, n. A tall, clover-like herb used for forage. [*< F. luzerne, lucerne.*]

lu-cern't, lu'cid, lū'sid, a. 1. Easily understood; sane; clear; shining; translucent. **2.** Bot. & Entom. Smooth and shining. [*< L. lucidus, < luceo, shine.*]—**lu'cid-ly, adv.**—**lu-cid'i-ty, n.** **lu'cid-ness¹. Lu'ci-fer, lū'si-fer, n. 1.** The morning star. **2.** Satan. **3.** [*-I.*] A friction-match. **lucifer-match¹.** [*L., < lux, light, + fero, bear.*]



Lucerne.

luck, *luc*, *n.* That which happens by chance; fortune or lot. [Cp. D. *luk*, G. *glück*.]

— **luck/less**, *a.* Having no luck. — **luck'y**, *luk'ī*, *a.* [LUCK'I-ER; LUCK'I-EST.] Favored by fortune; successful; auspicious.

lu'era-tiv(e), *lū'era-tiv* or *lū'era-tiv*, *a.* Highly profitable.

lu'cre, *lu'kgr* or *lū'kgr*, *n.* Money; gain. [F., < L. *lucrum*, gain.]

lu'cu-bra'tion, *lū'kū-brē'shun*, *n.* Close study; literary composition. [< L. *lucubratio*, working by candlelight.]

lu'di-crous, *lū'di-crus* or *lū'di-crus*, *a.* Calculated to excite laughter; droll; ridiculous. [< L. *ludicrus*, < *ludo*, play.]

luf, *luf*, *I. vt. & vi.* To steer closer to the wind. **II. n.** The act of sailing a ship close to the wind; the rounded part of a vessel's bow. [< D. *loeven*, < *loef*, the weather-gage.]

lug, *lug*, *v.* [LUGGED; LUG'GING.] To pull with exertion or move heavily; drag. [< Sw. *lugga*, pull.]

lug¹, *n.* A square sail bent to a yard and having no boom. **lug'sail''**, *n.* **lug'ger**, *n.* *Naut.* A small two- or three-masted vessel with lug-sails, used in fishing.

lug², *n.* The lobe of the ear; the ear. [< Sw. *lugg*, forelock.]

lug'gage, *lug'ej*, *n.* Anything burdensome or heavy to carry; baggage. [< LUG, *v.*]

lu-gu-bri-ous, *lu-gū-bri-us*, *a.* Doleful; solemn; sad. [< L. *lugubris*, < *lugeo*, mourn.]

luke'warm, *lūk'wōrm*, *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; indifferent. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

lul¹, *lul*, *I. vt. & vi.* To soothe to rest; become calm; quiet; abate. **II. n.** An abatement, as of noise; calm. [Imitative.]

lull'a-by, *lul'a-bai*, *n.* [**-RIES**, *pl.*] A cradle-song. [< LULL.]

lum'bar, *lum'bar*, *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the loins. [< L. *lumbus*, loin.] — **lum'ba'go**, *lum-bē'go* or *lum-bg'go*, *n.* Rheumatic pain in the back or loins.

lum'ber¹, *lum'bgr*, *vt.* To fill with lumber; deal in lumber; encumber; heap in disorder. — **lum'ber-ing**, *n.* Felling and shaping timber.

lum'ber², *vi.* To move heavily; rumble. [< Sw. *lomra*, < *ljumr*, heavy rumble.] — **lum'ber-ing**, *a.* Clumsily huge; rumbling.

lum'ber, *n.* Timber sawed into boards; articles laid aside as useless; rubbish. [Prob. orig. 'pawnshop,' < *Lombard*, the Lombards having been pawnbrokers.] — **lum'ber'man**, *n.* A worker or dealer in timber. **lum'ber'ert**, *n.*

lu'mi-na-ry, *lū'mi-nē-ri*, *n.* [**-RIES**, *pl.*] Any body that gives light. [< L. *lumen*, light, < *luceo*, shine.] — **lu'mi-nous**, *lū'mi-nus*, *a.* **1.** Giving or emitting light; shining. **2.** Bright; lucid. — **ly**, *adv.* — **lu'mi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being luminous. **lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

lump, *lump*, *I. vt. 1.* To throw into a lump; heap. **2.** To take in the gross. **II. n.** A shapeless mass of inert matter; swelling. [< Sw. Norw. *lump*, stump.] — **lump'ish**, *a.* Like a lump; stupid. — **lump'y**, *a.* [LUMP'I-ER; LUMP'I-EST.] Full of lumps; gross.

lu'na-cy, *lū'na-si*, *n.* [**-CIES**, *pl.*] Mental unsoundness; insanity. [< LUNATIC.]

lu'nar, *lū'nar*, *a.* Pertaining to or measured by revolutions of the moon; lunate. [< L.

lunaris, < *luna*, the moon.] — **lu'rate**, *lū'net* or *-nēt*, *a.* Crescent-shaped. **lu'na'ted**, — **lu'na-tic**, *lū'na-tic*. **I. a.** Affected with lunacy; crazy; insane. **II. n.** An insane person. — **lu-na'tion**, *n.* A revolution of the moon.

lunch, *lunch*, *I. vt.* To take lunch. **II. n.**

A light meal between the chief meals, as between breakfast and dinner. [Var. of LUMP.]

lunch'eon, *lunch'un*, *n.* Same as LUNCH.

lung, *lung*, *n.* Either of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing creatures. [< AS. *lungen*, lung.]

lunge, *lunj*, *I. vi.* [LUNGED; LUN'GING.] To make a lunge; thrust. **II. n.** A long, sudden thrust. [< F. *al-longer*, lengthen.]

lurch¹, *lōrch*, *v.* Same as LURK.

lurch², *vi.* To roll to one side, as a ship at sea; sway. [For LURK.]

lurch, *n.* A swaying or rolling.

lurch'er, *lōrch'er*, *n.* **1.** One who lurks; a poacher. **2.** A dog that hunts by scent and in silence.

lure, *lūr*, *vt. & vi.* [LURED; LUR'ING.] To entice, as a bird; attract; allure.

lure, *n.* A snare; decoy; bait; enticement. [< OF. *leurre*, < MHG. *ludere*, bait.]

lu'rid, *lū'rid*, *a.* Giving a ghastly or dull-red light; dismal. [< L. *luridus*, lurid.]

lurk, *lōrk*, *vi.* To lie hidden in ambush or in wait, as for attack; hide. [Perhaps < Sw. *lurka*, lurk.]

lus'cious, *lush'us*, *a.* Rich, sweet, and delicious; excessively sweet. [< LUSTY.]

lush, *lush*, *a.* Full of juice or succulence; fresh and luxuriant. [Abbr. of LUSCIOUS.]

lust, *lust*, *I. d. vi.* To have passionate or inordinate desire. **II. n.** Vehement or covetous affection or desire; inordinate desire for carnal pleasure. [< AS. *lust*.] — **lust'ful**, *a.* Having carnal or sensual desire.

lus'ter, { *lus'tgr*, *n.* **1.** Brilliancy or sheen; gloss; brightness. **2.** A chandelier.

[< F. *lustre*, < L. *lucere*, shine.] — **lus'trous**, *lus'trus*, *a.* Having luster; shining.

lus'tring, *lus'tring*, *n.* A plain glossy silk.

lute'string, *n.*

lus'trum, *lus'trum*, *n.* A purification. [< L. *lwo*, wash.] — **lus'tral**, *a.* Pertaining to or used in purification. — **lus'tra'tion**, *n.*

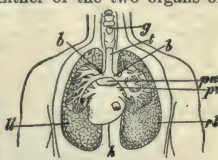
lust'y, *lust'ī*, *a.* [LUST'I-ER; LUST'I-EST.] Full of vigor and health; robust. — **lust'ī-ly**, *adv.* — **lust'i-ness**, *n.*

lute^{2d}, *vt.* To seal up crevices in with lute.

lute¹, *n.* A guitar-like musical instrument. [< Ar. *sp' + of al'ūd*, < *al*, the, + *ūd*, lute.]

lute², *n.* A composition used to exclude air, as around pipe-joints. [< L. *lutum*, mud.]

Lu'ther-an, *lū'ther-an*, *I. a.* Pertaining to Martin Luther, the German reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines. **II. n.** A follower of Luther.



Lungs.

A view of the neck and thorax of man from behind, the spine and posterior wall of the body having been removed; *g*, glottis; *t*, trachea; *ll*, left lung; *rl*, right lung; *bb*, bronchial tubes; *pa*, pulmonary artery; *pv*, pulmonary vein; *h*, heart.

fiū'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oil**; **c** (*k*); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

lux-u'ri-ant, lug-zhū'ri-ant or lux-yū'-, *a.* Superabundant in growth; profuse; superfluous. [*< L. luxurio, abound.*] -**ly**, *adv.*—**lux-u'ri-ance**, *n.* **lux-u'ri-an-cy**, [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] **1.** To grow profusely. **2.** To live sumptuously; glory or revel.

lux-u'ri-ous, lug-zhū'ri-ous or lux-yū'-, *a.* Pertaining or administering to luxury; voluptuous. -**ly**, *adv.* -**-ness**, *n.*

lux'u-ry, luc'shu-ri, *n.* [*-RIES^s, pl.*] A free indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses; anything productive of great pleasure; delicacy. [*< L. luxuria, < luxus, extravagance.*]

ly-ce'um, lai-sī'um, *n.* [*-UMS^s or -A, pl.*] **1.** [*U. S.*] An association for instruction, as by lectures, books, etc.; a classical school. **2.** [*L.*] A grove near Athens where Aristotle taught.

lye, lai, *n.* A solution derived from a substance containing alkali, or leached from ashes. [*< AS. lēah, lye.*]

lymph, limf, *n.* **1.** A transparent, colorless, alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma resembling that of the blood and of corpuscles like the white blood-corpuscles. **2.** The virus of a disease, used as in vaccination. [*< L. lymphā, clear water.*]

lym-phat'ic, lim-fat'ic. **I. a.** Pertaining

to, containing, or conveying lymph; absorbent.

II. n. A vessel that conveys lymph into the veins; an absorbent vessel.

lynch¹, lynch, *vt.* To punish for imputed crime by lynch-law. [*< Charles Lynch, of Virginia.*]—**lynch²-lawⁿ**, *n.* Summary punishment by the people without trial by law.

lynx, linx, *n.* **1.** A keen-sighted feline mammal. **2.** [*L.*] A northern constellation. [*L., < Gr. lynx, lynx.*]—**lynx²-eyedⁿ**, *a.* Having acute sight.

lyre, lair, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An ancient harp-like stringed instrument. **2.** [*L.*] The constellation Lyra. [*F., < Gr.¹ lyra, lyre.*]—**lyric¹**, lir'ic, *a.* Belonging to a lyre; adapted for singing to a lyre. [*< Gr. lyrikos, < lyra, lyre.*] **lyric²-al¹**, *a.* A lyric poem, song, or verse.

lyrist, lair'ist, *n.* One who plays the lyre; a lyric poet. [*< Gr. lyristes, < lyra, lyre.*]



Lynx. 1/25

M

M, m, em, *n.* [*EMS, M's, or Ms, emz, pl.*] **1.** A letter: the thirteenth in the English alphabet. **2.** Same as *em*.

ma, mǎ, *n.* Mama; mother.

ma'am, mām, *n.* [*Colloq.*] Madam.

Mac², prefix. [*Scot. or Ir.*] Son: abbreviated *Mc*, *Me*, or *M²*. [*< Gael. mac.*]

mac-ad'am-ize or **-ise**, mac-ad'am-aiz, *vt.* [*-IZED; -I'ZING.*] To pave with small broken stone. [*< Macadam, a Scotch engineer (1756-1836).*]—**mac-ad'am**, mac-ad'am, *n.* Broken stone for macadamizing.

mac²a-ro'ni, mac'a-rō'ni, *n.* **1.** An edible Italian paste of flour made into slender tubes. **2.** An exquisite or fop.

mac²a-roon¹, mac'a-rūn', *n.* A small cake of pounded almonds, white of egg, and sugar.

ma-caw¹, ma-cā', *n.* A large tropical American parrot. [*< Braz. macao.*]

mace¹, mēs, *n.* A club-shaped staff of office and authority, used in legislative bodies; war-club; an officer who carries a mace; flat-headed cueused in billiards. [*OF., < LL. matia, mallet.*]

mace², *n.* An aromatic spice made from the covering of the nutmeg-seed. [*< Gr.¹ maker, an East-Indian spice.*]

mac'er-ate, mas'er-ēt, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To reduce to a soft mass by soaking. [*< L. maceratus, pp. of macero, soften.*]—**mac'er-a'tion**, *n.*

mach'i-na'tion, mak'i-nē'shun, *n.* The act of contriving a secret or hostile plan; also, such a plan; plot. [*Ult. < L. machina, MACHINE.*]

ma-chine¹, ma-shn', *n.* **1.** Any combination of mechanism for utilizing power; engine. **2.** One who acts in a mechanical manner. **3.** [*U. S.*] An organization within a political party to control patronage. [*F., < L. machina, < Gr. mēchanē, engine.*]—**ma-chin'er-y**, ma-shin'er-i, *n.* The parts of a machine, or a number of machines and kindred appliances collectively.—**ma-chin'ist**, ma-shin'ist, *n.* One who makes or repairs machines.

mack'er-el, mak'er-el, *n.* An Atlantic food-fish, steel-blue above with blackish bars, and silvery beneath. [*< L. ὄψ macula, spot.*]



Mackerel. 1/12

mack'in-tosh, mak'in-tosh, *n.* A waterproof overgarment or cloak. [*< Mackintosh, the inventor.*]

mad, mad, *1^s, vt. & vi.* To madden; act madly; rave; rage. **II. a.** [*MAD'DER; MAD'DEST.*] **1.** Insane; crazy; rash; uncontrollable; eager; passionate; infatuated; angry. **2.** Distracted with trouble. **3.** Having hydrophobia. [*< AS. gemād, ge- (generalizing) + mād, mad.*]

—**mad²houseⁿ**, *n.* A lunatic asylum.—**mad²ly**, *adv.*—**mad²manⁿ**, *n.* A lunatic; maniac.—**mad²ness**, *n.* Insanity.

mad'am, mad'am, *n.* My lady; mistress. [*< L.² mea, my, + domina, DAME.*]
ma²dame¹, mǎ'dgm', *n.* [*MES² DAMES, mē'dām, pl.*] Madam: the original French form.

papā, qsk; at, ātr; element, thēy, usēge; it, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rŭle; but, ōr;

mad'cap', mad'cap'. **I. a.** Wild; rattle-brained. **II. n.** One who acts wildly or rashly.

mad'den, mad'n, *vt. & vi.* To drive or become mad; inflame with passion; enrage.

mad'der, mad'gr, *n.* An Old World perennial herb, or the extract from its root, used in dyeing red. [*< AS. mædere, madder.*]

made, mēd, *pp. of MAKE, v.*

mad'em-pi-selle', mad'em-wā-zel' or mg'-d'mwǝ'zel', *n.* Miss: the French appellation for unmarried women. [*F.*]

Ma-don'na, maden'a, *n.* **1.** The Virgin Mary; a painting or statue of the Virgin. **2.** [m-] My lady. [*It., = MADM.*]

mad're-pore, mad're-pūr, *n.* A branched reef-coral. [*< It. madrepora, coral, < L. mater, mother, + Gr. pōros, soft stone.*]

mad'ri-gal, mad'ri-gol, *n.* A shepherd's song; pastoral song; love-ditty; vocal composition set to a pastoral lyric. [*F.*]

mag'a-zine', mag'a-zin', *n.* A house, store-room, or receptacle in which anything is stored; the chamber of a repeating rifle; a periodical, containing stories, sketches, etc., and often illustrated. [*< Ar.^{OP} akhmāzin, pl. of makhzan, storehouse.*]

mag'got, mag'gēt, *n.* The larva of a fly; a grub; whim. [*< W. maciād, < magu, breed.*]

mag'got-y, *a.* Infested with maggots; fly-blown; whimsical.

Ma'gi, mē'jai or mg'gi, *n. pl.* [Ma'gus, mē'gus or mg'gus, *sing.*] The priestly caste of the Medes and Persians. [*L.*]—**Ma'gi-an**, *I. a.* Pertaining to the Magi. **II. n.** One of the Magi.

mag'ic, maj'ic. **I. a. 1.** Of the nature of magic; possessing supernatural powers; sorcerous. **2.** Magical. **II. n. 1.** Any pretended or supposed supernatural art; necromancy. **2.** Sleight of hand. [*< Gr. magikos, magical, of the Magi.*]—**mag'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by or as by magic. **-ly, adv.**—**ma-gi'cian**, ma-jish'an, *n.* An expert in magic arts; a sorcerer; wizard.

mag'is-te'ri-al, maj'is-ti'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy; authoritative; judicial; dictatorial. [*< L. magister, MASTER.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

mag'is-trate, maj'is-trēt, *n.* One clothed with public civil authority; a judicial officer. [*< L.^F magister, master.*]—**mag'is-tra-cy**, maj'is-tra-si, *n.* [*-CISS, pl.*] The office of a magistrate; magistracies collectively.

Mag'na Char'ta, mag'na cār'ta. The Great Charter of English liberties, delivered June 19, 1215, by King John, at Runnymede, on the demand of the English barons. [*L.*]

mag-nan'i-mous, mag-nan'i-mus, *a.* Elevated in soul; scorning what is mean or base; unselfish. [*< L. magnus, great, + animus, soul.*]—**mag'na-nim'i-ty**, *n.*—**mag-nan'i-mous-ly, adv.**



Madder.

mag'uate, mag'nēt, *n.* A person of rank or importance; a noble. [*< L.^{LL} magnus, great.*]

mag-ne'si-a, mag-ni'shi-a, *a. Chem.* A light, white, earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid or laxative. [*< Gr. Magnēsia (district in Thessaly).*]—**mag-ne'sium**, mag-ni'shium, *n.* A light, silver-white metallic element. [*< MAGNESIA.*]

mag'net, mag'net, *n.* A body with a peculiar form of polarity, capable of exerting and being acted on by magnetic force, and attracting to itself magnetizable substances, as iron and steel. [*< Gr. magnēs, < Magnēsia, Magnesia (district in Thessaly).*]—**mag-net'ic**, mag-net'ic, *a. 1.* Pertaining to a magnet or magnetism. **2. Possessing personal magnetism.**

mag-net'ic-al,—**mag-net-ism**, mag'net-izm, *n. 1.* That unknown cause to which magnetic force is due. **2.** The sympathetic personal quality that attracts or interests.—**mag-net-ize** or **-ise**, mag'net-iz, *vt. & vi.* [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To develop or acquire magnetic properties; attract by sympathetic personal influence.—**mag-net-i'za** [*or -sa*]-**ble, a.**

mag-nif'i-cent, mag-nif'i-sent, *a.* Grand or majestic, as in quality or character; splendid. [*< L. magnus, great, + facio, make.*]—**mag-nif'ic**,—**mag-nif'i-cence, n.**

mag'ni-fy, mag'ni-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To increase the apparent size of, as by a microscope; extol; glorify; enlarge; exaggerate. [*< L.^F magnifico, < magnus, great; and see -FY.*]

mag'ni-fi'a-bl(e), mag'ni-fai'a-bl, *a.* That can be magnified.—**mag'ni-fi'er, n.**

mag'ni-tude, mag'ni-tūd, *n. 1.* Great size or extent; grandeur; importance. **2.** The property of having size or extent. [*< L. magnitudo, < magnus, great.*]

Mag-no'li-a, mag-nō'li-a, *n.* An ornamental tree or shrub, with evergreen leaves and large, handsome flowers. [*< Magnol, a French botanist.*]

mag'pie, mag'poi, *n.* A crow-like bird with black and white plumage; capable of being taught to speak.

ma-guey', ma-gwē', *n.* The American aloe. [*< Mex. maguē.*]

ma-hog'a-ny, mahog'a-ni, *n.* [*-NIES*, pl.*] A large tropical American tree, with hard, reddish wood. [*< S. Am. mahogoni.*]

Ma-hom'ed-an, **Ma-hom'et-an**, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

ma-hout', ma-haut', *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The keeper and driver of an elephant. [*< Hind. mahaut.*]

maid, mēd, *n.* Any unmarried woman; virgin; female servant. [*< AS. mægh, maiden.*]

maid'en, mēd'n. **I. a.** Pertaining to or suitable for a maiden; initiatory; unused; untried. **II. n.** A maid; virgin. [*< AS. mæghden, < mægh, MAID.*]—**maid'en-hair'**, *n.* A very delicate and graceful fern. See illus. on next page.—**maid'en-head, n.** Maidenhood.—**maid'en-hood, n.** The state of being a maiden or virgin.—**maid'en-ly, a.** Befitting a maiden; gentle; modest.



American Magpie. 1/20

mail¹, mēl, *vt.* [U. S.] To send by mail, as letters; place in a mail-box; post.

mail², *vt.* To put a coat of mail on.

mail³, *n.* **1.** The governmental system for handling letters, etc.; conveyance that carries such matter; mail-bag.

2. Matter conveyed by post. [*L.L.^F mala*, bag.]

mail⁴, *n.* Armor consisting of chains, rings, or scales. [*L.^F macula*, spot, net.]

maim, mēm. **I.** *vt.* To deprive (a person or animal) of any part of the body; mutilate; disable.

II. *n.* A crippling; mutilation; maiming. [*< OF. meaigner*, maim.]

main, mēn, *a.* First or chief in size, importance, extent, etc.; principal; concentrated; undivided. [*< L.^{OF} magnus*, great.]—**main**¹*ly*, *adv.* For the most part.—**main**²*-deck*¹, *n.* The gun-deck of a war-ship, or the upper deck of a merchantman.—**main**³*land*, *n.* A principal body of land; a continent, as distinguished from an island.—**main**⁴*mast*¹, *n.* The principal mast of a vessel.—**main**⁵*sail*¹, *n.* (mēn'sl, *Naut.*), *n.* A sail bent to the main-yard or one carried on the mainmast.—**main**⁶*-spring*¹, *n.* **1.** A principal spring of a mechanism, as of a watch. **2.** The most efficient cause or motive.—**main**⁷*stay*¹, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope from the mainmast-head forward to support the mast. **2.** A chief support or dependence.—**m.***yard*, *n.* The lower yard on the mainmast.

main, *n.* **1.** The ocean; hence, a considerable expanse, as of land. **2.** A chief conduit-pipe or conductor, as for water. **3.** Violent effort; strength. [*< AS. mægen*, power, *< mæg*, I am able.]

main-tain¹, mēn-tēn' or mēn-tēn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold or keep in any particular state. **2.** To supply with means of support. **3.** To uphold by reason or argument; vindicate; make good. **4.** To hold possession of.

II. *i.* To assert; affirm. [*< L.^F manus*, hand, + *teneo*, hold.]

—**main**²*-tenance*, mēn-tēnans, *n.* The act of maintaining; means of support.

maiz(e), mēz, *n.* A tall and stout cultivated grass, for food and forage; also, its grain; Indian corn. [*< Sp. maiz*, *< W. Ind. mahiz*.]

maj³*-es-ty*, maj'es-ti, *n.* [-*TIES*², *pl.*] **1.** Exalted dignity; stateliness; grandeur. **2.** [M.] A title given to reigning monarchs. [*< L. majesta(t)-is*, *< majus*, neut. compar. of *magnus*, great.]—**ma-jes**⁴*-tic*, ma-jes'tic, *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; royal; august.—**ma-jes**⁵*-tic-al-ly*, *adv.*



Maldenhair.
a, section of frond.



Maize or Indian Corn.
1. Maize Plant. 2. Ear of Maize.

ma-jol¹*'i-ca*, ma-jel'i-ca, mā-yō'li-ca, *n.* **ma-iō**²*'li-ca*, { Earthenware coated with a white enamel. [*< Maiolica*, for *Majorca*, one of the Balearic Isles.]

ma³*'jor*, mē'jer. **I.** *a.* **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent; principal. **2.** *Mus.* Normal. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain. **2.** *Law.* One who is of age. **3.** *Mus.* The major key. [F., *< L. major*, compar. of *magnus*, great.]—**ma**⁴*'jor-gen*⁵*-eral*, *n.* *Mil.* An officer ranking below a lieutenant-general and above a brigadier-general.

ma-jor⁶*'i-ty*, ma-jer'i-ti, *n.* [-*TIES*², *pl.*] **1.** The greater part; excess. **2.** Legal age. **3.** Rank or commission of a major. [*< L.^{Lat} major*, greater.]

make, mēk, *v.* [MADE; MA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into being; produce; create; prepare; manufacture. **2.** To compose; deliver; utter. **3.** To bring about; accomplish. **4.** To force; induce. **5.** To cause to appear. **6.** To procure; gain. **7.** To traverse. **8.** *Naut.* To arrive at. **9.** To reckon. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed or tend. **2.** To contribute. **3.** To show oneself. **4.** To gain by advances. [*< AS. macian*, make.]—**make**²*'be-lieve*¹, *I.* *a.* Pretended; unreal. **II.** *n.* A mere pretense; sham.—**ma**³*'ker*, *n.* [tion; product.]

make, mēk, *n.* Structure; shape; construct.

mal¹*-*, prefix. Bad; ill; evil; wrong; defective; imperfect; signifying also simple negation, and forming words directly from Latin and mediately through French: opposed to *ben*-, *bene*-, *eu*-, *ev*-. [*< F. mal*, *< L. male*, *< malus*, bad.]

Many compounds of *mal*-are self-explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning "defective" or "evil": as, *maladaptation*.

mal²*'a-chite*, mal'a-chit, *n.* Mineral. A native carbonate of copper, of a green color. [*< Gr.^L malachē*, *< malakos*, soft.]

mal³*'a-col*⁴*'o-gy*, mal'a-di, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of mollusks. [*< Gr. malakos*, soft, + *-LOGY*.]

mal⁵*'ad-min*⁶*'is-tra-tion*, *n.* Bad management, as of public affairs. [blundering.]

mal⁷*'a-droit*¹, mal'a-droit, *a.* Clumsy or clumsy.

mal⁸*'a-dy*, mal'a-di, *n.* [-*DIES*², *pl.*] A disease or disordered condition; sickness; illness. [*< F. maladie*, disease.]

mal⁹*'a-pert*, mal'a-pert. **I.** *a.* Bold or forward; impudent; saucy. **II.** *n.* A saucy person. [OF.]

mal¹⁰*'a-pro-pos*¹, mal-a'prō-pō', *a.* Out of place; not appropriate. [*< MAL* + *APROPOS*.]

ma-la¹¹*'ri-a*, ma-lē'ri-a or -lā'ri-a, *n.* **1.** Any foul or unwholesome air, as from decomposition. **2.** A disease caused by such air or exhalations; chills and fever. [*< It. mal'aria*, bad air.]—**ma-la**¹²*'ri-al*, *a.* Caused by or affected with malaria.—**ma-la**¹³*'ri-ous*, *a.* Containing or producing malaria.

mal¹⁴*'con-tent*¹, mal'cen-tent'. **I.** *a.* Dissatisfied, as with state affairs. **II.** *n.* A dissatisfied person.

male, mēl. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine. **II.** *n.* A male person or animal; plant with only staminate flowers. [OF., *< L. masculus*, male.]

mal¹⁵*'e-dic-tion*, mal'e-dic-shun, *n.* An invocation of evil; imprecation; curse. [*< L. male*, evil, + *dico*, speak.]

mal'e-fac'tor, mal'g-fac'ter, *n.* One who commits a crime; a criminal. [L., < *male*, ill, + *facio*, do.]

ma-lev'o-lent, ma-lev'o-lent, *a.* Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed. [*L. malus*, bad, + *volo*, wish.]

—**ma-lev'o-lence**, *n.*

mal'for-ma'tion, *n.* A defective formation.
mal'ice, mal'is, *n.* A disposition to injure another; evil intent; spite; ill will. [F., < L. *malitia*, < *malus*, bad.] —**ma-lif'cious**, *a.* Harboring malice or enmity; due to malice; spiteful; malevolent.

ma-lign', ma-lain'. **I. vt.** To speak evil of, falsely and maliciously. **II. a.** 1. Having an evil disposition toward others; ill disposed; malevolent. 2. Tending to injure; pernicious. [*L. malignus*, malign.] —**ly, adv.** —**ma-lig'nant**, ma-lig'nant. **I. a.** Having extreme malevolence; tending to do great harm; virulent; heinous. **II. n.** One who has evil intentions. —**ma-lig'nant-cy**, *n.* The state or quality of being malign. —**ma-lig'nance**, —**ma-lig'nant-ly, adv.** —**ma-lign'er**, *n.* —**ma-lig-ni-ty**, *n.* Violent animosity; evil nature; destructive tendency; virulence.

mall, mël, *vt.* Same as *MAUL*.

mall¹, mël, *n.* 1. A maul. 2. A war-hammer. [*< OF. mall* (< L. *malleus*, hammer).]

mall², mal or mël, *n.* A level shaded walk. [*< MALL¹*, as in *PALL-MALL*.]

mallard, mal'ard, *n.* The common wild duck; formerly, its drake. [*< OF. mallard*, < *male*, *MALE*.]

mal'le-a-bl(e), mal'g-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being hammered or rolled out without breaking; pliant. —**mal'le-a-bl'i-ty**, *n.*



Mallard. 1/25

mal'let, mal'et, *n.* A wooden hammer. [*OF.*, dim. of *mal*, hammer.]

mal'low, { mal'ô, -ôz, *n.* A prostrate weed
mal'lows, { with roundish leaves, small pale-pink flowers, and flat, disk-like fruit. [*< Gr. L. AS malakos*, soft.]

mal-prac'tise, mal-prac'tis, *n.* Improper conduct; illegal medical or surgical treatment.

malt, mël. **I. vt. & vi.** To convert into or become malt. **II. n.** Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture and heat. [*< AS. mealt*, < *meitan*, melt.]

mal-treat', mal-trîv', *vt.* To use ill; treat unkindly; abuse. —**mal-treat'ment**, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse.

ma-ma', { ma-mâ' or mǎ'mǎ, *n.* Mother.
mam-ma', { [Repetition of infantile syllable ma.]

mam-ma', mam'a, *n.* [*MAM'MÆ*, *main't* or -ë, *pl.*] *Anat.* The milk-secreting organ of a mammal; a breast, udder, or bag. [L., breast.]

mam'mal, mam'al, *n.* A vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young. [*< LL. mam-malis*, < L. *mamma*, breast.] —**Mam-ma'-li-a**, mam-mê-li-a or -ing-li-a, *n. pl.* Zool. A class of animals whose females have milk-secreting mamme to nourish their young.

Mam'mon, mam'on, *n.* The Syrian god of riches; worldliness personified; spirit of avarice. [LL., < Syr. *māmōnā*, riches.]

mam'moth, mam'eth. **I. a.** Huge; colossal. **II. n.** A very large extinct elephant with enormous tusks. [*< Rus. mamonit*.]

man, man, *vt.* [*MANNED*; *MAN'NING*.] 1. To supply with men. 2. To supply with strength or courage. [*< AS. mannian*, < *man*, man.]

man, n. [*MEN*, *pl.*] 1. A human being; the human race; any one, indefinitely. 2. An adult male of the human kind. 3. A figure, disk, etc., as in chess or checkers. [*< AS. man*, < *v* *man*, think.]

man'a-cl(e), man'a-cl. **I. vt.** [*-CL*(E)D; *-CLING*.] To put manacles on. **II. n.** A handcuff. [*< L. F. manica* (pl.), handcuff.]

man'age, man'ej, *v.* [*MAN'AGED*; *MAN'AGING*.] **I. t.** To control, direct, or conduct; guide; contrive. **II. i.** To carry on or regulate business or affairs. —**man'age-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; docile. —**man'age-ment**, *n.* 1. The act of managing, controlling, or conducting. 2. Managers or directors collectively. —**man'a-ger**, *n.*

man'da-rin', man'da-rin', *n.* 1. A Chinese official, either civil or military. 2. A Chinese orange. [*Ult.* < Sans. *mantrin*, counselor.]

man'date, man'det, *n.* An authoritative requirement; a command; order; charge. [*< L. manus*, hand, + *do*, give.] —**man'da-tary**, *n.* One to whom a charge is given. —**man'da-to-ry**, *a.* Expressive of positive command.

man'di-ble, man'di-bl, *n.* The lower jawbone, as of birds or insects. [*< LL. mandibula*, jaw, < L. *mando*, chew.]

man'do-lin, { man'do-lin, *n.* A stringed
man'do-line, { musical instrument with an almond-shaped body. [*< Gr. L. F. pandoura*, a musical instrument with three strings.]



man'drake, man'drêk, *n.*

A common woodland plant with narcotic qualities; the May-apple. [*< Gr. mandragoras*.]

man'drel, man'drel, *n.* A Mandolin.

shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation. [*< Gr. L. F. mandra*, stall.]

man'drill, man'dril, *n.* A large and ferocious West-African baboon. [*< MAN* + *DRILL²*.]

mane, mên, *n.* The long hair growing on and about the neck of some animals. [*< AS. manū*.]

ma'nège', mǎ'nêzh', *n.* The art of training and riding horses; a school of horsemanship. [F.]

ma'nes, mē'niz or mǎ'nēs, *n. pl.* Rom. Antig. The spirits of the dead. [L.]

ma-neu'ver, { mǎ-nū'ver, *vt. & vi.* [*-VERED*,
ma-neu'ver, { *-VERED*; *-VERING*, *-VERING*.]

1. To put through evolutions, perform military or naval evolutions. 2. To intrigue.

ma-neu'ver, { *n.* 1. A movement, as of
ma-neu'ver, { troops. 2. Any dexterous or artful proceeding. [*< L. F. manus*, hand, + *opera*, work.]

man'ful, man'ful, *a.* Having a manly spirit; sturdy; brave. —**man'ful-ly, adv.**

man'ga-nese', man'ga-nēs, *n.* A hard, brittle, metallic element, used in making glass and paints. [*< L. F. + L. magnēs*, MAGNET.]

mange, mênj, *n.* An itch-like skin-disease, as of dogs. [*< L. OF. manduco*, chew.]

man'gel-wur'zel, man'gl-wŭr'zl, *n.* A large-rooted beet fed to cattle. [G.]

man'ger, mên'jer, *n.* A feeding-box, as for horses. [*< F. mangeoire, < manger, eat.*]

man'gle(e), man'gl, *vt.* [MAN'GL(E)D; MAN'GLING.] To disfigure or mutilate, as by cutting; lacerate. [*< L. ^{as} mancus, maimed.*]

man'gle(e), *vt.* To smooth with a mangle.

man'gle(e), *n.* A machine for smoothing fabrics by pressing them between rollers. [*< D. mangel, < Gr. manganon, a war-engine.*]

man'go, man'gō, *n.*

1. The edible fruit of a tropical tree allied to the sumac. **2.**

The tree producing the fruit. **man'go-tree**†. **3.** A pickled green muskmelon. [*< Malay maṅgā.*]

man'grove, man'grōv, *n.* A tropical tree which grows in muddy places on low coasts. [*< Malay manggi-manggi, mangrove.*]

man'gy, mên'jī, *a.* [MAN'GI-ER; MAN'GI-EST.] Affected with the mange; squalid.

man'hood, man'hud, *n.* **1.** Manly qualities collectively. **2.** The state of being a man.

ma'ni-a, mē'ni-a or mē'ni-a, *n.* **1.** Mental unsoundness; raving insanity. **2.** A desire; craze. [*< Gr. mania, madness.*]

ma'ni-a-c, *a.* **1.** Maniacal. **II. n.** A person wildly or violently insane; a madman.—**ma'ni-a-cal**, *a.* Insane; raving; mad. —**ly**, *adv.*

man'i-fest, man'i-fest, *Id. vt.* To make plain to sight or understanding; reveal. **II. a.** Plainly apparent to sight or understanding; evident; plain; clear. **III. n.** An invoice of a cargo for custom-house purposes; way-bill. [*< L. manifestus, manifest.*]

man'i-fes-ta'tion, *n.* The act of manifesting or making plain; a revelation. —**ly**, *adv.* —**man'i-fes-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of manifesting or making plain; a revelation.

man'i-fes-to, man'i-fes-to, *n.* [TOES†, *pl.*] A public official proclamation. [It.]

man'i-fold, man'i-fold, *Id. vt.* To make more than one copy of at once. **II. a.** Of great variety; numerous.

man'i-kin, man'i-kin, *n.* **1.** A model of the human body, showing its structure, as for artists' use. **2.** A little man; dwarf. [*< MD. ^f manneken, dim. of man, man.*]

man'i-oc, man'i-oc, *n.* The product of the cassava-plant, from which tapioca is derived. [*< Pg. (Braz.) mandioca.*]

ma-nip'u-late, ma-nip'yu-lêt, *vt. & vi.* [LA-TED†; LA-TING.] To operate on or work with the hands; manage. [*< LL. manipulus, pp. of manipulo, < L. manipulus, handful.*]

ma-nip'u-la'tion, *n.* —**ma-nip'u-la'tor**, *n.*

man'kind', man'kaind', *n.* The whole human species; men as distinguished from women.

man'like, man'laik', *a.* Like a man.

man'ly, man'li, *a.* [MAN'LI-ER; MAN'LI-EST.] Possessing the characteristics of a true man, as strength, frankness, and intrepidity. —**man'li-ness**, *n.*



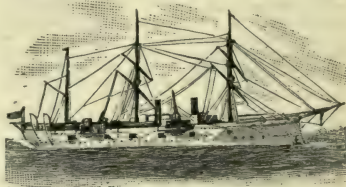
Mangle.

a, *a*, adjusting pressure-screws; *d*, doffer-roll for delivering cloth; *r*, pressure-rolls, covered with wool to absorb moisture; *s*, steam-pipe for heating internal cylinder; *t*, receiving-table.

man'na, man'a, *n.* **1.** *Bible Hist.* Food on which the Israelites subsisted in the wilderness; spiritual nourishment. **2.** A sweetish substance obtained from the stems of a species of ash. [*< Gr. manna, < Heb. mān, manna.*]

man'ner, man'er, *n.* **1.** The way of doing anything; usual practise; habit; method. **2.** Appearance; bearing; mien. **3. pl.** Behavior. [*< F. manière, < main, hand.*] —**man'ner-ism**, *n.* Adherence to one manner, style, or peculiarity. —**man'ner-ly**. **I. a.** Well-behaved; polite. **II. adv.** With good manners; politely. **ma-nœu'ver**, **ma-nœu'vere**. Same as MANEUVER.

man'-of-war', *n.* [MEN'-OF-WAR', *pl.*] An



Man-of-war.

armed vessel belonging to a military marine. **man'or**, man'or, *n.* A nobleman's landed estate. [*< F. manoir, < L. maneo, dwell.*]

ma-no'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor. **man'sard**, man'sard, *n.* A roof with a double pitch on all sides; also, an attic. [*< Mansard, a French architect.*]

man'sard roof. **manse**, mans, *n.* A parsonage; landholder's residence. [OF., *< LL. mansa, < L. maneo, dwell.*]

man'sion, man'shun, *n.* A large or handsome dwelling. [OF., *< L. mansio(n), dwell.*]

man'slaugh'ter, man'slō'ter, *n.* The killing of man by man; especially, such killing without malice.

man'tel, man'tl, *n.* The facing about a fireplace, including the shelf above it; the shelf. [OF., cloak, shelf.] **man'tel-piece**†.

man'tel-et, man'tel-et, *n.* **1.** A small mantle or short cloak. **2. Mil.** A movable roof or shield to protect troops. [OF., *dim. of mantel; see MANTLE, n.*]

man-til'la, man-til'a, *n.* A woman's light cape or head-covering of lace. [Sp.]

man'tis, man'tis, *n.* [MAN'TIS-ES, -ēs or -es, or MAN'TES, -tēs or -tēs, *pl.*] An insect which assumes a position as of prayer when waiting for its insect prey. [*< Gr. mantis, prophet, locust.*]

man'tle(e), man'tl, *v.* [MAN'TL(E)D; MAN'TLING.] **I. t.** To conceal. **II. i.** To overspread; become covered.

man'tle(e), *n.* A loose sleeveless cloak; that which clothes, covers, or conceals. [*< L. ^{as} mantellum, cloak.*]

man'tu-a-ma'ker, *n.* A dressmaker.

man'u-al, man'yu-al. **I. a.** Done, made, or used by the hand. **II. n.** **1.** A compact vol-



Mantis.

ume; handbook, as a church service-book. **2.** In an organ or the like, a keyboard. **3.** *Mfl.* Systematic exercise in the handling of some weapon. [*< L.F manus, hand.*]

man"u-fac-to-ry, man'yū-fac-to-ri, *n.* [*-RIES. pl.*] A place where anything is manufactured. [*< L. manus, hand, + FACTORY.*]

man"u-fac-ture, man'yū-fac-tchur or -tjūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*-TURED; -TUR-ING.*] To produce or fashion by industrial art, as by hand or machinery. **II.** *n.* The production of goods by industrial art or processes; manufactured articles collectively. [*< L. manus, hand, + facio, make.*] — **man"u-fac-tur-er**, *n.*

man"u-mit', man'yū-mit', *vt.* [*-MIT'TED;* *-MIT'TING.*] To free from bondage, as a slave; emancipate; liberate. [*< L. manus, hand, + mitto, send.*] — **man"u-mis'sion**, *n.*

ma-nure', ma-nūr'. **I.** *vt.* [*MA-NURED;* *MA-NUR'ING.*] To apply fertilizing substance to. **II.** *n.* Any substance, as dung, applied to soil to render it more fertile. [*< F. manoeuvrer, < manoeuvre, MANEUVER.*]

man'u-script, man'yū-script. **I.** *a.* Written by hand with a pen or the like. **II.** *n.* Matter written by hand as with a pen; abbreviated MS. [*< L. manus, hand, + scribo, write.*]

man'y, men'ī. **I.** *a.* [MORE; MOST.] Constituting a large number; numerous. **II.** *n.* Any large number; the masses; crowd; multitude. [*< AS. menig, < manig, many.*]

map, map. **I.** *vt.* [MAPPED; MAP'PING.] To make a map of; plan in detail. **II.** *n.* A representation of any region, as of the earth's surface; a chart. [*< L.F mappa, napkin.*]

ma'ple, mē'pl, *n.* A deciduous tree of many varieties, confined to the north temperate zone. [*< AS. mapol.*] — **ma'ple-sir'up**, *n.* A sirup obtained by boiling down sugar-maple sap, or by melting maple-sugar. **m.s.**

molasses. — **m.-sug-ar**, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporating the sap of the sugar-maple.

mar, mār. **I.** *vt.* [MARRED; MAR'RING.] To do physical harm to; impair; spoil. **II.** *n.* A blemish; injury. [*< AS. myrran, injure.*]

ma-raud', ma-rēd, *vt. & vi.* To pillage; plunder; rob. [*< F. marauder, < maraud, rogue.*] — **ma-raud'er**, *n.* A plunderer; robber.

mar'ble, mār'bl. **I.** *vt.* [MAR'BL(ED); MAR'BLING.] To color in imitation of marble, as book-edges. **II.** *a.* Made of or like marble; without feeling; cold. **III.** *n.* A stone composed of calcium carbonate or the like, valuable for building; a small ball made of this stone; a piece of sculpture. [OF., *< L. marmor, < Gr. marmaros, < marmāro, sparkle.*]

march', mārč, *vt. & vi.* To move or cause to move with measured steps, as a soldier. [*< F. marcher, < LL. marcus, hammer.*]

march', *n.* Movement together, as of soldiers; the distance marched; progress; music suitable for marching troops.

March², *n.* The third month of the year, having 31 days. [OF., *< L. Martius, < Mar(t)-s, Mars.*] [*mearc, border.*]

march³, *n.* A boundary; frontier. [*< AS. marchion-ess, mār'shun-ess, n.* The wife or widow of a marquis.]

mare, mār, *n.* The female of the horse.

mar'gin, mār'jin, *n.* **1.** A bounding-line; border; verge; brink; edge. **2.** The difference between the cost of an article and its selling-price. [*< L.F margo, brink.*]

mar'gin-al, mār'jin-al, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a margin; placed on the margin.

mar'grave, mār'grēv, *n.* A nobleman corresponding to the English marquis. [F.]

— **mar'gra-vine**, mār'gru-vin, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite, mar'ge-rit, *n.* A daisy; oxeeye daisy. [F. ult. *< Gr. margaros, pearl-oyster.*]

mar'i-gold, mar'i-gōld, *n.* A plant with golden-yellow flowers, of the aster family.

ma-rine', ma-rin'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sea; pelagic; nautical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier serving on a war-vessel. **2.** Shipping, or shipping interests generally. [*< L.F marinus, < mare, sea.*] [*a ship; a sailor.*]

mar'i-ner, mar'i-nēr, *n.* One who navigates

mar'io-nette', mar'io-net', *n.* A puppet.

mar'i-tal, mar'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [*< L. maritalis, < maritus, husband.*]

mar'i-time, mar'i-tim, *a.* Situated on or near the sea; pertaining to the sea; marine. [F., *< L. maritimus, < mare, sea.*]

mar'jo-ram, mār'jo-ram, *n.* A perennial culinary herb with oblong spikes of flowers.

mark', mārķ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a mark or marks on; designate. **2.** To produce by means of marks. **3.** To give marks to. **4.** To heed; regard. **II.** *i.* To pay special attention; give heed. — **mark'er**, *n.*

mark¹, *n.* **1.** A visible trace or impression, produced by drawing, stamping, etc., as a line or the like. **2.** A character used to fix a student's grade. **3.** A token; badge; characteristic. **4.** A target; aim; goal. **5.** Distinction; eminence. [*< AS. mearc, mark.*]

mark², *n.* A German coin, worth about 24 cents. [*< AS. marc, weight.*]

mar'ket³, mār'ket, *vt. & vi.* To take or send to market; buy, sell, or deal in a market.

mar'ket, *n.* **1.** A place where merchandise is exposed for sale; traffic; sale. **2.** A place where things can be bought or sold. [*< AS. market, < L. mercatus, pp. of merco, trade.*] — **mar'ket-a-ble**, *a.* Salable; in demand.

marks'man, mārķs'mān, *n.* [MARKS'MEN, *pl.*] One who shoots at a mark, with reference to his skill. — **marks'man-ship**, *n.*

marl, *n.* An earthy deposit containing lime, clay, and sand, used as a fertilizer. [*< L.F marga, marl.*] — **mar-la'ceous**, *a.* Resembling or containing marl. — **mar'l'y**, *a.* Resembling or of the nature of marl; abounding in marl.

mar'line, mār'lin, *n.* A small rope of two strands loosely twisted together; used for winding ropes, cables, etc. [*< D. marven, bind, & lijn, line.*] — **mar'line-spike'**, *n.* A sharp-pointed iron pin used as in splicing ropes.

mar'ma-lade, mār'ma-lēd, *n.* A preserve



Leaf of Red Maple.
a, staminate flowers;
b, pistillate flowers; *c*,
the fruit.

made by boiling the pulp of bitter or acid fruits with sugar to the consistency of jam. [*< Gr.^{OP} meli, honey, + melon, apple.*]

mar'mo-set', mār'mō-zet', *n.* A small South-American monkey with soft, woolly hair; a squirrel-monkey. [*OF., puppet.*]

mar'mot, mār'mōt, *n.* 1. A stout, short-tailed, burrowing rodent. 2. A prairie-dog. [*< L.^F mus montanus, mountain mouse.*]

ma-roon', mā-rūn', *vt.* To put ashore and abandon, as on a desolate coast.—**ma-roon'er**, *n.* One who is marooned.

ma-roon', *a.* Having the color maroon. [*< It.^F marrone, chestnut.*]

ma-roon'¹, *n.* A dull-red color.

ma-roon'², *n.* 1. A negro living wild in the mountains of some West India islands. 2. A marooner. [*< Sp.^F cimarron, wild.*]

mar'plot', mār'plet', *n.* One who, by meddlesome interference, spoils a design or plan.

marque, mār, *n.* A license of reprisal upon an enemy, as at sea in war time; in the phrase **letters of marque**. [*F., < MHG. marc, border.*]

mar-queue', mār-kf', *n.* A large field-tent.



Marquee.

[*< F. marquise, canopy.*]

mar'quet-ry, mār'ket-rī, *n.* Art. Inlaid work of wood often interspersed with stones, ivory, etc. [*< F. marqueterie.*] **mar'ket-ry**.

mar'quis, mār'kwis, *n.* The title of a nobleman next in rank below a duke. [*< F. marquis, < LL. marchensis, < marcha, border.*]

mar'quess,—**mar'quis-ate**, *n.* The rank or dignity of a marquis.—**mar'quise'**, mār'kiz', *n.* Marchioness. [*F.*]

mar'riage, mar'ij, *n.* 1. The act of marrying, or the state of being married; a wedding; a nuptial celebration. 2. Figuratively, any close union.—**mar'riage-a-bi(e)**, mar'ij-a-bi, *a.* Fitted by age, physical condition, etc., for marriage.

mar-roon'¹, *n.* See MAROON.

mar'row, mār'ō, *n.* A soft vascular tissue found in the central cavities of bones; essence; pith. [*< AS. mearg, marrow.*]—**mar'row-bone'**, *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow. 2. *pl.* [Humorous.] One's knees.—**mar'row-fat**, mār'ō-fat, *n.* A large rich kind of pea.—**mar'row-less**, *a.* Destitute of marrow.—**mar'row-y**, *a.* Full of marrow.

mar'ry, mar'ī, *vt.* [*-RIED, -id; -RY-ING.*] To unite in wedlock; espouse; wed. [*< L.^F marito, < maritus, husband.*]

Mars, mār, *n.* 1. The fourth planet from the sun, and next outside the earth in orbit. 2. *Rom. Myth.* The god of war and of fertility. [*L., < Old L. Mavors, Mars.*]

Mar'seil'lais', mār'sē'lyē', -lyēz'.

Mar'seil'laise', fem., { *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the French city Marseilles, or to its inhabitants. *II. n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Marseilles. 2. *fem.* The national hymn of the French republic. [*F.*]

marsh, mārsh, *n.* A tract of low wet land; swamp. [*< AS. mersc, < mere, pool.*]

—**marsh'y**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a marsh; wet; boggy.—**marsh'i-ness**, *n.*

mar'shal, mār'shal. *I. vt. & vi.* [*MAR'-SHALED or -SHALLED; MAR'SHAL-ING or -SHALLING.*] To arrange in order; array; lead; manage; discipline; train; come together; assemble. *II. n.* 1. An officer authorized to regulate ceremonies, preserve order, etc. 2. [*U. S.*] An official of the United States courts; also, the head of the police force or fire department in some cities. 3. A military commander. [*< OF. mareschal.*]

mar-su'pi-al, mār-sū'pi-al. *I. a.* 1. Having a marsupium. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or of the nature of a marsupium or pouch. *II. n.* A mammal, as an opossum, having a marsupium.—**Mar-su'pi-a-li-a**, mār-sū'pi-ē-li-a or -sū'pi-g'li-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of mammals having a marsupium, like the kangaroos, etc. [*< L. marsupium; see MARSUPIUM.*]

mar-su'pi-um, mār-sū'pi-um or -sū'pi-um, *n.* [*-PI-A, pl.*] An external pouch of certain animals, for carrying young or eggs. [*L.*]

mart, mār, *n.* A place of public traffic; market. [*Contr. < MARKET.*]

mar'ten, mār'ten, *n.* A weasel-like, fur-yielding carnivorous animal. [*< F. marte.*]

mar'tial, mār'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with war or military operations. [*< L. Mar(t)-e, Mars, god of war.*]

mar'tin, mār'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow variety, having a tail less forked than the common swallows. [*< Martin, man's name.*]

mar'ti-net, mār'ti-net', *n.* A strict disciplinarian. [*< Martinet, a French general.*]

mar'tin-gale, mār'tin-gēl, *n.* 1. A strap for holding down a horse's head by connecting the head-gear with the belly-band. 2. *Naut.* A vertical spar under the bowsprit used in guying the stays. [*F.*] **mar'tin-gal**.

mar'tyr, mār'ter. *I. vt.* To punish with death because of one's Christian faith; persecute; torture. *II. n.* One who submits to death rather than forsake his religion, or who suffers for any object or cause. [*< Gr. martyr, witness.*]—**mar'tyr-dom**, *n.* The condition or fate of a martyr.—**mar'tyr-ol-o-gy**, *n.* [*-GIES, pl.*] A historical record of martyrs.

mar'vel, mār'vel. *I. vt. & vi.* [*-VELED or -VELLED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING.*] To wonder at or about; be affected with wonder, astonishment, surprise, etc. *II. n.* That which excites wonder; a prodigy. [*< OF. merveille, < L. mirabilia, < miror, wonder.*]—**mar'vel-ous**, *a.* Of a character to excite astonishment or amazement. [*-ly, adv. -ness, n.*]

mas'cu-lin(e), mas'ku-lin, *a.* Distinctively manly or manlike; being of the male gender, natural or grammatical. [*< L. masculinus, < masculus, < mas, a male.*]

mash', mash, *vt.* To reduce to a soft state, as by bruising.—**mash'er**, *n.*

mash, *mash*, *n.* A mass of something beaten or soaked into a soft state, as bran and water.
mask, *mgsk*, *vt. & vi.* To conceal with or as with a mask; put on or wear a mask.

mask, *n.* **1.** A cover or disguise, as for the features; protection. **2.** A subterfuge. **3.** A cast of the face taken just after death. **4.** A play, formerly in vogue, in which actors wore masks; masquerade. **5.** A masker. [*< Ar.^{Sp+P} maskharat*, buffoon.]—**mask'er**, *n.* One who wears a mask. **mas'queri**.

ma'son, *mē'sn*, *n.* **1.** One who lays brick and stone in building; also, a stone-cutter. **2.** A member of the order of freemasons. [*< F. maçon*, *< OHG. mezzo*, mason.]—**ma-son'ic**, *ma-sen'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to masons or to freemasonry.—**ma'son-ry**, *mē'sn-ri*, *n.* [*-RIESS, pl.*] **1.** The art or work of building with brick or stone. **2.** Freemasonry.

masque, *mas'quer*. Same as MASK, MASKER.

mas'quer-ade, *mas'ker-éd'*. **I. vi.** [*-A'-DED⁴*; *-A'DING.*] To wear a disguise. **II. n.** **1.** A social party composed of persons masked and costumed. **2.** A false show or disguise. **3.** A form of dramatic representation formerly in vogue. [*F.*]—**mas'quer-a-der**, *n.*

mass, *mgs. vt. & vi.* To form into a mass.

mass, *n.* **1.** An assemblage of things that collectively make one quantity; also, the principal part of anything. **2.** The quantity of matter in a body, as indicated either by its weight or by the amount of force necessary to move it. [*< F. masse*, *< L. massa*, *< Gr. maza*, barley cake.]—**mass-meet'ing**, *n.* A public meeting to which every one is privileged to go.—**mass'y**, *a.* Consisting of a mass or masses; massive; big.—**mass'i-ness**, *n.*—**the masses**, the common people; populace.

mass, *n.* **1.** The celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church. **2. Mus.** A musical service rendered with the mass. [*< AS. mæsse*, *< L.L. missa*, dismissal.]

mas'sa-cre, *mas'a-ker*. **I. vt.** [*-CRED*; *-CRING.*] To kill with fury and in great numbers. **II. n.** The indiscriminate killing of human beings, as in savage warfare; reckless slaughter. [*F.*, *< LG. matsken*, hew.]

mass'iv(e), *mgs'iv*, *a.* Constituting a large mass; ponderous; massy. **-ly**, *adv. **-ness**, *n.**

mast, *mgst*, *n.* A spar of round timber or tubular metal set up in a vessel to sustain the yards, sails, etc. [*< AS. mæst*, mast.]

—**mast'head'**, *n.* **1.** The head or top of a mast. **2.** A sailor acting as lookout at the top-mast-head.

mast, *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees; acorns and the like. [*< AS. mæst*, mast.]

mas'ter, *mgs'tgr*. **I. vt.** **1.** To bring under control; overpower; subdue; rule. **2.** To understand thoroughly. **II. a.** Having the mastery; chief. **III. n.** **1.** A male person who has authority or control over persons or things; a teacher; ship's commander; an owner. **2.** An adept in an art, profession, etc. [*< L.^{OF} magister*, *< mag-* in *magnus*, great.]—**mas'ter-ful**, *a.* Having the characteristics or force of a master; arbitrary; showing mastery.—**mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.—**mas'ter-key**, *n.* A key that will unlock two or more locks of a set.—**mas'ter-ly**, *a.* Characteristic*

of a master; befitting a master.—**mas'ter-piece**, *n.* A work showing the hand of a master; an admirable production.—**mas'ter-ship**, *n.* The state or character of a master; mastery; skill; preeminence.—**mas'ter-y**, *n.* Dominion; superiority; victory.

mas'tic, *mas'tic*, *n.* **1.** A small Mediterranean evergreen tree of the cashew family; also, a valuable resin obtained from it. **2.** A quick-drying cement. [*F.*]

mas'ti-cate, *mas'ti-kêt*, *vt.* [*-CA'TED⁴*; *-CA'TING.*] To crush or grind (food) for deglutition; chew. [*Ult.* *< Gr. mastizô*, chew.]

—**mas'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

mas'tiff, *mgs'tif*, *n.* One of an old British breed of large watch-dogs. [*< OF. mestif*, mongrel.]

mas'to-don, *mas'to-dên*, *n.* An extinct elephant of great size. [*< Gr. mastos*, breast, + *odous* (*odont*), tooth.]

mat, *mat*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*MAT'TED⁴*; *MAT'TING.*] To knot, interweave, or felt into a mat; be tangled. **II. n.** **1.** A flat article woven or plaited, or made of some perforated or corrugated material, to be laid on a floor, as for wiping the feet. **2.** A border, as of cardboard, for a picture. [*< L.^{AS} matta*, mat.]

mat'a-dor' or **-dore'**, *mat'a-dôr'*, *n.* In bull-fighting, the man who kills the bull with a thrust of a sword. [*Sp.*]

match, *mach*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To put with another, or put together as mates or companions. **2.** To set up as competitors. **3.** To suit. **II. i.** To be of the same size or character; tally.—**match'less**, *mach'les*, *a.* That can not be matched; peerless.

match, *n.* **1.** One equal in appearance, quality, character, or strength; a suitable mate; one of a pair. **2.** A contest as of skill or strength. **3.** A marriage. **4.** To be united, as in marriage. [*< AS. gemacca*, companion.]

match, *n.* A splinter of soft wood tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction; also, a fuse; slow- (or quick-) match. [*< Gr.^{OF} myxa*, nozzle of a lamp.]

—**match'lock**, *n.* Formerly, a musket fired by pressing a lighted match against the powder in the pan.

mate, *mêt*, *v.* [*MA'TED⁴*; *MA'TING.*] **I. t.** To join, or be joined, as mates. **II. i.** To be united or associated, as mates.

mate, *vt.* [*MA'TED⁴*; *MA'TING.*] In chess, to checkmate. [*< Per.^{LL+P} māt*, confounded.]

mate, *n.* **1.** A companion or associate; comrade; husband; wife; match. **2.** An officer of a merchant ship ranking below a captain. [*< AS. gemaca*, mate.]

mate, *n.* In chess, a checkmate.

ma-te'ri-al, *ma-ti'ri-al*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to matter; physical. **2.** Affecting the physical nature; corporeal; sensuous; sensual. **3.** Pertaining to the subject-matter; essential; important. [*< L. materia*, matter.]

ma-te'ri-al, *n.* That of which anything is composed or may be constructed.—**ma-te'ri-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The denial of any immaterial part in man or in the universe. **2.** Undue regard for material interests.—**ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.*—**ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In a material and important manner.—**ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.* **ma-te'ri-al-ity**, *n.*

flûtiŋre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **œi**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

ma-ter'nal, ma-ter'nal, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; motherly. [*< L. maternus, < mater, mother.*] — **ma-ter'ni-ty**, ma-ter'ni-ti, *n.* [*-ties, pl.*] The condition of being a mother.

math'e-mat'ic-al, math'e-mat'ic-ul, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mathematics; rigidly exact. [*< Gr. mathēmatikos, < mathanō, learn.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **math'e-ma-ti'-cian**, *n.* One versed in mathematics.

math'e-mat'ics, math'e-mat'ics, *n.* The science that treats of quantity, especially by the use of symbols.

mat'in, mat'in. **I. a.** Of or belonging to the morning. **II. n. pl.** Morning service or worship. [*< F. matin, morning.*] — **mat'in-al**, *a.* — **mat'i-née'**, mat'i-né or mat'i-né, *n.* An entertainment or reception held in the daytime. [*F.*]

mat'ri-ces, mat'ri-siz or mg-tri'ces, *n.* Plural of **MATRIX**.

mat'ri-cide, mat'ri-said, *n.* The killing of one's mother; also, one who kills his mother. [*< L. mater, mother, + cædo, kill.*]

ma-tric'u-late, ma-tric'yu-lét. **I. vt. & vi.** [*-LA'TED'; -LA'TING.*] To admit or gain admittance to membership, as in a college, by enrolment. **II. n.** One who is so enrolled. [*< LL. matricula, dim. of matris, public register.*] — **ma-tric'u-la'tion**, *n.*


mat'ri-mo-ny, mat'ri-mo-ni, *n.* The state or condition of being married; marriage. [*< L. matrimonium, < mater, mother.*] — **mat'ri-mo'ni-al**, mat'ri-mō-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; connubial. — **-ly**, *adv.*

ma'trix, mé'trix or mat'rix, *n.* [*MAT'RI-CES, mat'ri-siz or mg-tri'ces, pl.*] That which contains and shapes something; the womb; a mold. [*< L. matrix, breeding animal.*]

ma'tron, mé'trən or mg'trən, *n.* A married woman; mother; housekeeper. [*< L. matrona, < mater, mother.*] — **mat'ron-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a matron. — **ma'tron-ly**, *a.* Of or like a matron; elderly.

mat'ter, mat'ér. **I. vt.** To be of concern or importance; signify. **II. n. 1.** That which makes up the substance of anything; the material of which a thing is composed; essence; substance. **2.** That which has extension, inertia, weight, etc. **3.** An indefinite or small amount. **4.** A subject, as for discussion. **5.** Something of importance. **6.** A condition of affairs; case; difficulty; trouble. **7. Pathol.** Pus. [*< F. matière, < L. materia, stuff.*]

mat'ting, mat'ing, *n.* A coarsely woven fabric used as a floor-covering, etc.

mat'tock, mat'éc, *n.* A pickax-like tool having blades instead of points. [*< AS. matloc, < W. matlog,*  *hoe.*]

mat'tress, mat'res, *n.* A cloth sack or tick stuffed with hair, straw, etc., used as a bed. [*< Ar. matrah, < taraha, throw down.*]

mat'u-rate, mat'yu-rét, *vt. & vi.* [*-RA'TED'; -RA'TING.*] To cause to suppurate; form pus. [*< L. maturatus, pp. of matura, MATURE.*] — **mat'u-ra'tion**, *n.* The formation of pus; process of ripening.

ma-ture', ma-tūr'. *v.* [*MATURED'; MA-TUR'ING.*] **I. t. 1.** To cause to ripen; come to maturity. **2. Med.** To bring to the point of

suppuration. **II. i. 1.** To become ripe; develop fully. **2.** To become due, as a note. [*< F. maturer, < L. maturo, < maturus, ripe.*]

— **ma-tu'ri-ty**, ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being mature. **ma-ture'ness**, **2.** Full development, as of body or mind. **3.** The time at which a thing matures.

ma-ture', *a.* **1.** Fully or highly developed; ripe. **2. Com.** Due and payable.

maud'lin, mōd'lin, *a.* Made foolish by liquor; foolishly and tearfully affectionate.

mau'gret, mō'ger, *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [*OF.*] **mau'gert**.

maul, mōl. **I. vt.** To pound with or as with a maul; handle roughly; abuse. **II. n.** A heavy mallet. [*OF., < L. malleus, hammer.*]

mau'so-le'um, mō'so-l'um, *n.* A large, stately tomb. [*L.*]

mauve, mōv, *n.* A delicate purple color or dyestuff. [*F., < L. malva, MALLOW.*]

maw, mō, *n.* **1.** The craw of a bird. **2.** The stomach. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish. [*< AS. maga, stomach.*] — **maw's-worm'**, *n.* A parasitic intestinal worm.

mawk'ish, mēk'ish, *a.* Provoking disgust; sickening or insipid. [*< Ice. madhkr, maggot.*]

max'il-la, max'il'a, *a.* A jaw-bone. [*L.*] — **max'il-la-ry**, *a.* **max'il-lar**.

max'im, max'im, *n.* **1.** A brief statement of a practical principle or proposition. **2.** A self-evident truth; axiom. [*< L. maximus, superl. of magnus, great.*]

max'i-mum, max'i-mum, *n.* [*-MA, pl.*] The greatest possible quantity, amount, or degree. [*L., neut. s. of maximus, greatest.*]

may, *v.* [*MIGHT, imp.*] **1.** To have permission or ability. **2.** To be contingently possible. [*< AS. mæg, be strong.*]

May, mē, *n.* **1.** The fifth month of the year, containing 31 days. **2.** Figuratively, the spring-time of life. **3. [m.]** English hawthorn. — **May'-day'**, *n.* The first day of May. — **May'-pole**, *n.* A pole decorated with flowers or ribbons, etc., around which dancing took place on May-day.

may'be, mé'be, *adv.* Perhaps; possibly.

may'or, mé'ér, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation. [*< F. maire, < L. major, compar. of magnus, great.*] — **may'-al-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] The office or term of a mayor.

maze, méz, *vt.* To astonish; amaze; confuse; perplex. [*Cp. Norw. masa, pore over something, Ice. masa, chatter.*]

maze, *n.* An intricate network of paths or passages; a labyrinth; perplexity. — **ma'zy**, mé'zi, *a.* Of the nature of a maze; intricate.

me, mī, *pron.* The person speaking, myself, regarded as a grammatical object; *me* being the objective case of *I.* [*< AS. mē, me, used as dat. and accus. of ic. I.*]

mead', mīd, *n.* **1.** A liquor of fermented honey and water. **2.** [*U. S.*] A drink, made of sirup of sarsaparilla and carbonated water. [*< AS. medu, mead.*]



Maypoles.

mead², *mīd*, *n.* [Poet.] A meadow.

meadow, *med'ō*, *n.* A tract of low or level land, producing grass for hay. [*< AS. mæd, meadow.*]

meager, *mi'ger*, *a.* Wanting in flesh; thin; **meagre**, *emaciated*; scanty; inadequate. [*< OF. megre (< L. macer), lean.*]

meal¹, *mīl*, *n.* Coarsely ground grain; unbolted wheat-flour. [*< AS. mælu.*]

meal², *n.* The portion of food taken at one time; a repast. [*< AS. mæl.*]

meal'y, *mī'l, a.* Resembling or having the qualities of meal; farinaceous; farinose.

mean, *mīn*, *v.* [MEANT, ment; MEAN'ING.]
I. t. 1. To aim at and desire. **2.** To purpose.
3. To signify or indicate. **II. i.** To be minded. [*< AS. mēnan, mean.*]

mean¹, *a.* 1. Low in grade, quality, or condition; lowly; inferior; poor; shabby. **2.** Ignoble in mind, character, etc.; base; petty; slight or contemptible. [*< AS. mēne, wicked.*]

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
mean², *a.* Intermediate as to position, size, degree, etc.; medium; average. [*< L. OF me-dianus, middle.*]

mean, *n.* **1.** The middle state between two extremes; hence, moderation; medium. **2.** A quantity having an intermediate value between extremes. **3. pl.** Instrumentality (often with singular construction; as, a means); also, property; wealth.

me-an'der, *me-an'der*. **I. vi.** To flow circuitously; wind. **II. n.** A tortuous or winding course; hence, a maze; perplexity. [*< Gr. Maiandros (a river in Asia Minor).*]

mean'ing, *n.* That which is intended; object; intention; aim; acceptance; import.

mean't, *ment*, *imp. & pp.* of MEAN, *v.*
mean'time¹, *1. n.* Intervening time or **mean'while**², *{ occasion. II. adv.* In the intervening time.

meas'le(s), *mī'zls*, *n.* An acute infectious eruptive disease; also, a disease of swine and cattle, caused by larval tapeworms. [*< D. maselen, measles.*] — **meas'ly**, *mī'zli*, *a.*

meas'ure, *mez'h'ur or -y'ūr*, *v.* [MEAS'URED; MEAS'UR-ING.] **I. t.** 1. To take the dimensions of; weigh; judge. **2.** To be capable of expressing the measure of. **3.** To apportion.

II. i. To take the measure of something; to show, on measurement a (certain) extent. — **meas'ur-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of computation; moderate. — **meas'ured**, *pa.* Ascertained, adjusted, or proportioned by rule; uniform; rhythmic; guarded. — **meas'ure-less**, *a.* Incapable of measurement; unlimited; immense. — **meas'ure-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of measuring; mensuration. **2.** The result of measuring.

meas'ure, *n.* **1.** The extent of anything. **2.** A standard or system of measurement. **3.** An instrument or vessel of measurement. **4.** A quantity measured. **5.** Moderation. **6.** A relative extent. **7.** A specific act or course; specifically, a legislative bill. **8.** Division of time, as in music; meter, as in verse. **9. Geol.** Related strata. [*< F. mesure, < L. mensura, measure.*]

LONG OR LINEAR MEASURE

(used in measuring lengths and distances).
 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).

3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).
 5½ yards or 16½ feet = 1 rod (rd.) or pole (p.).
 40 rods = 1 furlong (fur.).
 8 furlongs = 1 mile (mi.).
 320 rods or 5280 feet = 1 mile.
 3 miles = 1 league.
 NOTE.—A line = 1/12 in.

SQUARE MEASURE

(used in measuring the area of surfaces).
 144 square inches = 1 square foot (sq. ft.).
 9 square feet = 1 square yard (sq. yd.).
 30½ square yards or } = 1 square rod (sq. rd.).
 272½ square feet }
 160 square rods = 1 acre (A.).
 640 acres = 1 square mile (sq. mi.).

NOTE.—A perch (P.) is a square rod, and a rood (R.) = 40 sq. rd.

CUBIC MEASURE

(used in measuring things which have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness).
 1728 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.).
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.).
 24½ cubic feet = 1 perch (P.).

WOOD MEASURE

(used in measuring wood and other merchandise).

16 cubic feet = 1 cord foot.
 8 cord feet or 128 cubic feet = 1 cord (cd.).
 NOTE.—A cord of wood, as generally piled, is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high.

LIQUID MEASURE

(used in measuring liquids).
 4 gills (gi.) = 1 pint (pt.).
 2 pints = 1 quart (qt.).
 4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal.).
 NOTE.—In the United States, a gallon contains 231 cu. in.; 31 gallons are considered a barrel (bbl.), and 63 gallons a hogshead (hhd.); but barrels and hogsheads are made of various sizes. See BARREL, GALLON, and HOGSHEAD in the vocabulary.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

(used in compounding medicines).
 60 minims (℥) = 1 fluid dram (f ʒ).
 8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce (f ʒ).
 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint (O.).
 8 pints = 1 gallon (C.).

DRY MEASURE

(used in measuring dry articles).
 2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.).
 8 quarts = 1 peck (pk.).
 4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu.).
 NOTE.—In the United States, a bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.; in Great Britain, 218.2. See BUSHEL in the vocabulary.

TIME MEASURE

60 seconds (sec.) = 1 minute (min.).
 60 minutes = 1 hour (hr.).
 24 hours = 1 day (da.).
 7 days = 1 week (wk.).
 365 days } = 1 common year (yr.).
 12 months }
 366 days = 1 leap year.
 100 years = 1 century.
 NOTE.—One month is commonly reckoned as 30 days.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6 feet = 1 fathom.

fū'tjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

120 fathoms = 1 cable length (or cable).
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
5280 feet = 1 statute mile.
6085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

MEASURE OF ANGLES OR ARCS.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (')
60 minutes = 1 degree (°)
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant (L).
360 degrees = 1 circle.

PAPER MEASURE.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
30 sheets = 1 quire of outsides.
25 sheets = 1 printers' quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.
21½ quires = 1 printers' ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
4 reams = 1 printers' bundle.
10 reams = 1 bale.
60 skins = 1 roll of parchment.

NOTE.—A short ream = 480 sheets; a long ream = 500 or 516 sheets.

meat, mīt, *n.* 1. The flesh of animals used as food. 2]. Victuals; nourishment. [*< AS. mete, meat.*]

me-chan'ic, me-can'ic. *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to mechanics. 2. Materialistic; atomistic. *II. n.* 1. One exercising a mechanical employment. 2. An unintelligent workman. [*< Gr. L. OF mēchanikos, < mēchanē, machine.*]

—**me-chan'ic-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to mechanics; in accordance with the laws of mechanics. 2. Produced by a machine. 3. Operated by mechanism. 4. Materialistic, as a theory. 5. Having inventive or constructive talent; doing the work of a mechanic; also, automatic. —*ly, adv.* —**-ness**, *n.* —**mechanical powers**, the mechanical contrivances that enter into the composition or formation of all machines — the lever (with its derivatives, as the balance, wheel and axle, and pulley) and the inclined plane (with its modifications, the screw and the wedge.) —

mech'a-ni'cian, *n.* One who understands the science of mechanics. —**me-chan'ics**, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies; the science of machinery. —**mech'a-nism**, *n.* 1. The parts of a machine collectively; machinery in general. 2. A system which constitutes a working agency. —**mech'a-nist**, *n.* 1. A mechanician. 2. A believer in atomism.

med'al, med'al, *n.* A small disk of metal, bearing a device, usually commemorative or honorary. [*< OF. medaille, < L. metallum, METAL.*] —**med'al'lon**, *n.* 1. A large medal; also, a subject painted, engraved, etc., and set in a circular or oval frame. 2. A coin.

med'dl(e), med'dl, *vi.* [*MED'DL(E)D; MED'DLING.*] To interfere in the concerns of others impertinently and without request. [*< OF. medler, medler, < L. miscere, mix.*] —**med'dl(e-some)**, *a.* Given to meddling.

me'di-a'val. Same as MEDIEVAL.

me'di-an, mī'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to the middle; situated in the middle plane. [*< L. medianus, < medius, middle.*] —**me'di-al**.

me'di-ate, mī'di-ēt. *I. vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED; -A'TING.*] 1. To interpose between parties in order to harmonize or reconcile them. 2. To be intermediate. *II. a.* 1. Acting as an intervening agency. 2. Occurring as a result of means. 3. Intermediate. [*< L.L. mediatus,*

pp. of medio, divide in the middle.] —*ly, adv.* —**-ness**, *n.* —**me'di-a'tion**, *n.* The act of mediating; intercession; interposition. —**me'di-a'tor**, *n.* —**me'di-a-to-ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a mediator or mediation.

med'i-cin(e), med'i-sin or med'i-sin, *n.* 1. A substance possessing curative or remedial properties. 2. The healing art. [*< L. OF medicina, fem. of medicinus, of a physician.*] —**med'ic-al**, med'ic-al, *a.* 1. Pertaining to medicine or the practise of medicine. 2. Having curative properties. —*ly, adv.* —**med'i-ca-ment**, *n.* 1. Any substance for the alleviation of disease. 2. Healing agency. —**med'i-cate**, *vt.* [*-CA'TED; -CA'TING.*] 1. To treat medicinally. 2. To tincture or impregnate with medicine. —**med'i-ca'tion**, *n.* The process of medicating; medical treatment. —**me-dic'i-nal**, *a.* Adapted to cure or mitigate disease. —*ly, adv.*

me'di-e'val, mī'di-ē-val, *a.* Belonging to or descriptive of the middle ages. [*< L. medius, middle, + ævum, age.*] —**me'di-æ'val**.

me'di-o'cre, mī'di-ō-ker, *a.* Of only middle quality; ordinary; commonplace. [*< L. medicocris, < medius, middle.*] —**me'di-oc'ri-ty**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] Commonplace ability or condition; a commonplace person.

med'i-tate, med'i-tēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-TA'TED; -TA'TING.*] To plan in the mind; think with a view to planning or acting; contemplate; cogitate. [*< L. meditatus, pp. of meditor, consider.*] —**med'i-ta'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of meditating. 2. A theme treated in a meditative manner. —**med'i-ta-tive**, *a.*

me'di-um, mī'di-um, *I. a.* Intermediate in quantity, quality, or degree; middle; mediocre. *II. n.* [*MED'DI-UMS; OF ME'DI-A, pl.*] 1. Anything that acts or serves intermediately. 2. One believed to be controlled by the spirit of some deceased person. 3. Any substance, as the air, in which something may move or be conveyed. [*L., neut. s. of medius, middle.*]

med'lar, med'lar, *n.* A small, spreading European tree of the rose family, or its fruit.

med'ley, med'lg, *n.* A mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a jumble; especially, a composition of parts of songs run together. [*< OF. medler, MEDDLE.*]

me-dul'la, me-dul'a, *n.* [*-L.E. -li or -lā, pl.*] The inner portion; marrow; pith. —**med'ul-lar-y**, *a.* —**me-dul'lar**.

meed, mīd, *n.* A well-deserved reward; recompense. [*< AS. mēd, meed.*]

meek, mīk, *a.* 1. Of gentle and long-suffering disposition. 2. Submissive. 3. Humble; lowly. [*< Ice. mjúkr, meek.*]

meer'schaum, mīr'shōm or mēr'schaum, *n.* 1. A soft, light mineral used for carving into tobacco-pipes. 2. A pipe made of this mineral. [*G., < meer, sea, + schaum, foam.*]

meet, mīt, *v.* [*MET; MEET'ING.*] *I. t.* 1. To come to (a person or thing moving toward the same point from a different direction). 2. To be or act in conformity with. 3. To pay; satisfy. 4. To encounter. 5. To refute. *II. i.*



Leaves, Flower, and Fruit (a) of the Common Medlar.

To come together; assemble. [*< AS. mētan, < mōt, meeting.*]

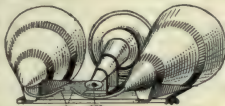
meet, *mit*, *a.* Suitable, as to an occasion; adapted; fit. [*< AS. mēte, measured, fit, < metan, measure.*] -*ly*, *adv.* -*ness*, *n.*

meet, *n.* An assembling together, as of hunters; also, the company or the rendezvous.

—**meet'ing**, *n.* 1. A coming together. 2. An assembly of persons. 3. A junction. 4. A duel. —**meet'ing-house**, *n.* A house used for public worship, especially among the Friends.

meg'a-phone, meg'a-fōn, *n.* An appliance

for enabling persons to converse from a great distance, without a connecting wire. [*< Gr. megas, great, + phōnē, sound.*]



Megaphone.

meg'rim, mī'-grim, *n.* 1. *e*, ear-tubes of the two conical receivers; *m*, mouthpiece of the speaking-trumpet. Confined to one side of the head. 2. *pl.* Dulness; depression of spirits. [*< F. migraine.*]

mel'an-chol-y, mel'an-*col-i*. *I. a.* 1. Morbidly gloomy; sad; dejected. 2. Suggesting or promoting sadness. 3. Afflicted with low spirits. *II. n.* Low spirits; despondency. [*< Gr. melas (melan-), black, + cholē, bile.*]

—**mel'an-chol'ic**, *a.* Of melancholy temperament or character.

mē'lee', mē'lē', *n.* A general hand-to-hand fight; an affray. [*F.*]

me'lio-rate, mī'liō-rēt, *vt. & vi.* [-*RA*'TED^d; -*RA*'TING.] To make better; ameliorate. [*< LL. melioratus*, pp. *< L. melior*, better.]

—**me'lio-ra'tion**, *n.*
mel-li'f'u-ous, mel-lī'fū-*us*, *a.* Flowing like honey or as with honey; smoothly flowing; dulcet. [*< L. mel*, honey, + *fluo*, flow.]
mel-li'f'u-ent, *n.*

—**mel-li'f'u-ence**, *n.* A flow of sweetness.
mellow, mel'ō. *I. vt. & vi.* To make or become mellow; ripen; soften. *II. a.* 1. Soft by reason of ripeness. 2. Of a rich or delicate quality. 3. Companionable; jolly; tipsy. [*< AS. mearu (mearw-), soft.*] -*ness*, *n.*

mel'o-de-on, mel-ō'dē-*on*, *n.* A small reed-organ or harmonium.

mel-o'di-ous, *a.* Agreeable to the ear; producing melody; tuneful.

mel'ō-dra'ma, mel'ō-drā'ma or -drē'ma, *n.* A drama with a romantic story or plot, and startling situations. [*< Gr.^f melos*, song, + *drama*; see *DRAMA*.] —**mel'ō-dra-mat'ic**, *a.*

mel'ō-dy, mel'ō-dī, *n.* [-*DIES*^d, *pl.*] 1. An agreeable succession of sounds; a rhythmic succession of simple tones. 2. A tuneful poem or song arranged to music. 3. *Mus.* The air. [*< Gr.^f melos*, song, + *ōdē*, ode.]

mel'on, mel'ūn, *n.* A trailing plant of the gourd family, or its fruit. [*F.*]

melt, melt, *v.* [MELT^{ED} or MOLT^{EN}; MELT^{ING}.] *I. t.* 1. To reduce from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve. 2. To soften the feelings of. *II. i.* 1. To be changed to a liquid. 2. To be softened. 3. To blend. [*< AS. meltan*, melt.]

mem'ber, mem'ber, *n.* 1. A limb or other functional organ of an animal body. 2. A part or element of a whole. [*< L.^f membrum*, part, limb.] —**mem'ber-ship**, *n.* 1. The state of being a member. 2. The members of an organization, collectively.

mem'brane, mem'brēn, *n.* *Anat.* A thin sheet-like structure serving as a cover, connection, or lining. [*F.*, *< L. membrana*, *< membrum*, member.] —**mem'bra-na'ceous**, mem'bra-nous, *a.* Pertaining to or like membrane.

me-men'to, me-men'tō, *n.* Something to awaken memory; a souvenir. [*< L. memento*, 2d per. sing. imper. of *memini*, remember.]

mem'oir, mem'wer, *n.* A memorial addressed to a society; narrative or record of a person's life. [*< F. mémoire*, *< L. memoria*, MEMORY.]

mem'o-ran'dum, mem'o-ran'dum, *n.* [-*DA* or -*DUMS*^d, *pl.*] Something to be remembered; hence, a brief note of things to be remembered. [*L.*, a thing to be remembered.]

me-mo'ri-al, me-mō'ri-*al*. *I. a.* Commemorating the memory of a deceased person or of any event. *II. n.* 1. Something designed to keep in remembrance a person, event, etc. 2. A presentation of facts; memoir.

—**me-mo'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial. —**me-mo'ri-al-ize** or -*ise*, *vt.* 1. To present a memorial to. 2. To commemorate.

mem'o-ry, mem'o-ri, *n.* [-*RIES*^d, *pl.*] 1. The mental power of reproducing past knowledges; remembrance; recollection; reminiscence. 2. That which reminds. [*< L.^{of} memoria*, *< memor*, mindful.] —**mem'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Worthy to be remembered. —**mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* —**mem'o-rize**, *vt.* [-*RIZED*; -*RIZING*.] 1. To commit to memory. 2. To hold in remembrance.

men, *n.* Plural of MAN.

men'ace, men'ēs. *I. vt. & vi.* [MEN'ACED^d; MEN'ACING.] 1. To express a determination to inflict injury or loss upon; make threats. 2. To become threatening. *II. n.* A threatening; threat. [*F.*, *< L. minacis*, threats.]

men-ag'e-rie, men-aj'e-ri, *n.* A collection of wild animals kept for exhibition. [*F.*]

mend^d, mend, *vt.* 1. To restore or repair; patch up. 2. To make right again. 3. To change for the better. [FOR AMEND.]

men-da'cious, men-dē'shūs, *a.* Addicted to lying; falsifying. 2. Characterized by deceit. [*< L. mendax (mendac)*, lying.]

—**men-da'ci-ty**, *n.* Lying; falsity.

men'di-cant, men'di-cant. *I. a.* Reduced to beggary; begging. *II. n.* A beggar. [*< L. mendican(t)-s*, pp. of *mendico*, beg.] —**men'di-can-cy**, men'di'ci-ty, *n.*

men-ha'den, men-hē'dn, *n.* A shade-like fish, abundant on the N. E. coast of the U. S. [Am. Ind.]



Menhaden. 1/25

me'ni-al, mī'ni-*al*. *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to servants. 2. Servile. *II. n.* One doing servile work. [OF., ult. *< L. mansio(n)-s*, MANSION.]

men'in-gi'tis, men'in-jai'tis or -gi'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the enveloping membranes of an organ, especially those of the brain. [*L.*]

me-nis'cus, me-nis'cus, *n.* [-*CI*, -*sai* or -*ci*,

flū'ti'gure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ipk**; **thin**,

or -CUS-ES, *pl.*] A crescent-shaped body; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other. [*L.*, < Gr. *mēniskos*, *mēnē*, moon.]

men'sal, *a.* Monthly. [*< L. mensis*, month.]

men'su-ra-tion, *men'shu-rē'shun*, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of measuring. **2.** The branch of mathematical science that has to do with measurement. [*< LL. mensuratus*, pp., < *mensura*, MEASURE.]

-ment, *suffix.* A termination used to form from verbs nouns denoting result, condition, action, or agency; as, achievement. [*< L. mentum*.]

men'tal, *men'tal*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the mind. **2.** Effected by or due to the mind. [*F.*, < *L. ment(s)*, mind.] — **men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

men'tion, *men'shun*, *I. vt.* To refer to or name without description. **II. n.** The act of mentioning; allusion. [*F.*, < *L. mentio(n)*, < *memini*, remember.]

men'tor, *men'tor*, *n.* An elderly monitor or adviser. [*< Gr. Mentor*, tutor of Telemachus.]

mer'can-tile, *mer'can-til*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of merchants; commercial. [*< L. mercan(t)-s*; see MERCHANT.]

mer'ce-na-ry, *mer'se-nē-ri*, *I. a.* **1.** Influenced by desire for gain or reward. **2.** Serving for pay or profit. **II. n.** [-RIES, *pl.*] A hired soldier in foreign service. [*< L. mercenarius*, < *merces*, reward, hire.]

mer'cer, *mer'ser*, *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a dealer in small wares; now, a dealer in cloth or silks. [*< F. mercier*, < *L. merx* (merc-), merchandise.]

mer'chant, *mer'chant*, *n.* A person who buys and sells commodities as a business. [*< L. F. mercan(t)-s*, buyer, ppr. of *mercor*, trade.] — **mer'chan-dise**, *n.* Commodities traded in by merchants. — **mer'chan-ta-ble** (*a.*), That can be bought or sold. — **mer'chant-man**, *n.* Naut. A trading-vessel.

mer'ci-ful, *mer'ci-less*, see MERCY.

mer'cu-ry, *mer'kū-ri*, *n.* **1.** A silver-white metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperatures; quicksilver. **2.** The quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, as indicating temperature, etc. **3.** [M.] The planet of our system nearest the sun. **4.** Rom. Myth. [M.] The god of commerce; patron of heralds, messengers, merchants, and thieves. **5.** A messenger. — **mer'cu'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the god Mercury; hence, lively; volatile. **2.** Of or relating to quicksilver.

mer'cy, *mer'si*, *n.* [MER'CI-ES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of treating an offender with less severity than he deserves. **2.** The act of relieving suffering. **3.** An act of clemency, etc. **4.** Unrestricted power; full control. [*< F. merci*, < *L. merces*, reward, LL. pity.] — **mer'ci-ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of mercy; compassionate. **2.** Characterized by mercy. — **mer'ci-less**, *a.* Having or showing no mercy.

mere, *mir*, *a.* Such (as is mentioned) and no more; nothing but. [*< L. merus*, unmixed, bare.] — **mere'ly**, *mir'li*, *adv.* Without including anything else; only; solely.

mere, *n.* **1.** [Rare, U. S.] A pond; pool. **2.** [Scot.] The sea. [*< AS. mere*.]

mere, *n.* [Eng.] A boundary-line. [*< AS. gemæra*, boundary.]

merge, *merj*, *vt. & vi.* [MERGED; MER'GING.] To sink the identity or individuality of; be

absorbed into something else. [*< L. mergo*, dip.] — **mer'ger**, *n.*

me-rid'i-an, *me-rid'i-an*, *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to or passing the highest point attained by the sun in its daily course. **2.** Pertaining to the highest or culminating point. **II. n.** **1.** Noonday; hence, the highest or culminating point of anything. **2.** Astron. A great circle or a plane parallel to the earth's axis. [*< L. meridianus*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day.]

— **me-rid'i-o-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the meridian; relating to southern climates or people.

me-ringue', *me-rang'*, *n.* The beaten white of eggs sweetened and used to garnish pastry; also, pastry so garnished. [*F.*, < *Mehringen*, in Germany.]

me-ri'no, *me-ri'no*, *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to merino sheep or their wool. **2.** Made of merino wool. **II. n.** **1.** A superior breed of sheep, originating in Spain, and having very fine, closely set, silky wool. **2.** A fabric made of this wool or resembling one so made; also,



a kind of knitted goods. [*Sp.*, moving from pasture to pasture, < *merino*, shepherd.]

mer'it, *mer'it*, *I. vt.* To earn a right to, either as a reward or as a punishment. **II. n.** **1.** The state or fact of deserving or meriting; desert. **2.** That which deserves consideration, reward, or esteem. [*< L. meritum*, < *mereo*, deserve.] — **mer'i-to-ri-ous**, *a.* Deserving of reward; praiseworthy.

mer'maid, *mer'mēd*, *n.* A fabled marine creature; a lovely woman to the waist, and ending in the tail of a fish. [*< MER-ē*, *n.*, + MAID.] — **mer'man**, *n.* A fabled marine creature, half man, half fish.

mer'ry, *mer'i*, *a.* [MER'RI-ER; MER'RI-EST.] **1.** Inclined to mirth and laughter; full of fun; jovial; mirthful. **2.** Exhilarating; enlivening. [*< AS. merrige*, pleasant.] — **mer'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ri-ment**, *n.* The act of making merry; mirth. — **mer'ry-an'drew**, *n.* A clown or buffoon.

mesh, *mesh*, *I. vt. & vi.* **1.** To net; make into a mesh or network. **2.** To entangle; to become engaged, as gear-teeth. **II. n.** **1.** One of the open spaces between the cords of a net or the wires of a sieve. **2.** Anything that entangles or involves; a trap. [*< AS. max*, mesh.]

mes'mer-ism, *mez'mer-izm*, *n.* **1.** The production of an abnormal condition resembling sleep, by the will of a superior mind; now identified with hypnotism. **2.** Personal magnetism. — **mes'mer-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling mesmerism. — **mes'mer-ic-al**, *a.* — **mes'mer-ist**, *n.* **1.** A professional mesmerizer. **2.** A believer in mesmerism. — **mes'mer-ize**, *-ise*, *vt.* [I-ZED; -I-ZING.] To control or influence by mesmerism; hypnotize; fascinate.

mes"o-tho'rax, mes"o-thŏ'rax, *n.* The middle segment of the thorax. [*< Gr. mēsos, middle, + THORAX.*]

mess, mes, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To provide meals for. **2.** To make into messes. **II. i.** To belong to a mess.

mess, *n.* **1.** A quantity of food sufficient for a particular occasion. **2.** A number of persons who habitually take their meals together, as on board ship. [*< OF. mes, dish.*]

mess, *n.* [*Colloq.*] A state of disorder; especially, a condition of unclean confusion. [*Var. of MASH, n.*]

mes'sage, mes'ej, *n.* A communication, as of information, sent in any way. [*F., < L. missus, pp. of mittere, send.*]

mes'sen-ger, mes'en-jgr, *n.* **1.** One sent with a message or on an errand of any kind. **2.** A forerunner; herald.

Mes-si'ah, mes-sai'ā, *n.* The Anointed One; the Christ. [*< Heb. Māshīach, anointed.*]

Mes-si'ah-ship, n.—**Mes'si-an'ic**, *a.* **mes-sieurs'**, mes-yŭ' or mes'h'yŭrz, *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen: in English in the contracted form *Messrs.*, as plural of *Mr.* [*F.*]

mes'suage, mes'weġ, *n.* **Law.** A dwelling-house with its belongings. [*< OF. mesuage, < L. mansio(n)-, MANSION.*]

met, *imp. & pp. of MEET, v.*

met-, { *prefix.* Used (1) in words of Greek ori-

meta-, { *gln* to mean "between, with, after, over, reversely"; (2) [*Chem.*] to denote resemblance, etc. [*< L. meta-, < Gr. meta-, < meta, between, after, reversely.*]

met'al, met'al, *n.* **1.** An elementary substance, usually hard, heavy, lustrous, malleable, tenacious, and a good conductor, as iron, gold, tin, etc. **2.** Something composed of one or more of the metallic elements. **3.** The constituent material of anything. [*< L. ^{or} metallum, < Gr. metallon, metal.*]

met'al-lic, *a.* **1.** Being, containing, or having characteristics of a metal. **2.** Pertaining to a metal.—**met'al-lifer-ous**, *a.* Yielding metal.—**met'al-lur'gy**, *n.* The art of economically extracting metals from ores.—**met'al-lur'gic**, *a.*

met'a-mor'pho-sis, met'a-mŏr'fŏ-sis, *n.* [*-ses, -sis, pl.*] **1.** A passing from one form or shape into another; especially, the series of marked external changes through which an individual passes, as the larva, pupa, and imago of an insect. **2.** Chemical decomposition. [*L., < Gr. metamorphōsis, < meta, over, + morphē, form.*]

met'a-mor'phose, *vt.* [*-PHOSÉ; -PHO-SING.*] To change the form of; transmute.

met'a-phor, met'a-fgr, *n.* A figure of speech in which one object is likened to another by speaking of it as if it were that other. [*< Gr. metaphora, < meta, over, + pherō, bear.*]

met'a-phor'ic-al, *a.* Relating to or abounding in metaphor; figurative. **met'a-phor'ic**, *a.* Relating to or abounding in metaphor; figurative. **met'a-phor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

met'a-phys'ics, met'a-fiz'ics, *n.* **1.** Philosophy in the wide sense. **2.** Ontology. **3.** The principles of philosophy as applied to the methods of any particular science. **4.** Psychology. [*< Gr. ^{meta} ta physika, description of those of Aristotle's works which came after physics; meta, after; physika, physics.*]

met'a-phys'ic-al, *a.*—**met'a-phys'ic'ian**, *n.* One skilled in metaphysics.

mete, mīt, *I. vt.* [*ME'TED^d; METT^d; ME'TING.*]

To allot or distribute by measure; apportion.

II. n. **1.** A boundary-line; limit. **2.** Measure. [*< AS. met, measure, < meta(n), measure.*]

me'te-or, mī'te-ŏr, *n.* **1.** A luminous phenomenon, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces striking the air. **2.** A small particle of matter moving in celestial space. **me'te-or-oid**, [*< Gr. meteoron, < meta, beyond, + aērō, raise.*]

me'te-or-ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to meteors. **2.** Meteorological. **3.** Transitorily brilliant.—**me'te-or-ite**, *n.* A fallen meteor; a mass that has fallen upon the earth from space. **me'te-or'o-lite**,—**me'te-or-rit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to meteorites.

me'te-or-o-log-y, *n.* **1.** The phenomena of the atmosphere, especially those that relate to weather. **2.** The character of the weather and of atmospheric changes. [*< METEOR + -LOGY.*]

me'te-or-o-log'ic-al, *a.*—**me'te-or-o-log'ic**, *n.* A specialist in meteorology.

me'ter, { mī'ter, *n.* **1.** Pros. Measurement

me'tre, { by feet and lines. **2.** Mus. Measurement by time in rhythmic construction. **3.** An instrument or machine for measuring fluids, gases, etc. **4.** Any person or thing that measures. **5.** The fundamental unit of length in the metric system: about 39 inches. [*< F. mètre, < L. metrum, < Gr. metron, measure.*]

me-thinks', me-thinks', *me. impers.* [*ME-THOUGHT'*]. It seems to me.

meth'od, meth'ŏd, *n.* **1.** A general or established way or order of doing. **2.** Suitable and convenient arrangement. **3.** Orderly procedure. [*< Gr. methodos, < meta, after, + hodos, way.*]

meth'od-ic-al, *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by orderly arrangement. **2.** Arranged with method. **meth'od-ic**,—**meth'od-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**meth'od-ize**, *v.* [*-IZED; -IZING.*] **1. t.** To subject to method; regulate. **II. i.** To act methodically. **meth'od-ise**, *v.*

Meth'od-ist, meth'ŏd-ist, *n.* A member of any branch of the Protestant Christian church that has grown out of the religious movement begun by John Wesley.—**meth'od-ism**, *n.*

1. The state of being methodical. **2.** [*M.*] The doctrines, polity, and worship of the Methodists.—**meth'o-dis'tic**, **meth'o-dis'tic-al**, *a.*

1. Given to methodism. **2.** [*M.*] Relating to the Methodists.

me-thought', me-thŏt', *imp. of METHINKS, v.*

met-on'y-my, met-en'i-mī, *n.* A figure of speech that consists in the naming of a thing by one of its attributes. [*< Gr. ^{met} onymia, < meta, after, + onyma, name.*]

me'tre, *n.* Same as **METER**.

metric, metr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to measure or meter.

2. Pertaining to the meter as a unit of measurement or to the metric system.

—**metr'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Relating to meter; rhythmical. **2.** Pertaining to measure or the meter.



Cubic Centimeter (perspective view) = 1 gram weight of water = .061 cubic inch = .27 fluid dram.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

This is a system of weights and measures depending upon the *meter*, in which the original factors are derived from the meter. The system includes measures of length, of which the *meter* is the unit; measures of surface, of which the *are* is the unit; measures of capacity, of which the *liter* is the unit; and weights, of which the

flū'tjŭr (future); aisle; au (out); ōil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, iŭk; thin.

gram is the unit. Ascending in value from each unit the measure is multiplied by ten, and bears a Greek prefix indicating its value, as *decimeter*, which is 10 meters; *hectometer*, which is 100 meters; *kilometer*, which is 1000 meters; and *myriameter*, which is 10,000 meters. Similarly descending in value the terms bear Latin prefixes indicating their relation to the unit, as *decimeter*, which is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter; *centimeter*, which is $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter; and *millimeter*, which is $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter. The following tables show the various units with corresponding factors in other systems. The metric system has been legalized by the United States and Great Britain, and is in actual use in every civilized nation except Russia and Montenegro.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
myr'i-a-me'ter.....	10,000 m	6,214 miles
kil'o-me'ter.....	1,000 m	0.62137 mile (3,280 feet, 10 inches)
hec'to-me'ter.....	100 m	328 feet, 1 inch
dec'a-me'ter.....	10 m	39.37 inches
me'ter.....	1 m	39.37 inches
dec'i-me'ter.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ m	3.937 inches
cen'ti-me'ter.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ m	0.3937 inch
mil'li-me'ter.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$ m	0.03937 inch

NOTE. In the United States the value of the meter is legalized at 39.37 inches, while in Great Britain and France its exact value is given as 39.37079 inches.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One inch=0.0254 meter; one foot=0.3048 meter; one mile=1609.35 meters. ABBREVIATIONS*: cm = centimeter, dm = decimeter, km = kilometer, m = meter, mm = millimeter.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Liter.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.
kil'o-li'ter (stere).....	1,000	1 m ³	1.308 cu. yds. { 2 bush., 3.35
hec'to-li'ter....	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ m ³	{ pecks
dec'a-li'ter....	10	10 dm ³	9.08 qts.
li'ter.....	1	1 dm ³	0.908 qt.
dec'i-li'ter.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ dm ³	6.1022 cu. in.
cen'ti-li'ter.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cm ³	0.6102 cu. in.
mil'li-li'ter.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cm ³	0.061 cu. in.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.	
NAME.	Liter.	Cubic Measure.	Liquid Measure.
kil'o-li'ter (stere).....	1,000	1 m ³	264.17 gals.
hec'to-li'ter...	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ m ³	26.42 gals.
dec'a-li'ter....	10	10 dm ³	2.64 gals.
li'ter.....	1	1 dm ³	1.0567 qts.
dec'i-li'ter.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ dm ³	0.845 gill.
cen'ti-li'ter....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cm ³	0.338 fl. oz.
mil'li-li'ter....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cm ³	0.27 fl. dr.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One cubic inch=0.0164 liter; one bushel= (U. S.) 35.24 or (British) 36.35 liters; one quart (dry measure)=1.1011 liters; one peck= (U. S.) 8.81 or (British) 9.09 liters; one cubic yard=765 liters; one fluid dram=0.00369 li-

ter; one fluid ounce=0.0296 liter; one gill=0.1183 liter; one quart (liquid measure)=0.9463 liter; one gallon standard (231 cubic inches)=3.785 liters; one gallon imperial (277 cubic inches)=4.543 liters. ABBREVIATIONS*: cl = centiliter, cm³ = cubic centimeter, dal = decaliter, dl = deciliter, dm³ = cubic decimeter, hl = hectoliter, l = liter, m³ = cubic meter, ml = milliliter, mm³ = cubic millimeter.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
hec'tare.....	10,000 m ²	2.471 acres
are.....	100 m ²	119.6 square yards
cen'tare.....	1 m ²	1,550 square inches

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One square inch=0.06452 square meter; one square yard=0.836 square meter; one acre=4,047 square meters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: a = are, ha = hectare, m² = square meter.

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Gram.	Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
mil'lier' (tonneau).....	1,000,000	1 m ³	2,204.6 pounds
quin'tal.....	100,000	1 hl	220.46 pounds
myr'i-a-gram.....	10,000	10 l	22.046 pounds
kil'o-gram....	1,000	1 l	2.204 pounds
hec'to-gram....	100	1 dl	3.527 ounces
dec'a-gram....	10	10 cm ³	0.353 ounces
gram.....	1	1 cm ³	15.432 grains
dec'i-gram....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ cm ³	1.543 grains
cen'ti-gram....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 mm ³	0.154 grain
mil'li-gram....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 mm ³	0.015 grain

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One gram=0.06454 gram; one avoirdupois ounce=28.3495 grams; one troy ounce=31.103 grams; one pound=453.59 grams. ABBREVIATIONS*: cg = centigram, dg = decigram, g = gram, kg = kilogram, mg = milligram, q = quintal, t = tonneau (millier).

me-trop'o-lis, me-trop'o-lis, *n.* 1. A chief city. 2. The seat of a metropolitan bishop. [*<* Gr. *metropolis*, city, *<* *mētēr*, mother, + *polis*, city.] — **met'ro-pol'i-tan**, *n.* 1. A pertaining to a metropolis. **II**, *n.* 1. An archbishop who exercises a limited authority. 2. A citizen of a metropolis.

-metry, *suflz.* Denoting the process, science, or art of measuring. [*<* Gr. *metria*, measurement, *<* *metron*, measure.]

met'le, met'l, *n.* The stuff or material of which a thing is composed; especially, constitutional temperament or disposition. [*A* var. of METAL.] — **met'lic-e-some**, *a.* Having courage or spirit; ardent; fiery. **met'lic'd**.

mew', mīū, *vi.* To cry as a cat. [*Imitative.*]

mew', *vt.* To shut up or in; immure; confine.

mew', *n.* The ordinary plaintive cry of a cat.

mew', *n.* A European sea-gull. [*<* AS. *mæw*.]

mew', mīūl. **I**, *vi.* To cry as an infant. **II**.

n. An infant's cry or crying.

mews, mīūz, *n. pl.* A set of stables in London in which the royal horses are kept; hence, any city stable.

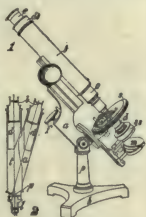
mez'zo-tint, mez'o-tint, *n.* A method of copperplate engraving, producing an even gradation of tones, like a photograph. [*<*

papū, qsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ġ, ġ (ee); o, ōh; orater, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

It. < mezzo, middle, + tinto, painted.]
mi, **mi**, **n**. 1. The third note of the diatonic scale. 2. The note E. [It.]
mi-as'ma, **mi-az'ma** or **mai**, **n**. [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Polluting exhalations; malarial poison. [*< Gr. miasma, pollution.*] **mi'as-mi**.—**mi-as'mal**, **a**. Abounding in miasma.—**mi'as-mat'ic**, **a**. Pertaining to or produced by miasma.
mi'ca, **mai'ca**, **n**. A silicate that cleaves in thin, tough, transparent to translucent scales; isinglass. [L., mica, crum.]—**mi-ca'ceous**, **a**.
mice, **mais**, **n**. Plural of mouse.
micro- A combining form. [*< Gr. mikros, small.*]—**mi'cro-phone**, **n**. An apparatus for magnifying faint sounds by means of electrical devices.—**mi'cro-cosm**, **mi'cro-cosm** or **mi'cro-ceum**, **n**. 1. The world or universe on a small scale; hence, man. 2. A little community.—**mi-cron'e-ter**, **n**. 1. An instrument for measuring very small angles or dimensions. 2. A caliper or gage arranged to allow of minute measurements.—**mi'cro-scope**, **n**. An instrument for assisting the eye in observing minute objects, or features of objects, that would be invisible without such aid.—**mi'cro-scop'ic**, **a**.

1. Pertaining to the microscope; adapted for minute observation. 2. Made with the microscope. 3. Exceedingly minute. **mi-cros-co-pall**.
mi'crobe, **mai'crób** or **mic'rób**, **n**. A microscopic organism; a bacterium.
mid, **mid**, **a**. Middle: sometimes treated as an adjective, but properly part of a compound word. [*< AS. mid; cp. L. medius, middle.*]—**mid'day**. 1. **a**. Pertaining to the middle of the day. 2. **n**. Noon.
mid'dle, **mid'l**. 1. **a**. 1. Occupying a position equally distant from the extremes; mean. 2. Occupying any intermediate position. 2. **n**. 1. The part equally distant from the extremities. 2. Something that is intermediate. [*< AS. middel, middle, < mid, mid.*]—**mid'dle-aged**, **a**. Being between youth and old age.—**mid'dle-man**, **n**. One who acts as an agent; one who buys in bulk from producers and resells.

mid'ding, **mid'ling**, **a**. 1. Of middle rank, condition, quality, etc.; medium. 2. In tolerable health. [*< mycge.*]
mid'ge, **mi**, **n**. A gnat or small fly. [*< AS. mid'land, mid'land.*] 1. **a**. In the interior country. 2. **n**. The interior of a country, especially of England. [night; 12 p. m.]
mid'night, **mid'nait**, **n**. The middle of the night.
mid'rif, **mid'rif**, **n**. Anat. The diaphragm. [*< AS. midrif, < mid (see MID) + hrif, belly.*]
mid'ship, **mid'ship**, **a**. At or pertaining to the middle of a vessel's hull.—**mid'ships**. 1. **n**. *pl.* The midship timbers. 2. **adv. Naut. Amidships.
mid'ship'man, **mid'ship'man**, **n**. [-MEN, *pl.*] A petty officer in the English navy.**



Microscope.

1. Compound microscope; a, arm; b, base; d, diaphragm; dt, draw-tube for focusing; e, eye-piece; f, fine-adjustment screw; m, mirror; o, object-glass; p, pillar; s, stage; ss, substage; t, tube. 2. Diagram of the tubes of a binocular microscope; a, additional tube; d, draw-tubes; l, lenses; p, small prism; t, ordinary tube.

midst, **midst**. 1. **n**. The central part; middle.

2. **adv.** In the middle. [*< AS. midd.*]

mid'sum'mer, **n**. The middle of summer.

mid'way. 1. **a**. Being in the middle of the way or distance. 2. **n**. The middle. 3. **adv.** Half-way.

mid'wife, **n**. [*MID'WIVES*, -waivz', *pl.*] A woman who assists at childbirth. [*< AS. mid, with, + wif, wife.*]—**mid'wife'ry**, **n**.

mid'win'ter, **n**. The middle of winter.

mien, **min**, **n**. The external appearance or manner of a person; carriage; bearing. [*< F. mine, < It. mina, < menare, conduct.*]

miss, **mif**. [*Colloq.*] **It. vt.** To cause to be slightly vexed or displeased. 2. **n**. A buff.

might, **maht**, **imp.** of MAY, **v**.

might, **n**. Ability to do anything requiring force or power; strength. [*< AS. mihl, < magan, have power.*]—**might'y**, **a**. [*MIGHT'Y*; *MIGHT'Y-EST.*] 1. Possessed of might; powerful; strong. 2. Of unusual bulk, consequence, etc. [*< AS. mihlig, < mihl, might.*]

—**might'i-ly**, **adv.**—**might'i-ness**, **n**.

mi'gnon-ette, **min'yun-et'**, **n**. A North-African plant, bearing small flowers, and widely cultivated for its fragrance. [*F.*]



Mignonette.

mi'grate, **mai'grê**, **vi**. [*MIGRA'TED*; *MIGRA'TING.*] To remove from one country, region, etc., to another, especially in companies. [*< L. migratus, pp. of migro, remove.*]—**mi-gra'tion**, **n**. The act of migrating.—**mi-gra-to-ry**, **a**. Pertaining to migration; roving.

mi-ka'do, **mi-kã'dõ**, **n**. The sovereign gate of Japan. [*Japan.*, 'exalted gate']

milch, **milch**, **a**. Giving milk, as a cow. [*< AS. meolce, < meolc, milk.*]

mild, **maild**, **a**. 1. Moderate in action or disposition. 2. Expressing kindness; calm. 3. Moderate in effect or degree. 4. Not of strong flavor. [*< AS. mildre, mild.*]—**ly**, **adv.**—**ness**, **n**.

mil'dew, **mil'diū**. 1. **vt. & vi.** To taint, or become tainted, with mildew. 2. **n**. 1. Any one of various fungi that attack plants. 2. A decayed condition; any mold, as on walls or clothing. [*< AS. meledæw.*]

mile, **mail**, **n**. 1. A measure of distance; 5,280 feet. 2. A measure of surface; 640 acres. [*< AS. mil, < LL. milia, < L. mille (sc. passuum, of paces), thousand.*]—**mile'age**, **n**. The length of anything measured in miles. 2. Compensation per mile for expenses of travel.—**mile'post**, **n**.—**stone**, **n**. A post or stone set up to indicate distance from a given point.

mil'i-tant, **mil'i-tant**, **a**. 1. Pertaining to conflict with opposing powers or influences. 2. Of a warlike or combative tendency. [*< L. militan(t)-s, ppr., < miles (milit-), soldier.*]

mil'i-ta-ry, **mil'i-tã-ri**. 1. **a**. 1. Pertaining to soldiers or warfare; martial; warlike. 2. Done or carried on by force of arms. 2. **n**. A body of soldiers; soldiery in general. [*< L. militaris, < miles (milit-), soldier.*]—**military mast**, a strong mast-like structure on a warship, designed to carry a turret, observation-tower, etc. See illus. on next page.

mil'i-tate, **mil'i-têt**, **vi**. [*-TA'TED*; -TA'TING.]

flütjüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

1. To have influence against. **2.** To fight. [*< L. militatus*, pp., *< miles*, soldier.]

mi-li'tia, mi-lish'a, *n.* Citizens who are enrolled and drilled in military organizations other than the regular military forces. [*< L. militia*, *< miles (milit)*, soldier.]

milk, milk. **I. vt. & vi.** To draw milk from; yield milk. **II. n.** **1.** The opaque, whitish liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** The sap of certain plants. **3.** One of various emulsions. [*< AS. meolc*, milk.]—**milk'er**, *n.*—**milk'y**, *a.* [*MILK'-I-ER*; *MILK'-I-EST.*] **1.** Containing or like milk. **2.** Yielding milk.—**Milky Way** (*Astron.*), a luminous band encircling the heavens, composed of distant stars and nebulae.

mill, mil, *vt.* **1.** To grind in a mill, or subject to some similar process. **2.** To indent the edge of (a coin).

mill¹, *n.* **1.** A machine for grinding, or any one of various machines that transform raw material into some other form. **2.** A building fitted up for grinding grain, reducing ores, etc. [*< LL. molina*, *< L. molo*, grind.]—**mill'dam'**, *n.* **1.** A barrier thrown across a watercourse to raise its level sufficiently to turn a mill-wheel. **2.** The pond formed by such a barrier.—**m-pond**, *n.*—**m-race**, *n.* The sluiceway through which the water runs to a mill-wheel.—**mill'stone'**, *n.* One of a pair of thick heavy stone disks for grinding something, as grain.—**m-wheel**, *n.* The water-wheel that drives a mill.

mill², *n.* A thousandth part; in the United States, the thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent. [*< L. mille*, thousand.]

mil'le-na-ry, mil'e-ng-ri. **I. a.** Pertaining to a thousand. **II. n.** [*-RIES*, *pl.*] **1.** The space of a thousand years; the Millennium. **2.** A millenarian. [*< LL. millenarius*, *< milleni*, a thousand each, *< L. mille*, thousand.]—**mil'le-na'ri-an**, *I. a.* Pertaining to a thousand; relating to the Millennium. **II. n.** One who believes in a millennium.

mil-len'ni-um, *n.* **1.** A period of a thousand years. **2.** [M.] The thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth, based on Rev. xx, 1-5. [*< L. mille*, thousand, + *annus*, year.]—**mil-len'ni-al**, *a.*

mil-le-ped, mil'e-ped, *n.* A myriapod; wood-louse. [*< L. mille*, thousand, + *pes*, foot.]

mil-le-pore, mil'e-por, *n.* A coral-like animal, with numerous cavities in the enclosing structure. [*< L. mille*, thousand, + *porus*, pore.]



Military Mast.
l, lookout; s, searchlight; t, turret.



Ripe Millet.
a, a single spikelet.

mill'er, mil'er, *n.* **1.** One who keeps or tends a mill, particularly a grist-mill. **2.** A pale moth, with floury wings.

mil'let, mil'et, *n.* A grass cultivated for forage and as a cereal. [F.] See illus. in preceding column.

milli- A combining form. [*< L. mille*, one thousand.]—**mil'lier**, mil'lye', *n.* A metric ton, 1,000 kilograms. [F.]—**mil'li-gram**, *n.* A mass (weight) of one-thousandth of a gram.—**mil'li-li'ter**, *n.* The thousandth part of a liter.—**mil'li-me'ter**, *n.* A lineal measure of one-thousandth of a meter. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

mil'li-ner, mil'i-ngr, *n.* A person employed in making, trimming, or selling bonnets, women's hats, etc. [Prob. *< Milan*, in Italy.]

—**mil'li-ner-y**, *n.* **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** The occupation or establishment of a milliner.

mil'lion, mil'yun, *n.* **1.** A thousand thousand; 1,000,000; a cardinal number. **2.** An indefinitely great number. [F., augmentative of *mille* (*< L. mille*), thousand.]—**mil'lionaire**, *n.* A person whose possessions are valued at a million or more.—**mil'lionth**, *a. & n.*

milt, milt, *n.* The spleen. [*< AS. milte*, spleen.] [*< mjolk*, milk.]

milt², *n.* The sperm of a fish. [*< Sw. mjölke*, milk.]

mime, maim, *n.* **1.** A mimic play or farce. **2.** An actor in a mime; a mimic. [F., *< L. mimos*, *< Gr. mimos*, actor, drama.]

—**mim'ic**. **I. vt.** [*MIM'ICKED*; *MIM'ICKING*.] **1.** To imitate, as for ridicule. **2.** To copy closely. **II. a.** Of the nature of mimicry.

III. n. **1.** One who is given to mimicry. **2.** A copy; imitation.—**mim'ic-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] The act of imitating, especially for sport; also, a thing produced as a copy.

mim'e-o-graph, mim'e-o-graf, *n.* An apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written or typewritten matter. [*< Gr. mimeomai*, mimic, + *-GRAPH*.]

Mi-mo'sa, mi-mo'sa or mai-mo'sa, *n.* A large genus of tropical American herbs, shrubs, or trees of the bean family, with clusters of small flowers. [*< L. mimos*; see MIMIC.]

min'a-ret, min'a-ret, *n.* A slender tower characteristic of mosques, built of several stories, each surrounded by a balcony, from which the muezzin summons people to prayer. [Ult. *< Ar. manāra*, *< minār*, lighthouse.]

min'a-to'ry, min'a-to-ri, *a.* Threatening, as with destruction or punishment. [*< L. minatus*, pp. of *minor*, threaten.]

mince, mins, *v.* [*MINCED*; *MIN'GING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To chop into small bits. **2.** To utter with primness. **3.** To lessen. **II. i.** To show affection. [*< AS. minsian*, make less.]



mince, mins, *n.* **1.** Same as MINCE-MEAT. **2.** An affection.—**mince'-meat'**, *n.* **1.** Meat chopped very fine. **2.** A mixture of chopped meat, fruit, spices, etc., used in mince pie.—**m. pie**, a pie made of mince-meat.

mind, mind, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To pay attention to. **2.** To regard with care or concern. **3.** To obey. **4.** To have charge of. **II. i.** To pay attention; be obedient or inclined.

mind, *n.* **1.** That which thinks, feels, and wills; soul; spirit. **2.** Any mental state or activity; inclination; determination. **3.** The intellect. [*< AS. gemynd, < munan, think.*]

—**mind'ed**, *a.* **1.** Disposed. **2.** Having a (specified kind of) mind.—**mind'ful**, *a.* Keeping in mind; heedful; having knowledge (of).

mine, main, *v.* [*MINED; MI'NING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To obtain by digging out of the earth. **2.** To undermine. **3.** To make by digging in the earth. **II. i.** **1.** To dig or lay a mine; engage in mining. **2.** To burrow. [*< F. miner, < LL. mino, open a mine, drive.*]

—**mi'ner**, *n.* **1.** An excavation for digging out ore or the like. **2.** Any deposit of such material suitable for excavation. **3.** A cavity for an explosive charge. **4.** Any productive source of supply.

mine, *pron.* Belonging to me; of me; possessive of *I.* [*< AS. min.*]

min'er-al, min'er-al, *I. a.* Pertaining to or resembling minerals; inorganic. **II. n.** **1.** A substance of definite chemical composition, neither animal nor vegetable, and commonly solid. **2.** Any inorganic substance. [*OF., < LL. minerale, < mino; see MINE, v.*]—**min'er-al-o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The science of minerals. **2.** A work on minerals.—**min'er-al-og'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.—**min'er-al-o-gist**, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.

min'gle, min'gl, *vt. & vi.* [*MIN'GL(E)D; MIN'GLING.*] **1.** To unite together or with something else; become mixed. **2.** To join intimately; blend. [*Freq. < AS. mengian, mix.*]

min'i-a-ture, min'i-a-chur or -tjur, *I. a.* Much smaller than reality. **II. n.** **1.** A small and delicate painting, as a portrait. **2.** Reduced size; any small copy or model. [*F.*]

min'im, min'im, *n.* **1.** An apothecaries' fluid measure; roughly, one drop. **2.** *Mus.* A half note. **3.** A pygmy. [*< F. minime, < L. minimus, least.*]

min'i-mum, min'i-mum, *n.* [*-MA, pl.*] The least possible quantity, amount, or degree: used also adjectivally.—**min'i-mize**, *vt.* [*-MIZED; -MI'ZING.*] To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

min'ion, min'yun, *n.* **1.** A servile favorite. **2.** *Print.* A size of type-body, between nonpareil and brevier: 7-point.

This line is set in minion.

3. A minx. [*< F. mignon, darling.*]
min'is-ter, min'is-ter, *v. I. t.* To supply, as something needed. **II. i.** **1.** To give attendance or service. **2.** To perform a rite of worship. **3.** To contribute.

min'is-ter, *n.* **1.** The chief of an executive department of a government; also, the representative of a foreign government. **2.** A clergyman. **3.** A servant; agent. **4.** One who promotes or dispenses. [*< F. ministre, < L.*

minister, assistant.]—**min'is-te'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a minister or to ministry.—**min'is-tra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of performing service as a minister. **2.** Any religious ceremonial.—**min'is-try**, *n.* [*-TRESS, pl.*] **1.** Ministers collectively, either of state or of the gospel. **2.** An executive department of government. **3.** The act of ministering.

mink, mink, *n.* A small amphibious carnivore valued for its fur. [*< Sw. mänk, mink.*]

min'now, min'ô, *n.* One of various small fishes. [*< AS. myne, minnow, < min, less.*]

mi'nor, mai'ner, *I. a.* **1.** Less in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Of secondary consideration. **3.** *Mus.* In the minor key; solemn and plaintive. **II. n.** **1.** One below the age when full civil and personal rights can be exercised. **2.** A minor term. **3.** *Mus.* The minor key. [*< L. minor, less.*]—**mi-nor'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] **1.** The smaller in number of two parts or parties. **2.** The state of being a minor, or under age.

min'ster, min'ster, *n.* A monastery church. [*< LL. AS. monasterium, monastery.*]

min'stel, min'stel, *n.* **1.** A wandering musician; anciently, a troubadour; later, a mountebank. **2.** [*U. S.*] A singer of negro melodies, etc., with blackened face. **3.** *Poet.* A lyric poet. [*< L. OF. minister, attendant; see MINISTER.*]—**min'stel-sy**, *n.* [*-SIES, pl.*] **1.** The occupation of a minstrel. **2.** Ballads or lyrics collectively.

mint, mint, *vt.* **1.** To make and stamp as money by authority. **2.** To fabricate in any way.

mint, *n.* **1.** A place for the legal manufacture and issue of coin. **2.** An abundant supply, as of money. [*< AS. mynet, coin.*]

mint, *n.* Any one of several aromatic herbs of the mint family, as spearmint or peppermint. [*< AS. minte, < Gr. ¹ mintha, mint.*]

min'u-end, min'yu-end, *n.* *Arith.* The number from which another is to be subtracted. [*< L. minuendus, to be lessened.*]

min'u-et, min'yu-et, *n.* An old-time stately dance in triple measure. [*< F. menuet, < menuet, dim. of menu, small.*]

min'us, mai'nus or min'us, *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Less; indicated by a dash (—). (2) Negative. **2.** [*Collog.*] Deprived of; lacking. [*L. neut. s. of minor, less.*]
min'ute, min'it, *vt.* [*-UT-ED; -UT-ING.*] To make a minute or brief note of.

mi-nute, mi-niut', *a.* **1.** Exceedingly small. **2.** Attending to small things; very exact. [*< L. minutus, little.*]—**-ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

min'ute, min'it, *n.* **1.** The 60th part of an hour; hence, a moment. **2.** The 60th part of a degree. **3.** A memorandum. **4. pl.** Official records of a deliberative body. [*F., < LL. minutum, < L. minutus; see MINUTE, a.*]

mi-nu'ti-a, mi-niut'shi-a, *n.* [*-TI-Æ, f. or -Æ, pl.*] A small or unimportant detail. [*L.*]

minx, mixp, *n.* A saucy girl.

mir'a-cl(e), mir'a-cl, *n.* **1.** A supernatural



Peppermint.
a, a single flower;
b, a piece of the
square stem.

event; any wonderful or amazing thing. **2.** A medieval dramatic representation of religious subjects. [*F.*, < *L. miraculum*, < *mirus*, wonderful]. — **mi-rac'u-lous**, *a.* **1.** Supernatural. **2.** Surprisingly strange; wonderful. **mi'rage**, *mī'rdzh'*, *n.* An optical delusion, as of a sheet of water in the desert, or ships seen inverted in the air. [*F.*, < *mirer*, look at, < *L. mirus*, wonderful.]

mire, *mair*. **I. vt.** [*MIR*ED; *MIR'ING*.] **1.** To fix, stall, or sink in mud. **2.** To defile. **II. n.** Wet, yielding earth; deep mud. [*< Ice. mýrr*, bog.]. — **mir'y**, *a.*

mirk, *mirk'i-ly*, *etc.* Same as *MURK*. **mir'ror**, *mir'ər*. **I. vt.** To give an image of.

II. n. **1.** An object having a nearly perfect reflecting surface. **2.** Whatever reflects or clearly represents. [*< L. OF. miror*, wonder at.]

mirth, *merth*, *n.* Social merriment; jollity. [*< AS. mīrth*, < *mīrige*, *merige*, pleasant.] — **mirth'ful**, *a.* Merry. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

mis-, *pref.* Less: used with negative or deprecatory force; as, *misuse*, *misprize*. It is sometimes accented. [*< OF. mes*, *F. mes*, *mé*, < *L. minus*, less.]

mis-, *pref.* Wrong; wrongly: used as a prefix to nouns, verbs, and participles; as, *misconduct*. It never has the primary accent. [*< AS. mis*, wrong; allied with *miss*, *v.*]

The following are self-explaining:

<i>mis'</i> ap- <i>ply'</i>	<i>mis'</i> em- <i>ploy'</i>
<i>mis</i> -ap- <i>pre-hend'</i>	<i>mis</i> -got <i>ten</i>
<i>mis</i> -ap- <i>pre-hen'sion</i>	<i>mis</i> -gov- <i>ern</i>
<i>mis'</i> be- <i>have'</i>	<i>mis</i> -gov- <i>ern-ment</i>
<i>mis</i> -cal- <i>cu-lated</i>	<i>mis'</i> judge
<i>mis</i> -charge, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>mis</i> -match ^t , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>mis'</i> con- <i>ceive'</i>	<i>mis</i> -name ^t , <i>vt.</i>
<i>mis'</i> con- <i>jec-ture</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>mis</i> -place ^t
<i>mis'</i> con- <i>struc-tion</i>	<i>mis'</i> pro- <i>nounce'</i>
<i>mis</i> -con- <i>strue</i>	<i>mis</i> -quote ^d
<i>mis</i> -count ^d , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>mis</i> -send ^t
<i>mis</i> -date ^d , <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>mis</i> -spell ^t , <i>v.</i>
<i>mis</i> -deem ^t	<i>mis</i> -spend ^t
<i>mis'</i> de- <i>mean'</i>	<i>mis</i> -time ^t
<i>mis'</i> di- <i>rect'</i>	<i>mis</i> -state ^d
<i>mis'</i> di- <i>rec-tion</i>	<i>mis</i> -treat ^d

mis'ad-*ven-ture*, *n.* An unlucky chance; misfortune.

mis'an-thrope, *mis'an-thrōp*, *n.* One who entertains aversion to or distrust of his fellow men. [*< Gr. misanthrōpos*, hating mankind, < *mised*, hate, + *anthrōpos*, man.] **mis'an-thro-pist**, — **mis'an-thropic**, *mis'an-throp'ic-al*, *a.* Hating mankind. — **mis'an-thro-py**, *n.* Hatred or distrust of mankind.

mis'ap-*pro-pri-ate*, *vt.* To appropriate wrongly. — **mis'**ap-*pro-pri-a-tion*, *n.*

mis-call, *vt.* To give a wrong or bad name to.

mis-car-ry, *vi.* **1.** To fail of an intended effect. **2.** To bring forth prematurely. **3.** To go wrong. — **mis**-car-riage, *n.* **1.** A premature birth. **2.** Failure to reach an expected conclusion. **3.** Improper behavior.

mis'cel-la-ne-ous, *mis'el-lē'ne-us*, *a.* Consisting of several kinds; variously mixed. [*< L. miscellaneus*, < *miscuo*, mix.] — **mis'**cel-lan-y, *n.* [*NESS*, *pl.*] A collection of literary compositions on various subjects. **2.** Any miscellaneous collection. [*mis*hap.]

mis-chance, *n.* An instance of ill luck; a mischance. **mis'**chief, *n.* **1.** Any occurrence attended with evil or injury. **2.** A prank. **3.** A prankish person. [*< OF. meschef*, < *L.*

minus (see *MINUS*) + *caput*, head.] — **mis'**chief-ma'ker, *n.* One who causes mischief. — **mis**-making, *a.* — **mis'**chievous, *mis'*chiv-us, *a.* **1.** Inclined to mischief. **2.** Injurious.

mis'con-duct^d, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To conduct badly; behave improperly. **2.** To mismanage.

mis-con-duct, *n.* **1.** Improper conduct; bad behavior. **2.** Mismanagement.

mis'cre-ant, *mis'*cre-ant, *n.* A vile wretch. [*< OF. mescreant*, unbelieving.]

mis-deed, *n.* A wrong or improper act.

mis'de-mean'or, *mis'*de-mīn'ər, *n.* **1.** Misbehavior. **2.** Law. Any offense less than a felony.

mis-do', *vt.* & *vi.* To do badly; bungle in doing. — **mis**-do'er, *n.* — **mis**-do'ing, *n.*

mis'er, *ma'zər*, *n.* One who saves and hoards avariciously. [*< L. miser*, wretched.] — **mis'**er-ly, *a.* Of or like a miser.

mis'er-a-ble, *mis'*er-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Wretched or grievously unhappy. **2.** Of mean quality. **3.** Producing or exhibiting misery. [*OF.*, < *L. miserabilis*, wretched.]

mis'er-y, *mis'*er-i, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] Extreme distress or suffering; wretchedness; also, a cause of wretchedness. [*< OF. miserie*, < *L. miseria*, < *miser*, wretched.]

mis-fit'. **I^d.** *vt.* To fail to make fit; fit badly. **II. n.** Something that fits badly.

mis-for-tune, *n.* **1.** Adverse or ill fortune. **2.** An unlucky chance; calamity.

mis-giv(e), *v.* **I. t.** To cause to fail somewhat in confidence, self-approval, etc. **II. i.** **1.** To be apprehensive. **2.** To fail. — **mis**-giv'ing, *n.* A feeling of apprehension.

mis-guide^d, *vt.* To guide amiss; lead astray. — **mis**-guid'ance, *n.* [fortune.]

mis-hap', *n.* An unfortunate accident; **mis**-mis' in-form', *vt.* To give false or erroneous information to. — **mis**-in'for-ma'tion, *n.*

mis'in-ter-pret^d, *mis'*in-ter'pret, *vt.* To interpret wrongly. — **mis'**in-ter'pre-ta'tion, *n.*

mis-lay', *vt.* **1.** To lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered. **2.** To attribute wrongly.

mis-lead', *vt.* [*MIS*-LED'; -LEAD'ING.] To direct wrongly; lead astray or into error.

mis'le-toe, *n.* Same as *MISTLETOE*.

mis-man'age, *vt.* To manage badly, improperly, or unskillfully. — **-ment**, *n.*

mis-no'mer, *mis*-nō'mer, *n.* A name wrongly applied; an inapplicable designation. [*< L. OF. minus*, *mis*-1, + *nomino*, name.]

mis-og'a-my, *mis*-eg'a-mi, *n.* Hatred of marriage. [*< Gr. mised*, hate, + *gamos*, marriage.] — **mis**-og'a-mist, *n.*

mis-og'y-ny, *mis*-oj'i-ni, *n.* Hatred of women. [*< Gr. mised*, hate, + *gynē*, woman.] — **mis**-og'y-nist, *n.*

mis-print'. **I^d.** *vt.* To print erroneously. **II. n.** An error in printing.

mis-rep're-sent^d, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make wrong representations. **2.** To act unfaithfully in behalf of; give a wrong impression. — **mis**-rep're-sen-ta'tion, *n.*

mis-rule', *n.* **1.** Bad or unjust rule or government. **2.** Disorder or confusion.

miss, *mis*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To fail to hit, find, or attain; come short of. **2.** To feel the loss of. **3.**

To pass over or by. **4.** To escape. **II. i. 1.** To fail to hit; go wrong. **2.** To fail of attainment. **3.** To stray. [*< AS. missan.*]

miss¹, *miss*, *n.* The act of missing.

miss², *n.* **1.** [M-] A title prefixed to the name of a girl or an unmarried woman. **2.** A young girl. [*Contr. of MISTRESS.*]

mis'sal, *mis'al*, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The book containing the service for the celebration of mass. [*< LL. missale, < missa, MASS².*]

mis-shape¹, *vt.* To shape ill; deform.—**mis-sha'pen**, *pa.* Shaped amiss; deformed.

mis'sile, *mis'il*. **I. a.** Such as may be thrown or hurled. **II. n.** Any object, especially a weapon, intended to be thrown. [*< L. missilis, + missus, pp. of mitto, send.*]

mission, *n.* **1.** The act of sending on some service. **2.** Service on which one is sent, or the persons sent to perform it. **3.** The destined end of one's efforts. **4.** The work of spreading religious teaching. **5.** A missionary field. [*F., < L. missio(n-), < missus, pp. of mitto, send.*]—**mis'sion-a-ry**. **I. a.** Pertaining to missions. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] **1.** A person sent to some place to teach and do charitable work. **2.** A messenger.

mis'sive, *mis'iv*. **I. a.** Sent or designed to be sent. **II. n.** That which is sent, especially a letter. [*< L. missus, pp. of mitto, send.*]

mist, *mist*. **I^d, vt. & vi.** To cover or cloud with mist; be misty. **II. n. 1.** A superabundance of moisture in the atmosphere. **2.** Vapor condensed on a surface. **3.** Anything that dims or darkens. [*< AS. mist, darkness.*]

mis-take¹, *mis'ték*, *v.* [*MIS-TOOK; MIS-TA-KEN.*] **I. t.** To understand wrongly. **2.** To take or choose wrongly. **II. i.** To be wrong. [*< Ice. mistaka, < mis-, MIS-2 + taka, take.*]—**mis-ta'ken**, *pa.* Characterized by mistake; incorrect; wrong. **2.** Being in error. **3.** Misunderstood.

mis-take², *n.* An error in action, judgment, perception, or impression; a blunder.

Mis'ter, *mis'ter*, *n.* Master: a title of address for a man: written *Mr.* [*Corr. of MASTER, n.*]

mis'tle(-toe), *miz'tl-to or mis'l-tō*, *n.* An evergreen parasitic shrub, with yellowish-green leaves and inconspicuous flowers, succeeded by glutinous white berries.

mis-took¹, *mis-tuk*, *imp. & obs. pp. of MISTAKE, v.*

mis'tress, *mis'tres*, *n.* **1.** A woman in authority. **2.** [M-] A title of address given to a married woman: written *Mrs.* and pronounced *missis*. **3.** A woman who unlawfully fills the place of a wife. **4.** A woman skilled in something. **5.** A sweetheart. [*< LL. magistra, fem. of L. magister, MASTER, n.*]

mis-trust¹, *mis-trust*. **I^d, vt.** **1.** To regard with suspicion. **2.** To apprehend. **II. n.** Lack of trust.—**mis-trust'ful**, *a.* -ly, *adv.*

mist'y, *mis'ti*, *a.* [*MIST'Y-ER; MIST'Y-EST.*] Overspread with mist; dimmed by mist; hazy; obscure.—**mist'i-ly**, *adv.*—**mist'i-ness**, *n.*

mis-un'der-stand¹, *vt.* To understand

wrongly; also, to fail to understand.—**mis-un'der-stand'ing**, *n.* **1.** A misapprehension. **2.** A disagreement.

mis-use¹, *mis-yüz*, *vt.* To use wrongly or improperly; subject to ill treatment.

mis-use², *mis-yüs*, *n.* **1.** Ill treatment; abuse. **2.** Erroneous use.

mite¹, *mit*, *n.* A minute insect, as a cheese-mite or itch-mite. [*< AS. mite, mite.*]

mite², *n.* **1.** A very small amount or particle. **2.** Any very small coin or sum of money. [*< D. mijt, mite.*]

mi'ter, *mi'ter*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To confer a miter upon. **2.** To adorn with a miter. **3. Mech.** To make or join with a miter-joint. **II. i.** To form a miter-joint.

mi'ter, *n.* **1.** A head-dress, especially one worn by popes, bishops, etc., and consisting of a tall ornamental cap terminating in two peaks. **2. Mech.** The junction of two bodies at an angle; a slanting joint.

mi'ter-joint¹, [*F., < L. mitra, < Gr. mitra, turban, belt.*]

mi'tre¹,—**mi'tral**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a miter.

mit'l-gate, *mit'i-gét*, *vt.* [*-GA-TED²; -GA'TING.*] To render less harsh or painful; assuage. [*< L. mitis, mild, + ago, make.*]

—**mit'i-ga-ble**, *a.*—**mit'i-ga-tion**, *n.*

mi'trail'cu-se, *mi'trg'lyüz*, *n.* A breech-loading machine-gun for firing bullets. [*F.*]

mitt, *mit*, *n.* **1.** A glove that does not extend over the fingers. **2.** A mitten. [*Abbr. of MITTEN.*]

mit'ten, *mit'n*, *n.* **1.** A covering for the hand, encasing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. **2.** A mitt. [*< F. mitaine.*]

mix, *mix*, *vt. & vi.* [*MIXED¹ or MIXT; MIX'ING.*]

1. To unite promiscuously; mingle; blend. **2.** To associate. [*< AS. miscian, mix.*]

—**mix'ture**, *n.* **1.** The act of mixing. **2.** Something resulting from mixing. **3.** Something added as an ingredient.

miz'zen, *miz'n*, *n.* *Naut.* A triangular storm-sail sometimes set on the mizzenmast.

—**miz'zen-mast**, *n.* The mast next abaft the mainmast.

mne-mon'ic, *ne-mon'ic*, *a.* Aiding the memory. [*< Gr. mnēmonikos, < mnaomai, remember.*]

—**mne-mon'ics**, *n.* The science of artificial memory.

moan, *mōn*. **I. vt. & vi.** To lament; utter a low, mournful sound. **II. n.** A feeble or suppressed groan. [*< AS. mēnan, moan.*]

moat, *mōt*. **I^d, vt.** To surround with a moat. **II. n.** A ditch on the outside of a fortress wall. [*< OE. mote, embankment.*]

mob, *mēb*. **I. vt.** [*MOBBED; MOB'ING.*] To assail or impede, as by a disorderly crowd. **II. n.** **1.** A turbulent or lawless crowd. **2.** The lowest class of people. [*Abbr. of L. mobile, orig. mobile vulgus, fickle crowd.*]

mo'bil(e), *mō'bil*, *a.* **1.** Characterized by ease or freedom of motion; hence, fickle. **2.** Movable. [*F., < L. mobilis, movable.*]

—**mo-bil'ity**, *n.* The state of being mobile.

moc'ca-sin¹, *mec'a-sin*, *n.* A foot-covering made of soft leather or buckskin: worn by Indians. [*< Algonkian mawcahsin, shoe.*]

moc'ca-sin², *n.* A dark-colored, obscurely



Miter.

Mistletoe.
a, male flower; b,
female flower.

fiū'tūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

blotched, venomous snake of the southern United States. [Appar. < MOCCASIN¹.]
mo'cha, mō'ca, *n.* A choice coffee, properly that brought from Mocha in Arabia.

mock¹, mēc, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To mimic in derision. **2.** To deceive by false show. **II. i.** To manifest ridicule or scorn; jeer. [*< OF. moquer.*]

mock, *a.* Merely imitating the reality; sham.
mock, *n.* An act of mocking; a jeer; mockery.

—**mock'er-y**, *n.* [MOCK'ER-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Derisive or contemptuous mimicry. **2.** A false show; sham. **3.** A butt. **4.** Labor in vain.

—**mock'ing-bird**¹, *n.* A bird common in the southern United States, noted for its rich song and extraordinary power of mimicry.



Mocking-bird. 1/7

mode, mōd, *n.* **1.** Manner of being, doing, etc.; way; method. **2.** Prevailing style. **3.** *Gram.* The manner in which the action expressed by a verb is stated; denoted by the form of the verb. [*F., < L. modus, manner.*]

—**mō'dal**, mō'dal, *a.* Of or denoting a mode.

mod'el, mōd'el, *n.* **I. vt. & vi.** [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To form or be formed as a model; shape. **II. i. 1.** To make a model. **2.** To assume a form like a model. **III. n. 1.** An object representing accurately something to be made or already existing; whatever constitutes a pattern or example; a plaster or clay original of a statue, etc. **2.** That which is taken as a pattern; a person who poses as a copy for a painter or sculptor. **3.** That which strikingly resembles something else. [*< L. mod'el-er.*]

mod'er-ate, mōd'er-ēt, *vt. & vi.* [-A'TED¹; -A'TING.] To allay; lessen; make or become less intense or violent. [*< L. moderatus, pp. of moderō, regulate.*]

mod'er-ate, mōd'er-ēt or -ēt, *a.* **1.** Keeping or kept within reasonable limits or control. **2.** [Colloq.] Characterized by habitual deliberateness. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** —**mod'er-a-tion**, *n.* **1.** The state of being moderate. **2.** The act of presiding as moderator. —**mod'er-a'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who restrains or regulates. **2.** The presiding officer of a meeting.

mod'ern, mōd'ern, *n.* **1.** Pertaining to the present or a recent period; not ancient. **II. n.** A person of modern times or modern views. [*< LL.F. modernus, modern.*] —**mod'ern-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To render modern.

mod'est, mōd'est, *a.* **1.** Restrained by a sense of propriety or humility. **2.** Characterized by reserve, propriety, or parity; decorous; chaste. [*< L. modestus, moderate, modest.*] **-ly, adv.** —**mod'es-ty**, *n.* Decent reserve and propriety; decorum.

mod'i-cum, mōd'i-cum, *n.* [MOD'I-CA, *pl.*] **1.** A moderate amount; a little. **2.** A small thing or person. [*L., < modus, measure.*]

mod'i-fy, mōd'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make somewhat different; vary. **2.** To make more moderate or less sweeping. [*< L.F. modus, measure, + facio, make.*] —**mod'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** A modifying; qualification. **2.** A modified form.

mō'dish, mō'dish, *a.* Conformable to the mode, fashion, or usage; conventional.

mod'u-late, mōj'u-lēt or mōd'yu-lēt, *vt. & vi.* [-LA'TED¹; -LA'TING.] **1.** To vary in tone, inflection, pitch, etc. **2. Mus.** To change to a different key. [*< L. modulatus, pp. of modulator, measure.*] —**mod'u-la'tion**, *n.* —**mod'u-la'tor**, *n.*

Mo-gul¹, mō-gul¹, *n.* See MONGOL.

—**the Great or Grand Mogul**. **1.** The former emperor of Delhi. **2.** [g-m-] Any imposing or pretentious personage.

mō'hair¹, mō'hār, *n.* **1.** The hair of the Angora goat. **2.** A dress-fabric made therefrom. [*< F. moire, prob. < Ar. mukhayyar, goat's-hair cloth.*]

Mo-ham-med-an, mō-ham'ed-an. **I. a.** Pertaining to Mohammed (A. D. 570-632), or to his religion and institutions. **II. n.** A follower of Mohammed. —**Mo-ham-med-an-ism**, *n.* The Mohammedan religion or faith.

mōi'et-y, mōi'et-i, *n.* [MOI'ET-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A half. **2.** A small portion. [*< F. moitié.*]

moil, mōil, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To soil, or be soiled; defile. **2.** To weary, or be weary; toil. **II. n.** A soiling; defilement. [*< OF. moiller, wet.*]

moist, mōist, *a.* Having slight sensible wetness; damp. [*< OF. moiste, < L. musteus, new.*] —**mōis'ten**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become moist. —**mōis'tness**, *n.* —**mōis'ture**, *n.* Slight sensible wetness.

mō'lar, mō'lar, *n.* **I. a. 1.** Grinding, or adapted for grinding. **2.** Pertaining to a molar. **II. n.** A tooth with flattened crown; a double tooth. [*< L. molaris, belonging to a mill.*]

mō-las'es, mō-las'ez, *n.* A viscid dark-colored liquor drained off from crystallizable sugar. [*< L. mellaceus, honey-like.*]

mold¹, mōld, *vt.* To form in a mold.

mould, mōld, *n.* **1.** A form or matrix for shaping anything in a fluid or plastic condition; a pattern; model; also, form; character. **2. Arch.** A molding. [*< F. moule, < L. modulus, dim. of modus, measure.*] —**mōld'er**, mōld'er, *n.* One who or that which molds.

mold², mōld, *vt.* To cover with mold. **II. n.** **mould**, mōld, *n.* **1.** Earth that is fine and soft, and rich in organic matter. **2.** The constituent material of anything. [*< AS. molde, earth.*]

mold³, mōld, *vt. & vi.* To become, or cause to become, moldy. **II. n.** Any fungous growth on food, clothing, etc.; mustiness; decay. [*< Ice. mygla, < mugga, mist.*]

mold'er, mōld'er, *vt. & vi.* To crumble, or cause to crumble. [*< F. moule, < L. modulus, dim. of modus, measure.*] —**mōld'er**, mōld'er, *n.* One who or that which molds.

mold'ing, mōld'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of shaping with a mold. **2.** Anything made in a mold. **3.** A more or less ornamental strip on some part of a structure.

mold'y, mōld'y, *a.* [MOLD'I-ER; MOLD'I-EST.] Covered with mold; hence, old; musty.

mole¹, mōl, *n.* **1.** A small permanent spot on the skin; a birthmark. **2.** A stain or spot. [*< AS. māl, spot.*]

mole², mōl, *n.* A worm-eating mammal having velvety fur, minute eyes, very broad fore feet adapted for digging, and forming extensive underground excavations. See *illus.* on next page. [Of AS. origin.]

mole³, mōl, *n.* A jetty or breakwater, partially en-

closing an anchorage or harbor. [*< F. môle* (*< L. moles*), great mass.]

mol'e-cule, mol'e-kiul, *n.* **1.** The smallest

part of a substance that can exist separately; the structural unit of physics. **2.** Any small particle. [*< F. molécule*, dim. *< L. moles*, mass.]. — **mol'ec-u-lar**, mol'ec-yu-lar, *a.* **1.**

Pertaining to or consisting of molecules. **2.** Resulting from the action of molecules.

mol-est^a, mo-lest', *vt.* To annoy or harm; disturb injuriously. [*< L. molestus*, *< moles*, burden.]. — **mol'es-ta'tion**, *n.*

mol'li-fy, mol'i-fai, *v.* [*-FIED*; *-FY'ING*]. **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the violence or asperity of.

2. To make soft or tender. **3.** To mitigate. **II.** *t.* To grow mild, soft, or tender. [*< L. molliis*, soft; and see *-FY.*] — **mol'li-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **mol'li-fl'er**, *n.*

mol'lusk, mol'usk, *n.* An invertebrate animal, as a bivalve, snail, slug, cuttlefish, or the like. [*< L. molluscus*, soft.]. — **mol-lus-can**, *a.* & *n.* — **mol-lus-cons**, *a.*

molt, { molt. **I.** *vt.* To cast or slough off, as hair, feathers, etc. **II.** *n.* The molting process or season. [*< ME. mouten*, *< L. muto*, change.]

mol'ten, mol'tn, *pa.* **1.** Reduced to the fluid state by heat; melted. **2.** Made by molding; cast. [*Pp. of MELT, v.*]

mo'ment, mō'mnt, *n.* **1.** A very small period of time; an instant. **2.** The present time. **3.** Consequence or importance. **4.** Momentum. [*F.*, *< L. momentum*, movement.].

— **mo'men-ta-ry**, *a.* Lasting but a moment. — **mo-men'tous**, *a.* Of great importance; weighty.

mo-men'tum, *n.* [*-TA, pl.*] **1.** The impetus of a moving body. **2.** *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a body as measured by the product of its mass by its velocity. [*< L. momentum*, movement, balance, alteration.].

mon'a-chism, men'a-kizm, *n.* The monastic manner of life. [*< Gr. monachos*, MONK.].

mon'ad, men'ad, *n.* **1.** An indestructible unit; a simple substance. **2.** *Biol.* A minute simple single-celled organism. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element with a combining power of one. [*< Gr. monas* (*monad-*), unit.].

mon'arch, mon'arc, *n.* A sovereign, as a king or emperor; originally, the sole ruler of a nation. [*< Gr. monarchos*, alone, + *archō*, rule.]. — **mo-nar'chal**, *a.* — **mon'arch-y**, *n.* [*-ARCH-IES, pl.*]

1. Government by a monarch; sovereign control. **2.** A government or territory ruled by a monarch. — **mon-ar'chic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch or monarchy. — **mon-ar'chi-ast**; **mon-ar'chist**. — **mon-ar'ch-ist**, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

mon'as-ter-y, men'as-ter-i, *n.* [*-TER-IES, pl.*] A dwelling-place occupied in common by persons under religious vows of seclusion. [*< Gr. monasterion*, *< monos*, alone.]. — **mon-as'tic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to religious seclusion. **2.**

Characteristic of monasteries. — **mon-as'tic-al**; — **mon-as'ti-cism**, *n.* The monastic life. **Mon'day**, mun'dē, *n.* The second day of the week. [*< AS. mōna*, moon, + *dæg*, day.].

mon'ey, mun'ē, *n.* [*-EYS²* or *-IES², pl.*] **1.** Any thing that serves as a common medium of exchange in trade, as coin or notes. **2.** Wealth; property. **3.** A system of coinage. [*< OF. monete*, *< L. moneta*, mint.]. — **mon'e-ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to money or finance; consisting of money; pecuniary. — **mon'eyed**, *a.* **1.** Possessed of money; wealthy. **2.** In the form of money. **mon'ied**.

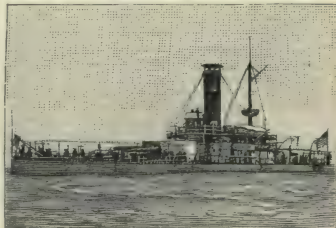
Mon'gol, mun'gel, *a.* Pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols. **II.** *n.* A member of the Mongol or Mogul race now inhabiting Mongolia in Asia; loosely, a Chinaman. [*< Mongolian Mongol*, perhaps *< mong*, brave.].

Mon'go-li-ant.

mon'grel, mun'grel, *a.* Of mixed breed or origin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The progeny of crossed breeding. **2.** Any incongruous mixture. [*< AS. menga*, mix.].

mo-ni'tion, mo-nish'un, *n.* **1.** Friendly counsel; admonition. **2.** Indication; notice. [*F.*, *< L. monitio*, *< monitus*, pp. of *monere*, warn.]. — **mon'i-tiv(e)**, *a.* Conveying monition; admonitory. — **mon'i-to-ry**.

mon'i-tor, mon'i-tēr, *n.* **1.** One who advises or cautions. **2.** A senior pupil placed in charge of a class. **3.** An ironclad having a low, flat



U. S. Monitor "Monterey."

deck, sharp stern, and one or more turrets carrying heavy guns. [*L.*, *< monitus*, pp. of *monere*, warn.]. — **mon'i-to-ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a monitor, or to instruction by monitors. **2.** Monitor.

monk, muuk, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a religious hermit. **2.** A member of a monastic order. [*< AS. munuc*, *< Gr. monachos*, living alone.].

mon'key, mun'ke, *I. vt. & vi.* To ape; play pranks; meddle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mammal using the feet as hands; an ape, marmoset, baboon, or lemur, especially one of the smaller arboreal forms. **2.** One of various small articles or contrivances. — **mon'key-wrench**, *n.* A wrench having a movable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like.

mono- A combining form. [*< Gr. monos*, single, one.]. — **mon'o-o-chro-mat'ic**, *a.* Of one color. — **mon'o-chrome**, *n.* Painting in a single color, or different shades of a single color. — **mon'o-cle**, *n.* An eyeglass



Monkey-wrench.

for one eye.—**mon'o-dy**, *n.* A composition with a single motive; also, a solo of a somber character.—**mon-og'a-my**, *n.* 1. The principle or practise of single marriage. 2. Zool. The habit of having but one mate. [+ *Gr. gamos*, marriage.]

—**mon-og'a-mist**, *n.*—**mon-o-gram**, *n.* A character consisting of two or more letters interwoven into one. [+ *Gr. gramma*, letter.]—**mon'o-graph**, *n.* A description or systematic exposition of one thing. [+ *Gr. graphē*, writing.]—**mon'o-lith**, *n.* A single block of stone, especially one



notable for its size or standing alone. [+ *Gr. lithos*, stone.]—**mon'o-log(ue)**, *n.* That which is spoken by one person alone; especially, a dramatic soliloquy. [+ *Gr. legō*, speak.]—**mon'o-ma-ni-a**, *n.* 1. Mental derangement confined to one idea. 2. The unreasonable pursuit of one idea; a craze.—**mon'o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*—**mon'o-pet-al-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having corollas of a single petal.

—**mon'o-syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Composed of one syllable or of words of one syllable.—**mon'o-syl-lab'ic**, *n.* A word of one syllable.—**mon'o-the'ism**, *n.* The doctrine that there is but one God. [+ *Gr. theos*, god.]—**mon'o-the-ist'ic**, *a.*—**mon'o-tone**, *n.* 1. Sameness of utterance or tone. 2. Monotony of style. 3. *Mus.* A single tone unvaried in pitch. [+ *Gr. tonos*, tone.]—**mon-ot'o-nous**, *a.* 1. Not varied in inflection, cadence, or pitch. 2. Tiresomely uniform.—**mon-ot'o-ny**, *n.* Tiresome uniformity.

mon-op'o-ly, *men-op'o-li*, *n.* [*LIES*, *pl.*] 1. The exclusive right or privilege of engaging in a particular traffic; especially, such control as allows prices to be raised. 2. A combination controlling a monopoly. 3. Exclusive possession of anything. [*< Gr. monopōlion*, *< monos*, alone, + *pōlēō*, sell.]—**mon-op'o-list**, *n.* One who possesses a monopoly.—**mon-op'o-lize**, *vt.* 1. To secure a monopoly of. 2. To assume exclusive control of; engross.—**mon-op'o-li'zer**, *n.*

mon-sieur', *mō-syū'*, *n.* [*MES-SIEURS'*, *mē-syū'*, *pl.*] A French title of respect, equivalent to *Mr.* and *sir*.

mon-soon', *men-sūn'*, *n.* 1. A wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific. 2. A trade-wind. [*< It. monsoe*, ult. *< Ar. mawsim*, season.]

mon'ster, *men'ster*, *n.* 1. A fabulous animal, compounded of various brute-forms. 2. Anything hideous or abnormal. 3. A very large person or thing. [*< L. monstrum*, *< moneo*, warn.]—**mon-stro'si-ty**, *n.* [*LIES*, *pl.*] 1. Anything unnaturally huge or distorted. 2. The character of being monstrous.—**mon'strous**, *a.* Deviating greatly from the natural; huge; hideous. —*ly*, *adv.* —*ness*, *n.*

month, *munth*, *n.* 1. One of the 12 parts into which the calendar year is divided. 2. *Astron.* The time of the revolution of the moon. [*< AS. mōnath*, month, *< mōna*, moon.]

—**month'ly**. *I. a.* 1. Continuing a month, or done in a month. 2. Happening once a month. *II. n.* [*MONTH'LIES*, *pl.*] A periodical published once a month. *III. adv.* Once a month.

mon'u-ment, *men'y-ment*, *n.* 1. Something erected to perpetuate the memory of a person or of an event. 2. A notable structure, deed, etc., worthy to be considered as a memorial of some event or person. [*F.*, *< L. monumentum*, *< moneo*, remind.]—**mon'u-men-tal**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a monument. 2. Memorial. 3. Conspicuously great.

-mony, *suffix*. Used to form nouns from other nouns or from adjectives or verbs; as, parsimony, testimony, allmony. [*< L. monia*, *montum*.]

mood¹, *mūd*, *n.* *Gram. & Mus.* Same as *mode*. [*Form of mode*, *n.*]

mood², *n.* 1. Temporary or capricious state of the mind; humor. 2. The state of being moody. [*< AS. mōd*, mood.]—**mood'y**, *a.* [*mood' I-EE*; *mood' I-EST*.] Given to capricious moods; petulant; melancholy.

moon, *mūn*, *n.* 1. A satellite revolving about a planet, as the earth. 2. A lunar month: 27 days, 8 hours. [*< AS. mōna*, moon.]—**moon-beam**¹, *n.* A ray of moonlight.—**moon'-light**². *I. a.* Pertaining to the light of the moon; illuminated by moonlight. *II. n.* The light of the moon.—**moon'shine**³, *n.* 1. Moonlight. 2. Empty nonsense.—**moon'-struck**⁴, *a.* Lunatic.

moor, *mūr*, *v. I. t.* To secure (a floating object) in a particular station either by means of anchors, or by fastening to some object on shore; fasten. *II. i.* To tie up; anchor; lie at anchor. [*< D. marren*, moor.]—**moor'-age**⁵, *n.* A mooring-place, **mooring**, *n.* 1. The act of mooring. 2. The place where a vessel is moored. 3. Anything by which a vessel or other object is secured or fastened.

moor¹, *n.* [*Gt. Brit.*] A tract of waste land, or a tract kept for hunting. [*< AS. mōr*, moor.]—**moor'land**, *n.* A moor or marsh.

Moors², *n.* 1. A member of the mixed Mauritanian-Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the southern Mediterranean coast. 2. Any dark-skinned person. [*< L. Maurus*, *< Gr. Mauros*, perhaps *< mauros*, dark.]

moor'ish¹, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a moor. 2. Barren; empty.

Moors², *a.* Pertaining to the Moors.

moose, *mūs*, *n.* [*MOOSE*, *pl.*] The American form of the elk, found in northern North America. [*< Algonkian musu*, lit. 'wood-eater.']

moot, *mūt*, *I. vt.* To debate; argue. *II. a.* Still open to discussion; intended merely for discussion. *III. n.* 1. Anglo-Saxon Hist. The meeting of freemen and cultivators of the soil. 2. Hence, discussion. [*< AS. mōt*, meeting.]

mop, *mop*, *I. vt.* [*MOPEP*; *MO'PING*.] To rub or wipe with a mop. *II. n.* 1. A piece of cloth, or the like, attached to a handle: used for washing floors, etc. 2. Any loosely tangled bunch or mass, as of hair. [*< F. mappe*, napkin; see *MAP*, *n.*]—**mop'board**³, *n.* A board skirting the lower edge of the wall of a room.

mope, *mōp*, *v.* [*MOPEP*; *MO'PING*.] *I. t.* To make dull or spiritless. *II. i.* To conduct oneself in a listless, melancholy manner. [= *D. moppen*, pout.]—**mope**, *n.* One who mopes.—**mo'pish**, *a.* Like a mope; dejected.

mor'al, *mō'ral*, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to action with reference to right and wrong. 2. Conformed to right conduct; virtuous; chaste.



Moose. 1/10

II. n. 1. The lesson taught by a fable or the like. **2. pl.** Conduct or behavior; ethics. [F., < L. *moralis*, < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, pl. *mores*, morals.] — **mor'al-ist, n. 1.** A teacher of morals. **2.** One who practises morality without religion. — **mor'al-i-ty, n.** [-TIES, pl.] **1.** The doctrine of man's moral duties; ethics. **2.** Moral conduct; virtue. — **mor'al-ize, v.** [-IZED; -IZING.] **1. t.** To apply to a moral purpose; render moral. **II. i.** To make moral reflections. — **mor'al-ise, — mor'al-ly, adv.**

mo-rale', mo-rl', n. State of mind, as of soldiers, with reference to confidence, courage, fidelity, etc. [F.]

mo-rass', mo-rqs', n. A tract of low-lying, soft, wet ground; marsh. [< D. *moeras*.]

mor'bid, mör'bid, a. 1. Being in a diseased or abnormal state. **2.** Caused by a diseased condition. **3.** Pathological. [< L. *morbidus*, < *morbis*, disease.] — **ly, adv. — ness, n.**

mor'dant, mör'dant. I. a. Biting; pungent; fixing. **II. n.** A substance for fixing a dye. [F., < L. *mordens*, ppr. of *mordeo*, bite.]

more, mör, I. a. compar. [Positive wanting; most, superl.] **1.** Greater in amount, degree, number, rank, etc. **2.** Added to some former number. **II. n. 1.** A greater quantity, amount, etc. **2.** Something that exceeds something else. **III. adv. 1.** To a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition. [< AS. *māre*, adv., < *māra*, more.]

mo-reen', mo-rin', n. A heavy watered woolen fabric, as for hangings. [Prob. < F. *moire*; see MOHAIR.]

more-o-ver, mör-ō-ver, adv. Beyond what has been said; further; besides; likewise.

mor'i-bund, mör'i-bund, a. Dying. [< L. *morbundus*, < *morior*, die.]

Morm'on, mör'mun, n. One of a sect organized in 1830, accepting the Book of Mormon, and, until 1890, practising polygamy. [< *Mormon*, a character in the Book of Mormon.]

Mor'mon-ism, n. The system of Mormon doctrine and practise.

morn, mörn, n. 1. The morning. **2.** [Scot.] The morrow. [< AS. *morgen*.]

morn'ing, mörn'ing. I. a. Pertaining to or occurring in the early part of the day. **II. n.** The early part of the day; hence, any early stage. [< MORN.] — **morn'ing-glo'ry, n.** A twining plant with funnel-shaped flowers of various colors.

mo-roc'co, mo-rec'ō, n. Leather made from goatskin, or sometimes from sheepskin, and tanned with sumac. [< the city of *Morocco*.]

mo-rose', mo-rös', a. Having a surly temper; sullen and austere. [< L. *morosus*, particular, fretful.] — **mo-rose'ness, n.**

Mor'pheus, mör'fīs or mör'f-us, n. Sleep. [< L. *Morpheus*, god of dreams.]

mor'phin, mör'fin, -fin or -fīn, n. Chem. **mor'phine, {** A bitter narcotic contained in opium and used for the purpose of alleviating pain and inducing sleep. [< F. *morphine*, < L. *Morpheus*; see MORPHEUS.] **mor'phi-a-t.**

mor'ris, mör'is, n. An old-fashioned rustic dance in England. [< Sp.^F *Morisco*, Moorish.]

mor'rice, mor'row. mör'ō. I. a. Next succeeding, as a day. **II. n. 1.** The first day after the pres-

ent or after a day specified. **2.** Morning. [< AS. *morgen*, morning.]

mor'sel, mör'sel, n. 1. A bit of food; bite. **2.** A small piece of anything. [OF., < LL. *morsellum*, < L. *mordeo*, bite.]

mor'tal, mör'tal. I. a. 1. Subject to death; hence, pertaining to humanity; human. **2.** Causing death; deadly; fatal. **3.** Incurring the penalty of eternal death. **II. n.** Whatever is mortal or subject to death; a human being. [< L. *mortalis*, < *mor(t)-s*, death.] — **mor-tal'i-ty, n.** [-TIES, pl.] **1.** The quality of being mortal. **2.** Death. **3.** The death-rate. **4.** Humanity. — **mor'tal-ly, adv. 1.** Fatally. **2.** Extremely.

mor'tar', mör'tar, n. 1. A vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded. **2.** A short piece of ordnance with a large bore. [< L.^{AS} *mortarium*, mortar.]

mor'tar', n. 1. A mixture of sand and slaked lime used for joining bricks, etc. **2.** Loosely, a cement. [< L.^{OP} *mortarium*, mortar.]

mort'gage, mör'gē. I. vt. [-GAGED; -GAGING.] **1.** To make over (property) by mortgage. **2.** To pledge; plight. **II. n.** A conditional lien upon property as security for the payment of money. [F., dead pledge.] — **mort'ga-gee', n.** The grantee under a mortgage. — **mort'ga-gor, n.** A person who mortgages property. **mort'ga-ger, n.**

mor'ti-fy, mör'ti-fai, v. [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To affect with humiliation or vexation. **2.** To subdue or reduce by fasting, etc., as the passions. **3.** To destroy the organic texture of. **II. i. 1.** To lose vitality, as living flesh; gangrene. **2.** To be subdued. [< LL. *mortifico*, kill.] — **mor'ti-fi-ca'tion, n. 1.** The state of being mortified, especially the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive. **2.** That which mortifies.

mort'ise, mör'tis. I. vt. [-TISED; -TIS-ING.] **1.** To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join by a tenon and mortise. **II. n.** A space hollowed out, as in a timber, to receive a tenon or the like. [< F. *mortaise*, mortise.] **mort'ice†.**

mor'tu-a-ry, mör'chu-ē-ri or tju-ē-ri, a. Pertaining to the burial of the dead. [< L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead.]

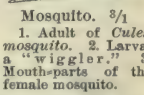
mo-sa'ic', mo-zē'ic. I. a. Pertaining to inlaid work. **II. n.** Inlaid work composed of bits of stone, glass, etc., forming a pattern or picture. [< Gr.^{LL} *mousetos*, < *mousa*, muse.]

Mo-sa'ic', a. Pertaining to Moses, the Hebrew leader.

Mos'lem, mes'lem, a. & n. Mohammedan. [Ult. < Ar. *muslim*, < *salama*, submit.]

mosque, mōsc, n. A Mohammedan temple of worship. [< Ar.^{Sp+P} *masjid*, < *sajada*, pray.]

mos-qui'to, mēs-ki'to, n. A two-winged insect having (in the female) a long proboscis, capable of puncturing the skin and extracting blood. [Sp. dim. of *mosca*, fly.]



Mosquito. ^{3/1}
1. Adult of *Culex*
mosquito. 2. Larva,
a "wiggler." 3.
Mouth-parts of the
female mosquito.

fiūtūre (future); aisle; au (out); ell; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

moss¹, mēs, *vt.* To cover with moss.
moss², *n.* A delicate cryptogamous plant which grows on the ground, on rocks, etc. [Cp. AS. *mōss*, moss.] — **moss'y**, mēs'/, *a.* Overgrown with, abounding in, or like moss.
moss³, *n.* A bog; peat-bog. [*<* AS. *mos*.]
most, mōst. **I. a.** Consisting of the greatest number, amount, or quantity; greatest. **II. adv.** **1.** In the highest degree. **2.** Mostly. [*<* AS. *mōst*, most.] — **most'ly**, *adv.* For the most part; principally.
mote, *n.* An exceedingly small particle; a speck. [*<* AS. *mot*, atom.]
moth, mōth, *n.* **1.** A nocturnal insect resembling a butterfly. **2.** An insect or larva that destroys woolen fabrics or furs. [*<* AS. *moththe*, moth.]
moth'er¹, *vt.* **1.** To act as a mother toward. **2.** To beget or produce.
moth'er², *vt.* To become mothery, as vinegar.
moth'er, mōth'/er, *a.* **1.** Native; vernacular. **2.** Holding a maternal relation.
moth'er¹, *n.* **1.** A female parent. **2.** That which has given birth to anything. **3.** An abbess; an elderly woman. [*<* AS. *mōdor*, mother.] — **moth'er-hood**, *n.* The state of being a mother. — **moth'er-in-law**¹, *n.* The mother of one's spouse. — **moth'er-less**, *a.* Having no mother. — **moth'er-ly**, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a mother.
moth'er², *n.* **1.** A stringy mucilaginous substance that forms in fermenting vinegar. **2.** Dregs; lees. [*<* MD. *modder*, mud.] — **moth'er-y**, *a.*
mo'tion, mō'shun. **I. vt. & vi.** To make a gesture; guide by gesture. **II. n.** **1.** Change of position; a movement; gesture. **2.** A combination of parts in a mechanism, to produce a particular result. **3.** A formal proposition, as in a deliberative body. [F., *<* L. *motio*(-n), motion.] — **mo'tion-less**, *a.*
mo'tiv(e), mō'tiv. **I. a.** Having power to move; causing motion. **II. n.** **1.** That which incites to motion or action; incentive. **2.** A predominant or controlling idea; design; purpose. [*<* LL. *motivus*, causing to move.]
mot'ley, mōt'le, *a.* **1.** Variegated in color. **2.** Composed of heterogeneous elements. [*<* OF. *maltelé*, clotted.]
mo'tor, mō'ter, *n.* One who or that which produces motion, as a machine, nerve, etc. [LL., one who moves.]
mot'tl(e), mōt'l, *vt.* [MOT'TL(ED); MOT'TLING.] To mark with spots of different colors or shades; blotch. [*<* MOTLEY.]
mot'to, mōt'tō, *n.* An expressive word or pithy sentence enunciating some guiding principle, rule of conduct, or the like. [It.]
mould, **moult**, etc. See **MOLD**, etc.
mound, maund, *n.* A heap or pile of earth; hillock. [*<* AS. *mund*, hand, protection.]
mount¹, maunt, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To ascend. **2.** To attach to something, as for exhibition; hence, to equip. **3.** To set on horseback. **4.** To lift; exalt. **II. i.** **1.** To ascend. **2.** To get on horseback. **3.** To amount. [*<* L. LL. + *mon*(-t)-s, mountain.] — **mount'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of mounting; elevation. **2.** A mount, as of a picture. **3.** The act of preparing for use, etc.
mount², *n.* An elevation of the earth's sur-

face; a mountain. [*<* L. AS. *mon*(-t)-s, mountain.]
mount³, *n.* **1.** That upon or by which anything is mounted. **2.** A saddle-horse.
mountain, maun'tēn, *n.* **1.** A lofty, rocky elevation, high above the surrounding country. **2.** Something of great magnitude. [*<* L. OF. *montana*, neut. pl. of *montanus*, mountainous.] — **mount'ain-er**¹, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a mountainous district. **2.** One who climbs mountains. — **mount'ain-ous**, *a.* **1.** Full of or abounding in mountains. **2.** Huge.
mount'e-bank, maunt'g-bānk, *n.* **1.** A vender of quack medicines, as at country fairs. **2.** Any charlatan. [*<* It. *montabanco*.]
mourn, mōrn, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To grieve or sorrow for. **2.** To utter in a lamenting manner. **II. i.** **1.** To express grief or sorrow. **2.** To wear mourning. [*<* AS. *murnan*, mourn.] — **mourn'er**, *n.* One who mourns; one who attends a funeral. — **mourn'ful**, *a.* **1.** Indicating or expressing grief. **2.** Oppressed with grief. **3.** Exciting sorrow. — **mourn'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of expressing grief. **2.** The outward manifestation of grief, as in somber dress.
mouse, maunz, *vt. & vi.* [MOUSED; MOUS'ING.] **1.** To hunt for by sly and patient search; prow about. **2.** To catch mice. — **mous'er**, *n.*
mouse, maus, *n.* [MICE, maice, pl.] **1.** A small rodent; especially, the common house-mouse. **2.** A swelling. [*<* AS. *mūs*.]
mous-tache¹, *n.* See **MUSTACHE**.
mouth, maudh, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To use the mouth upon. **2.** To enunciate in an unnatural manner; rant. **3.** To grimace, as for insult.
mouth, maunth, *n.* **1.** The orifice at which food is taken into the body; also, any opening or orifice resembling or likened to this. **2.** A wry face. [*<* AS. *mūth*, mouth.] — **mouth'ful** *n.* **1.** The amount taken into the mouth at one time. **2.** A small quantity. — **mouth'piece**¹, *n.* **1.** That part of any instrument, tool, etc., that is applied to the mouth. **2.** One who speaks for others.
move, māv, *v.* [MOVED; MOV'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To cause to change place or posture. **2.** To incite to an action. **3.** To stir the feelings of. **4.** To offer for consideration, as in a deliberative body. **II. i.** **1.** To change place; change one's residence; pass; go. **2.** To take action. **3.** To make progress. [*<* L. or *moveo*, move.] — **mov'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved. **II. n.** Anything that can be moved; in the plural, movable goods; chattels. — **mov'er**, *n.*
move, *n.* **1.** The act of moving; movement.



Harvest-mouse. 1/3

2. An act in the carrying out of a plan. 3. In games, the changing of the place of a piece.

—**move'ment**, *n.* 1. Any change of place or position. 2. One of a series of motions, actions, or incidents. 3. *Mech.* A particular arrangement of related parts accomplishing motion, as in a watch. 4. *Mus.* Natural pace or speed of a composition.

mow', *mō*, *vt. & vi.* [**MOWED**; **MOWN**; **MOW'ING**.] To cut down, as grass; cut off or down in general; cut grass from. [**< AS. māwan**, mow.] — **mow'er**, *n.* One who mows; a mowing-machine.

mow', *māu*, *vt.* To store or place in a mow, as hay.

mow', *mō* or *māu*, *vi.* To make faces; mock.

mow', *māu*, *n.* Hay or grain stored in a barn; also, the place of storage.

mow', *mō* or *māu*, *n.* A grimace. [**< MD.^F mowve**, a pout.]

muck, *much*.

I. a. Great in quantity or amount. **II. n. 1.** A considerable quantity. 2. A remarkable or important thing. **III. adv. 1.** In a great degree. 2. For the most part. [**< AS. mucel**, much.]

mu'ci-lage, *mū'si-lāj*, *n.* An adhesive solution of vegetable gum in water. [**F.**, **< L. mucro**, be moldy.] — **mu'ci-lag'i-nous**, *a.*

muck, *muc*, *n. 1.* Moist manure containing decomposed vegetable matter. 2. A nasty mess. [**< Ice. myki**, dung.] — **muck'y**, *a.*

mu'cous, *mū'cus*, *a.* Secreting mucus; pertaining to or resembling mucus.

mu'cus, *mū'cus*, *n. 1.* A viscid animal substance. 2. A gummy adhesive substance found in plants. [**L.**]

mud, *mud*, *n.* Wet and sticky earth; mire. [**< MLG. muddē**, mud.] — **mud'dy**, *I. vt.* [**MUD'DLED**; **MUD'DY-ING**.] 1. To make turbid or dirty.

2. To confuse; muddle. **II. a.** [**MUD'DI-ER**; **MUD'DI-EST**.] 1. Bespattered with mud; turbid; mentally confused. 2. Consisting of mud.

mud'dle, *mud'dl*, *I. vt. & vi.* [**MUD'DLED**; **MUD'DLING**.] 1. To make turbid. 2. To confuse, or be confused, especially by drink. 3. To waste. 4. To mix. **II. n.** A muddy or confused condition. [**< MUD**.]

muff', *muf*, *vt. & vi.* To perform (some act) clumsily; act bunglingly; blunder.

muff', *n.* A sleeve-like covering, open at both ends, into which the hands are thrust to keep them warm. [**< D. mof**.]

muff', *n. 1.* A bungling action; in ball-playing, a failure to hold a fly-ball. 2. A bungler.

muff'in, *muf'in*, *n.* A light spongy cake eaten hot with butter. [**< Muffin**, *n.*]

muff'le, *muf'l*, *I. vt.* [**MUFF'LED**; **MUFF'LING**.] To wrap up so as to conceal or to deaden sound. **II. n. 1.** Something used for muffling. 2. A clay oven. [**< MD. moffel**, kind of mitten.] — **muff'ler**, *n.* Anything used for wrapping up or muffling. [**and no lip**.]

mug, *mug*, *n.* A drinking-cup with a handle

mug'gy, *mug'i*, *a.* [**MUG'GI-ER**; **MUG'GI-EST**.] Warm, moist, and close; sultry. [**< Ice. mugga**, fog.]

mu-lat'to, *min-lat'tō*, *n.* One born of white and negro parentage. [**< Sp. mulato**, = *mulato*, dim. of *mulo*, mule.]

mul'ber'ry, *mul'ber'i*, *n.* [**-RIES**, *pl.*] A tree whose leaves are valued for silkworm culture; also, its berry-like fruit. [**< Gr. L. AS moron**, mulberry, + **BERRY**, *n.*]

mulch, *mulch*, *I. vt.*

To cover with mulch.

II. n. Any loose material, as straw, placed about the stalks of plants to protect their roots.

[**Cp. AS. molsnian**, a, the fruit; b, a lobed leaf.

mulct, *mulct*, *I. vt.* To fine; also, to fine unjustly. **II. n.** A fine, or similar penalty. [**< L. multa**; of Sabine orig.]

mule, *mūl*, *n. 1.* The offspring of a jackass and a mare. 2. Any hybrid or cross. 3. A spinning-machine. [**F.**, **< L. mulus**, mule.]

— **mu'le-teer'**, *n.* A mule-driver. — **mu'lish**, *a.* Resembling a mule; stubborn.

mull, *mūl*, *vt.* To heat and spice, as wine.

mull, *n.* A thin, soft, cotton dress-goods.

mul'lein, *mūl'en*, *n.* A tall, stout, woolly weed of the figwort family. [**< AS. mōlegn**, mullein.]

mul'let, *mūl'et*, *n.* A food-fish, usually greenish or copper-colored, with silvery sides.

mul'tion, *mūl'yūn*, *n.* *Arch.* A division-piece between window-lights or panels. [**< F. moignon**, stamp.]

multi, *a.* A combining form. [**< L. multus**, many.] — **mul'ti-fa'ri-ous**, *a.* Having great diversity or variety. — **mul'ti-form**, *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **mul'ti-form'i-ty**, *n.* — **mul'ti-ped**, *I. a.* Having many feet. **II. n.** A many-footed animal.

mul'ti-ply, *v.* [**-PLIED**; **-PLY'ING**.] **I. t. 1.** *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication upon. 2. To make more numerous. **II. i. 1.** To become greater in number, etc. 2. *Math.* To be engaged in multiplication.

— **mul'ti-ple**, *I. a.* Containing or consisting of more than one; manifold. **II. n.** *Math.* A resultant of multiplying a quantity by whole numbers. — **mul'ti-ple'a-ble**, *a.* That may be multiplied. **mul'ti-ple-ca-ble**, *et.* — **mul'ti-ple-cand'**, *n.* *Math.* A number multiplied, or to be multiplied, by another. — **mul'ti-ple-cate**, *a.* Consisting of many or more than one. — **mul'ti-ple-ca'tion**, *n. 1.* The process of multiplying. 2. *Arith.* The process of finding the sum of a number repeated as many times as there are units in another number. — **mul'ti-ple'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being manifold or various. — **mul'ti-plier**, *n.* One who or that which multiplies or increases in quantity; the number by which another number is multiplied.

mul'ti-tude, *n. 1.* The state of being many or numerous. 2. A large gathering; concourse. 3. A large number of things. — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous**, *a.* Consisting of a vast number.

mum, *mum*, *I. a.* Saying nothing; silent. **II.**



Mowing-machine.

c, crank-wheel for driving the knife; f, finger-bar; i, internal gear; l, lifting-lever; lu, leading-wheel; t, track-clearer.



Black Mulberry.

a, the fruit; b, a lobed leaf.

n. Silence. **III. interj.** Be silent! hush! [Imitative.]

mum'ble, mum'bl, *v.* [MUM'BL(E)D; MUM'BLING.] **I. t. 1.** To utter in low, indistinct tones; mutter. **2.** To chew slowly. **II. t. 1.** To mutter. **2.** To eat with lips partly closed. [Freq. of *mum*, be silent (imitative).] — **mum'bler**, *n.*

mum'mer, mum'gr, *n.* One who makes sport in a mask. — **mum'mer-y**, *n.* [-TES', pl.] **1.** A masked performance. **2.** Hypocritical parade of ritual. [< OF. *mommerie*, < *momer*; see *MUM*, *v.*]

mum'my, mum'i, *n.* [MUM'MIES', pl.] *Archeol.* A body embalmed in the ancient Egyptian manner. [< Ar.^{OF} *mūmiyā*, < *mūm*, wax used in embalming.] [lant.]

mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky; morose; petulant. **mumps**, mumps, *n. pl.* An epidemic inflammation and swelling of the parotid glands.

munch', munch, *vt. & vi.* To chew noisily and with deliberation. [< F. *manger*, eat.]

mun'dane, mun'den, *a.* Pertaining to the world; worldly. [< L.^F *mundus*, world.]

mu-ni'ci-pal, miu-nis'i-pol, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a town or city or to local government. **2.** Pertaining to the internal government of a state or nation. [F., < L. *municipalis*, < *munus*, duty, + *capio*, take.] — **mu-ni'ci-pal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES', pl.] An incorporated borough, town, or city.

mu-ni'fi-cent, miu-nif'i-sent, *a.* Extraordinarily generous or bountiful. [< L. *munus*, gift, + *facio*, make.] — **mu-ni'fi-cence**, *n.* Extraordinary liberality; bountifulness.

mu-ni-ment, miu-ni-ment, *n. 1.* That which supports or defends, as a deed. **2. Anything specially guarded. [OF., < L. *munio*, fortify.]**

mu-ni'tion, miu-nish'un, *n.* Ammunition and all necessary war-material. [F., < L. *munio* (n-), < *munio*, fortify.]

mu'ral, miu'ral, *a. 1.* Pertaining to or supported by a wall. **2. Resembling a wall. [F., < L. *muralis*, < *murus*, wall.]**

mur'der, mūr'der, *i. vt. 1.* To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice. **2. To put to death in a barbarous manner. **3. To spoil; mar; destroy. **II. n. 1.** The wrongful and intentional killing of one human being by another. [< AS. *morþor*, < *morþ*, death.] — **mur'der-er**, *n.* One who commits murder. — **mur'der-ess**, *n. fem.* — **mur'der-ous**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to murder; destructive. **2. Given to murder. **3. Characterized by murder.********

mu'ri-at-ic, *a.* Pertaining to chlorin; hydrochloric.

murk'y, mūr'k'i, *a.* [MURK'I-ER; MURK'I-EST.] Darkened, thickened, or obscured; hazy; obscure. — **murk'i-ness**, *n.*

murm'ur, mūr'mur, *v. i. t.* To utter in a low, half-articulate tone. **II. t. 1. To speak complainingly in an undertone; mutter; mumble. **2. To make a murmur. [< L. *murmuro*, < *murmur*, murmur (imitative).]****

mur'mur, *n. 1.* A complaint uttered in a half-articulate voice. **2. A low sound continually repeated.**

mur'rain, mūr'gen, *a.* A malignant epizootic contagious fever, affecting domestic animals; any plague. [< OF. *morine*, < L. *morior*, die.]

mus'cle, mus'l, *n. Anal. 1.* An organ com-

posed of contractile fibers, by the action of which bodily movement is effected. **2.** The tissue of the muscular organs. **3.** Muscular strength. [F., < L. *musculus*, muscle.]

— **mus'cu-lar**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to muscles. **2.** Possessing strong muscles; powerful. — **mus'cu-lar'i-ty**, *n.*

Mus'co-vite, mus'co-vait, *i. a.* Belonging to Muscovy or Moscow; hence, Russian. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Muscovy or Russia.

muse, miŷ, *v.* [MUSED; MU'SING.] **I. t.** To meditate upon; ponder. **II. i. 1. To cogitate. **2. To indulge in reverie. [< OF. *muser*, perhaps lit. 'sniff about,' < *muse*, muzzle.] — **music**, *n.* Contemplative thought.****

Muse, *n. 1.* [M- or m-] The inspiring power of poetry. **2. Class. Myth.** One of the nine goddesses presiding over poetry, art, and science. [F., < Gr.^F *Mousa*, Muse.]

mu-se'um, miu-z'um, *n.* A place devoted to works of nature, art, curiosities, etc.; also, the collection itself. [L., < Gr. *mouseton*, temple of the Muses, < *Mousa*, Muse.]

mush, mush, *n. 1.* [U.S.] Thick porridge, made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk. **2.** Anything soft and pulpy. [Prob. corr. of *MASH*, *n.*]

mush'room, mush'rūm, *i. a. 1.* Pertaining to or made of mushrooms. **2. Sudden in growth and rapid in decay. **II. n. Bot.** A large, rapidly growing fungus, consisting of an erect stalk and a cap-like expansion; certain poisonous varieties are called *toadstools*. [< OF. *mouichron*, < *mousse*, moss.]**

mu'sic, miŷ'ic, *n. 1.* The art of rhythmic combination of tones. **2.** A composition executed according to musical rule. **3.** Any pleasing succession of sounds. [< Gr.^F *mousikē*, Muses' art.] — **mu'sic-al**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to music. **2.** Capable of producing music. **3.** Melodious. — **mu-si'cian**, *n.* One skilled in music.

musk, musk, *n. 1.* A soft, reddish-brown powdery substance of a penetrating odor, obtained from the male musk-deer. **2.** The odor of musk. [< F. *musc*, musk.] — **musk'-deer'**, *n.* A small deer of central and eastern Asia, having (in the males) a musk-secreting gland. — **musk'mel'on**, *n.* The juicy, edible, gourd-like fruit of a trailing herb; cantaloup. — **musk'-rat'**, *n.* A North American aquatic rodent, yielding a valuable fur and secreting a substance with a musky odor. — **musk'y**, *a.* Like musk; smelling of musk.

mus'ket, mus'ket, *n.* A former smooth-bore military hand-gun. [< OF. *mousquet*, gun, hawk, < It. *moschetto*, lit. 'hawk,' < L. *musca*, fly.] — **mus'ket-ry**, *n. 1.* Muskets collectively. **2.** The science of firing small arms.

mus'lin, muz'lin, *n. 1.* A fine cotton fabric for dress-goods. **2. A plain light cotton cloth. [< F. *mousseline*, ult. < Syriac *Mosul*, Mosul (city in Mesopotamia).]**

mus-qui'to, mus-k'i'tō, *n.* Same as MOSQUITO.

muss, mus. [Colloq., U.S.] **I. vt.** To disarrange; mess. **II. n.** A mess; disturbance.



mus/sel, mŭs'ŭl, *n.* A small bivalve mollusk. [*L. ^{AS} musculus*, a small fish, muscle.]

Mus/sul-man, mŭs'ul-mŭn. *I. a.* Belonging or relating to the Moslems. **II. n.** [-MANS, *pl.*] A Moslem. [*Turk. musulmān*, ult. < *Ar. muslim*, Moslem.]

must¹, must', *vi.* [Auxiliary.] **1.** To be necessitated or obliged. **2.** To be necessary. [*AS. mōste*, pret. of *mōtan*, may.]

must^{2d}, *vt. & vi.* To make or become musty.

must¹, *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must², *n.* **1.** The expressed unfermented juice of the grape. **2.** Unfermented potato-pulp. [*L. ^{AS} mustum*, neut. s. of *mustus*, new.]

mus-tache', mus-tŭsh', *n.* The growth of hair upon the upper lip of men. [*< Gr. ^{It+P} mystax*, < *mastax*, mouth.]

mus-tang, mŭs'tang, *n.* The half-wild horse of the American plains. [*< Sp. musteño*, wild.]

mus-tard, mŭs'tard, *n.* **1.** Either of two species of the mustard family (white or black), both annual herbs with yellow flowers and pods of roundish seeds. **2.** The pungent seed of the mustard. [*< L. ^{OF} mustum*; see *must²*, *n.*]

mus'ter, mŭs'tŕ. *I. vt. & vi.* To summon and gather together; be assembled. **II. n.** **1.** An assemblage, especially of troops for parade or review. **2.** A muster-roll. [*< OF. mōstrer*, < *L. monstro*, show, < *monere*, admonish.]

—**mus'ter-roll'**, *n.* A return of all troops at a muster; hence, any similar return.—**to pass muster**, to be acceptable or accepted.

must'y, mŭst'y, *a.* **1.** Having a moldy odor; ill-flavored; stale. **2.** Without life or flavor. [*< moist*.]—**must'i-ness**, *n.*

mu'ta-ble, miŭ'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of changing; liable to change; fickle; unstable. [*< L. mutabilis*, < *muto*, change.]

mu'ta-bil-i-ty, —**mu-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of changing. **2.** Modification; change.

mute, miŭt. *I. a.* Uttering no sound; silent; dumb. **II. n.** **1.** One who is silent; a person who refuses or is unable to speak. **2.** A sound formed by the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage. **3.** A letter (as *b* in dumb) that is not sounded. [*< L. ^F mutus*, apparently < *mu*, sound made with closed lips.] —**ly**, *adv.*

mu'ti-late, miŭ'ti-lēt, *vt.* [-LA' TĒD', -LA' TĪNG.] To deprive of a limb or essential part; maim; disfigure. [*< L. mutilatus*, pp. of *mutilo*, maim.]

—**mu'ti-la'tion**, *n.* The act of mutilating; a mutilated condition.

mu'ti-ny, miŭ'ti-ni. *I. vi.* [-NĪD', -NY-ING.] To rise against constituted authority, as in the army or navy. **II. n.** [-NĪES', *pl.*] Rebellion against constituted authority. [*< F. mutin*, mutineer, < *meute*, sedition.]

—**mu'ti-neer'**, *I. vt.* To engage in mutiny. **II. n. One who takes part in mutiny.—**mu'ti-nous**, *a.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious.**

mut'ter, mŭt'tŕ. *I. vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with imperfect articulation, or in low, sullen tones. **2.** To murmur. **II. n. An imperfect utterance; murmur. [ME. *muteren* (imitative).]**

mut'ton, mŭt'n. The flesh of sheep as food. [*< F. mouton*, sheep.]

—**mut'ton-chop'**, *I. a.* Shaped like a mutton-chop; said of whiskers. **II. n. A piece of mutton from the rib, for broiling or frying.**

mu'tu-al, miŭ'chu-al or -tju-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining reciprocally to both of two; reciprocally re-



lated or bound. **2.** Joint; common. [*< L. ^F mutuus*, < *muto*, change.]—**mu'tu-al-i-ty**, *n.* The state of being mutual; reciprocity.

muz'zle, muz'l. *I. vt.* [MUZ'ZLED; MUZ'ZLING.] **1.** To fasten the mouth of to prevent eating or biting. **2.** To silence. **II. n.** **1.** The snout of an animal. **2.** A guard for an animal's snout. **3.** The front end of a firearm. [*< L. ^{OF} morsus*, a bite.]

my, mŭi, *pron.* Belonging to me: the possessive case of the pronoun *I* in the singular. [*< AS. mīn*, of me, < *mē*, me.]

my-o'pia, mŭi-ō'pi-a, *n.* Defect in vision; near sightedness. **my'o-py'**, —**my-op'ic**, *a.*

myria-. A combining form. [*< Gr. myrios*, numberless.]—**myr'i-a-gram**, **myr'i-a-ll'-ter**, **myr'i-a-me'ter**, etc. In the metric system, 10,000 grams, liters, or meters. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, under **METRIC**.

myr'i-a-pod, mir'i-a-pod, *n.* A small vermiform creature with numerous legs; centipede. **1**  **2** 

[*< Gr. myrios*, numberless, + *pous* (pod-), foot.]

myr'i-ad, mir'i-ad, *n.* **1.** A vast indefinite number. **2.** Ten thousand. [*< Gr. myrias*, ten thousand.]

Myr'mi-don, mer'mi-den, *n.* **1.** One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly. **2.** [m.] A reckless servitor.

myrrh, mŕr, *n.* **1.** An aromatic gum resin that exudes from several Asiatic trees or shrubs. **2.** Any shrub or tree that yields the gum. [*< Gr. ^{L+AS} myrrha*, < *Ar. murr*, bitter.]

myr'tle, mŕtl, *n.* A tree or shrub 6 to 20 feet high, with glossy evergreen leaves, fragrant white or rose-colored flowers, and black berries. [Ult. < *Per. mārda*, myrtle.]

my-self, mŭi- or mi-self', *pron.* **I;** me; emphatic form of *I* and *me*, and reflexive of *me*.

myst'er-y, mis'tŕ-i, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] Something unknown, unexplained, or incomprehensible. [*< Gr. ^L mysterion*, mystery.]

—**mys-te'-ri-ous**, *a.* Involved in or implying mystery.

myst'er-y, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] A medieval dramatic performance; miracle-play. [ME. *misterie*, for *mister*, trade.]

myst'ic, { mis'tic-, -al, *a.* **1.** Secret; dark.

myst'ic-al, { **2.** Pertaining to mystics or mysticism. **3.** Betokening a hidden meaning. [*< Gr. ^F mystikos*, < *myō*, close the lips or eyes.]

—**myst'ic**, *n.* One who relies chiefly upon meditation in acquiring truth.—**myst'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**myst'i-cism**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being mystical. **2. Theol.** The doctrine and belief that man may attain to an immediate consciousness or knowledge of God.—**myst'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of mystifying.—**myst'i-fy**, *vt.* [-FIED', -FY'ING.] **1.** To confuse designedly; perplex. **2.** To make obscure.

myth, mīth, *n.* **1.** A fictitious narrative for a time received as historical; an imaginary person, object, or event. **2.** An unproven tradition; popular fable. [*< Gr. mythos*, word, legend.]—**myth'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to myth; legendary. **2.** Fictitious. **myth'ic-**, —**myth-ol'o-gy**, *n.* [-GESS', *pl.*] **1.** The myths and legends of a race. **2.** The scientific collection and study of myths.—**myth'o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to mythology; fabulous. **myth'o-log'ic-**, —**myth-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

fiŭtjŭre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

N

N, n, en, n. [ENS, N's, or Ns, enz, *pl.*] A letter: the fourteenth in the English alphabet.

-n, suffix. Same as **-EN**.

nab, nab, vt. [NABBED; NAB'BING.] [Colloq.] To catch or seize suddenly. [**< Sw. nappa, grasp.**]

na'bob, nê'beb, n. An Anglo-Indian who has amassed wealth; any luxurious rich man. [**< Hind. nauwâb, < Ar. nâib, deputy.**]

na'cre, nê'ker, n. Mother-of-pearl. [F.]

-na'cre-ous, a. Pearly.

na'dir, nê'der n. The point of the celestial sphere directly beneath where one stands; the lowest possible point. [F.]

nag, nag, vt. & vi. [NAGGED; NAG'GING.] To scold or urge continually. [**< AS. gnagan, gnaw.**]

nag, n. A horse, especially a small horse; pony. [**< D. negge, diminutive horse.**]

Na'lad, nê'yad, n. [NA'IA-DES, nê'ya-dîz or nâ'ia-dês, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A water-nymph. **2.** [n.] A plant of the pondweed family. [**< Gr. L. Naïas, < nað, flow.**]

nail, nêl. I. vt. 1. To fasten with a nail; drive a nail into. **2.** To clinch, as a bargain. **II. n. 1.** A thin horny plate on the end of a finger or toe. **2.** A claw, talon, or hoof. **3.** A slender piece of metal having a head, and used for driving into wood. **4.** A measure: 2½ inches. [**< AS. nægðian, < nægel, nail.**]

-nail'er, n. A place where nails are made.

na'ive, nd-iv', a. Ingenuously piquant. [**< F. naïve, fem. of naïf, < L. nātivus, NATIVE.**]

-na'ive'té, n. The state of being naïve.

na'ked, nê'ked, a. 1. Having no clothes on; nude; bare. **2.** Defenseless; destitute. **3.** Without concealment; plain; evident. [**< AS. naced, nude.**]

-ly, adv. -ness, n.

name, nê. I. vt. [NAMED; NA'MING.] To give a name to; call by name; nominate; affirm. **II. n. 1.** The appellation by which a person or thing is known. **2.** A title. **3.** General reputation. [**< AS. nama, name.**]

-name'less, a. 1. Having no name or reputation. **2.** Not fit to be named.

-name'ly, adv. That is to say; to wit.

-name'sake', n. One who is named after another.

nan-keen', nan-kin', n. A buff-colored Chinese cotton fabric.

nap, nap. I. vi. [NAPPED'; NAP'PING.] To take a nap; be off one's guard. **II. n.** A short sleep; doze. [**< AS. hnappian, nap.**]

nap, n. The short fibers on the surface of flannel, etc., forming a soft surface. [**< AS. hnoppa.**]

nape, nêp, n. The back of the neck, especially its upper part. [**< Ice. hnappa, button.**]

naph'tha, naf'tha, n. A light, colorless, volatile, inflammable oil, distilled from petroleum. [L., **< Gr. naphtha, < Ar. naphth.**]

nap'kin, nap'kin, n. A small cloth, as of linen, for use at table, etc. [**< F. nappe, < L. mappa, cloth.**]

nar-cot'ic, nâr-cet'ic, a. Having the quality of causing narcosis or stupor. [**< Gr. nar-kôtikos, < narkô, torpor.**]

-nar-co'sis, n. Narcotic poisoning. **-nar-cot'ic, n.** A substance, as opium, that induces sleep, and in large doses produces coma and death.

nar-rate', nar-rêt', vt. & vi. [-RA'TED'; -RA'TING.] To tell or relate, as a story, in orderly fashion. [**< L. narro (pp. narratus), relate.**]

-nar-ra'tion, n. -nar-ra'tor, n.

nar-ra-tiv(e), I. a. Pertaining to narration.

II. n. An orderly continuous account of an event or series of events.

nar'row, nar'ô. I. vt. & vi. To make or grow narrow. **II. a. 1.** Having comparatively little distance from side to side. **2.** Limited. **3.** Illiberal; bigoted. **III. n.** A narrow passage; a strait. [**< AS. nearu, narrow.**]

nar'whal, nâr'hwal, n. A large arctic whale-like animal valued for its oil and ivory. [**< Sw. narhval, nar-whal.**]

nar'-whale't, n.

na'sal, nê'zal

or ng'sal. I. a. 1. Pertaining to the nose.

2. Pronounced through or with the aid of the nose. **II. n. 1.** A nasal sound or letter, as *m*.

2. Something in the nose, or a nose-piece. [F., **< L. nasus, nose.**]

nas'cent, nas'ent, a. Beginning to exist or develop. [**< L. nascent(-s), ppr. of nascor, be born.**]

nas-tur'ti-um, nas-tûr'shi-um, n. 1. A plant of the geranium family, with rich flowers. **2.** A rich reddish-orange color like that of nasturtium-flowers. [L.]

nas'ty, ngs'ti, a. [NAS'TI-ER; NAS'TI-EST.] **1.** Filthy or offensively dirty. **2.** Morally filthy; indecent. [**< dial. Sw. naskug, filthy.**]

na'tal, nê'tal, a. Pertaining to one's birth; dating from birth. [F., **< L. natalis, < nascor, be born.**]

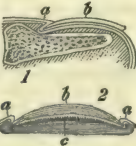
na'tion, nê'shun, n. 1. A people as an organized body politic. **2.** A race; tribe. [F., **< L. natio(n-), < nascor, be born.**]

na'tion-al, nash'un-al, a. 1. Belonging to the whole nation. **2.** Pertaining to a nation. **3.** Patriotic.

-na'tion-al-ism, n. 1. A late form of socialism. **2.** A national idiom or trait.

-na'tion-al-i-ty, n. [TI-ES', *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being national. **2.** A nation.

na'tiv(e), nê'tiv, I. a. 1. Born or produced in the country in which one lives; indigenous. **2.** Pertaining to one's birth or to its place. **3.**



Human Nail.

1. Longitudinal section of a finger-end.

2. Transverse section: a, nail-fold; b, nail; c, nail-bed with its papillary ridges.



Narwhal. 1/204

Inborn. **4.** Occurring in nature in a pure state.
II. n. 1. One born in, or any product of, a given country or place. **2.** Stock common to a country. [*< L. natus, < natus; see NATURE.*] — **na-tiv-i-ty, n.** [*-TIES, pl.*] The coming into life or the world; birth.

nat'y, nat'l, a. [Colloq.] Neatly fine; spruce. [*Dim. of NEAT, a.*]

nat'u-ral, nach'u-ral or nat'yu-ral. I. a. 1. Pertaining to one's nature; also, indigenous. **2.** Derived from or produced by nature. **3.** Pertaining to nature; normal. **4.** Coming within common experience. **5.** Unaffected. **6.** Animal. **7.** Illegitimate. **8. Mus.** Not sharpened nor flattened. **II. n. 1. Mus.** A natural note. **2.** A born fool. [*F., < L. naturalis, < natura, NATURE.*]

— **nat'u-ral-ist, n.** One versed in natural sciences, as a zoologist or botanist. — **nat'u-ral-ize or -ise, vt.** **1.** To make natural; habituate. **2.** To explain by natural laws. **3.** To confer the rights of citizenship upon. — **nat'u-ral-i-za-tion, n.** — **nat'u-ral-ly, adv.** In or after the natural manner.

na-ture, né'chur or -tūr, n. 1. The existing universe, including all things. **2.** The characteristics or constitution received or derived from birth or origin. **3.** Spontaneity. [*F., < L. natura, < natus, pp. of nascor, be born.*]

naught, nst. I. a. Of no value or account. **II. n. 1.** Not anything. **2.** A cipher. **III. adv.** Not in the least. [*< AS. naewiht, < ne, not, + wihht; see AUGHT, n.*] — **naught'y, nst. a.** [NAUGHT'-TIE; NAUGHT'-TIE-EST.] **1.** Perverse and disobedient. **2.** Unfavorable or unfit. [*< NAUGHT, n.*]

nause-a, nō'she-a or -sha, n. Sickness of the stomach, producing dizziness and an impulse to vomit. [*L., < Gr. nauēa, < nauas, ship.*] — **nause-ate, vt. & vi.** [*-A-TED; -A-TING.*] To affect with or feel nausea or disgust. — **nauseous, a.** Nauseating; disgusting.

nautic-al, né'tic-al, a. Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation. [*< Gr. navitikos, < nauas, ship.*]

naut'i-lus, nō'ti-lus, n. [*-LI, -lai or -li, -LUS-ES, pl.*] **1.** A small mollusk of southern seas. **2.** A cuttlefish with a pearly shell. **pa'per-naut'i-lust.** [*L., < Gr. nautilos, sailor.*]

na'val, né'val, a. 1. Pertaining to ships and a navy. **2.** Having a navy. [*< L. navalis, < navis, ship.*]

nave, nēv, n. The main body of a church, between the aisles. [*OF., < L. navis, ship.*]

nave, n. The hub of a wheel. [*< AS. nafu.*]

na'vel, né'vl, n. The depression on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached. [*< AS. nafela, dim. of nafu, nave.*]

nav'i-gate, nav'i-gēt, vt. & vi. [*-GA'TED; -GA'TING.*] **1.** To traverse or journey by ship. **2.** To direct a ship; steer. [*< L. navis, ship, + ago, drive.*] — **nav'i-ga-bl(e, a.** Fit to be navigated; capable of navigation. — **nav'i-ga-tion, n. 1.** The act of navigating. **2.** The art of ascertaining the position and directing the course of vessels at sea. — **nav'i-ga'tor, n.**

nav'vy, nav'i, n. [Eng.] A laborer on canals, railways, etc. [Abbr. *< NAVIGATOR.*]

na'vy, né'vi, n. [NA'VIES, pl.] **1.** The entire marine military force of a country; also, the shipping engaged in commerce. **2.** A fleet of ships. [*< L. OF. navis, ship.*]

nay, nē, adv. 1. No; indicating negation. **2.** Not only so. [*< Ice. ne, not, + ei, ever.*]

neap, nīp, a. Low; lowest. [*< AS. nēp, scant.*]

near, nīr. I. vt. & vi. To come nearer to; approach. **II. a. 1.** Not distant; nigh. **2.** Closely related; familiar. **3.** Closely touching one's interests. **4.** In riding or driving, placed on the left. **5.** Miserly; close. **III. adv. 1.** At little distance. **2.** Nearly; almost. **3.** In a close relation. **IV. prep.** Close by. [*< AS. nēara, compar. of nēah, near.*] — **-ly, adv.**

-ness, n. — **near'sight'ed, a.** Short-sighted.

neat', nīt, a. 1. Characterized by strict order and tidiness. **2.** Well proportioned; trim; spruce. **3.** Clever. [*< L. nitidus, shining.*]

neat, n. 1. Bovine cattle collectively. **2.** A single bovine animal. [*< AS. nēat, < nēotan, use.*] — **neat', a.** Pertaining to bovine animals.

neb, neb, n. 1. The beak or bill, as of a bird. **2.** The tip end of a thing. [*< AS. neb.*]

neb'u-la, neb'yu-la, n. [*-LĒ, -li or -lē, pl.*] Any luminous cloud-like object in the sky. [*L.*]

— **neb'u-lar, a.** Pertaining to a nebula. — **neb'u-los'i-ty, n.** A misty or nebulous appearance. — **neb'u-lous, a. 1.** Having its parts confused or mixed. **2.** Like a nebula.

nece's-sa-ry, nec'es-ri or -rī. I. a. 1. Being such in its nature or conditions that it must exist, occur, or be true. **2.** Essential. **3.** Compulsory. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] An essential requisite. [*< L. necessarius, necessary.*]

— **nece's-si-tate, vt.** [*-TA'TED; -TA'TING.*]

To make necessary; compel. — **nece's-si-tous, a.** Extremely needy. — **nece's-si-ty, n.** [*-TIES, pl.*] **1.** The quality of being necessary. **2.** Something that is necessary. **3.** Poverty.

neck, nec, n. 1. The part of an animal that connects the head with the trunk. **2.** A similar part, as in a bottle or garment. [*< AS. hnecca, neck.*] — **neck'lace, n.** An ornament worn round the neck. — **neck'tie, n.** Any bow or tie worn under the chin.

necro-. A combining form. [*< Gr. nekros, dead body.*] — **nec-ro'l-o-gy, n.** [*-GIES, pl.*] A list of persons who have died. — **nec-ro-man'cer, n.** One who practises necromancy. — **nec-ro-man'cy, n. 1.** Divination by means of pretended communication with the dead. **2.** The black art; magic. — **nec'-ro-man'tic, a.** Relating to necromancy. — **nec-ro-p'o-li-s, n.** A city of the dead; an ancient cemetery.

nec'tar, nec'tar, n. 1. Gr. Myth. The drink of the gods. **2.** Any delicious drink. [*L., < Gr. nektar, drink of the gods.*] — **nec'tar-in(e, I. a.** Sweet and delicious. **II. n.** A variety of the peach. — **nec'ta-ry, n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] The organ or part of a plant that secretes honey.

nee, né, a. Born: used to note the maiden name of a married woman. [*F., < L. natus, pp. of nascor, be born.*]

need', nīd, v. I. t. To be in want of; require. **II. i.** To be necessary or required.

need, n. 1. A lack of something requisite or desirable; hence, indigence. **2.** A situation of want or peril. [*< AS. nēd, need.*] — **need'-ful, a.** Needed; requisite; necessary. — **need'-less, a.** Useless.

nee'dl(e, nī'dl, n. 1. A small, slender, pointed instrument, containing an eye to carry thread through a fabric in sewing. **2.** The rod used in knitting, etc. **3.** A straight wire, as in a compass. [*< AS. nēdl, needle.*] — **nee'dl(e-ful, n.** As much thread as may be conveniently

fiūtūre (future); aīslē; au (out); oīl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, īpk; thīn.

used in a needle at one time.—**nee'dl(e-vom'an, n.** A seamstress.
needs, nidz, adv. Necessarily; indispensably.
need'y, nid'ī, a. [NEED'I-ER; NEED'I-EST.] Being in need, want, or poverty; necessitous.
ne'er, nār, adv. Never: a contraction.
ne-fa'ri-ous, ne-fē'ri-us, a. Wicked in the extreme; heinous. [*< L. ne, not, + for, utter.*]
ne-ga'tion, ne-gē'shun, n. 1. Negative statement; denial. 2. Absence of anything affirmative. [*< L. negatio(n-), < nego, deny.*]
neg'a-tiv(e), neg'a-tiv, I. vt. [-TIV(E)D; -TIV-ING.] To contradict; veto. **II. a. 1.** Containing or characterized by denial or refusal. 2. Expressing negation. **III. n. 1.** Something expressing negation. 2. The side of a question that denies. 3. The right to veto. 4. *Phot.* A picture having the lights and shades reversed. 5. *Gram.* A particle employing or expressing denial. [*< L. negativus, < nego; see NEGATION.*]
neg-lect', neg-lect', I^d. vt. 1. To fail to treat with attention. 2. To ignore. 3. To fail to perform through carelessness or oversight. **II. n. 1.** The state of being neglected. 2. Habitual want of attention. [*< L. negligo (pp. neglectus), < nec, not, + lego, gather.*]—**neg-lect'ful, a.** Exhibiting neglect. **-ly, adv.**
neg'li-gee', neg'il-zhē', I. a. Appearing careless in dress. **II. n.** Unceremonious attire. [*< F. negligée, neglected.*]
neg'li-gent, neg'li-jent, a. 1. Apt to omit what ought to be done; neglectful. 2. Unconventional. **-ly, adv.**—**neg'li-gence, n. 1.** The act of neglecting. 2. An act of neglect. 3. Disregard for appearances.—**neg'li-gib(e), a.** That may be disregarded.
ne-go'ti-ate, ne-gō'shi-ēt, v. [-A'TED^d; -A-TING.] **I. t. 1.** To treat for by bargain. 2. To transfer for a value received, as a note. **II. t.** To treat or bargain with others. [*< L. negotiatus, pp. of negotior, traffic.*]—**ne-go'ti-a-bl(e), a.** That may be negotiated.—**ne-go'ti-a'tion, n.** The act of negotiating.
ne-gro, nī'grō, n. [-groks, pl.] One of the blacks of Africa, or their descendants. [*Sp., < L. niger, black.*]—**ne'gress, nī'gres, n. fem.**
neigh, nē, I. vt. To utter the cry of a horse. **II. n. a.** Whinny. [*< AS. hnēgan, neigh.*]
neigh'bor, nē'ber, I. vt. To adjoin or border on; live or be near to. **II. a.** Neighboring. **III. n. 1.** One who lives near another. 2. One who is near; a friend. [*< AS. nēthgebr, < nēth, nigh, + gebār, inhabitant.*] **neigh'bour',—neigh'bor-hood, n. 1.** The region near where one is or resides; vicinity. 2. The people in the vicinity. 3. Nearness.—**neigh'bor-ing, a.** Adjacent.—**neigh'bor-ly, a.** Appropriate to a neighbor; sociable.
nei-ther, nī'dher or nā'dher, I. a. Note either. **II. pron.** Not the one nor the other. **III. conj.** 1. Not one nor the other. 2. Not at all. 3. Nor yet. [*< AS. nāther.*]
Nem'e-sis, nem'p-sis, n. 1. Gr. Myth. The goddess of chastisement and vengeance. 2. [n.] Hence, retributive justice; retribution. [*L., < Gr. Nemeis, < nemō, distribute.*]
ne-o-l'o-gy, n. 1. The using of new words or new meanings. 2. The origination of new views or ideas. [*< Gr. neos, new, + -logy.*]
ne-o-phyte, nī'o-fait, n. 1. A recent con-

vert. 2. A novice. [*< Gr. neos, new, + phyō, produce.*]
neph'ew, nef'iu or nev'yu, n. The son of a sister or a brother. [*< F. neveu, < L. nepos (nepot-), grandson, nephew.*]—**nep'o-tism, nep'o-tizm, n.** Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives.
Nep'thne, nep'tiū or nep'chūn, n. 1. Rom. Myth. The god of the sea. 2. The most remote planet of the solar system. 3. The ocean. [*< L. Neptunus, sea-god.*]
Ne're-id, nī're-id or nē', n. [NE-RE'I-DES, ne-rī'i-diz or ne-rē-i-dēs, or NE'RE-IDS, pl.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sea-nymphs. [*< Gr. Nereis, < Nereus, Nereus, a sea-god.*]
nerve, ngrv, I. vt. [NERV(E)D; NERV'ING.] To imbue with nerve or vigor; supply with resolution. **II. n. 1. Anat.** A cord-like structure, composed of delicate filaments, by which sensations or volitions are transmitted to or from the brain, etc. 2. A tendon. 3. Anything likened to a nerve. 4. Coolness; intrepidity. 5. pl. Nervous excitability. [*< L. F. nervus, sinew.*]—**nerve'less, a.** Destitute of nerve or force.—**nerve'ine, ngrv'in, I. a.** Pertaining to the nerves. **II. n.** Any medicine acting on the nerves.
nerv'ous, ngrv'us, a. 1. Pertaining to or affected by the nerves. 2. Easily disturbed or agitated. 3. Abounding in nerve-force. [*< L. nervosus, sinewy.*]—**-ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**
nes'cience, nesh'igns, n. The state of not knowing; ignorance. [*< L. nescio, be ignorant.*]—**nes'cient, a.**
-ness, A suffix added to adjectives and participles to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, darkness, indebtedness. [*< AS. -nes, -nis, -ness, etc.*]
nest, v. I. t. 1. To place in a nest. 2. To supply with nests. 3. To place one inside another. **II. i. 1.** To build a nest. 2. To hunt for nests. [*< AS. nistan, < nest, nest.*]
nest, n. 1. The habitation prepared by a bird for the rearing of its young. 2. The bed or home of insects, etc. 3. Any cozy place of abode. 4. A haunt; den. 5. A set of similar things fitting into each other. [*< AS. nest.*]
—nest'-egg, n. 1. An egg kept in a nest to attract a fowl. 2. Something laid by as a basis for accumulation.
nes'tle, nes'l, v. [NES'TLE(D); NES'TLING.] **I. t. 1.** To place in a nest; shelter. 2. To cuddle; fondle. **II. i. 1.** To lie cozily and snugly. 2. To build a nest. 3. To cuddle. [*< AS. nestlian, < nest, nest.*]—**nes'tling, I. a.** Recently hatched. **II. n.** A bird too young to leave the nest.
net, net, v. [NET'TED^d; NET'TING.] **I. t. 1.** To catch in a net; ensnare. 2. To form into a net. 3. To restrain with a net. **II. i. 1.** To make network. 2. To use nets.
net^{ad}, vt. To earn or yield as clear profit.
net, a. Free from everything extraneous; obtained after deducting all expenses. [*F., < L. nitidus, shining, < niteo, shine.*]
net, n. 1. An open fabric for the capture of fishes, birds, etc. 2. Some openwork fabric, as lace. 3. Anything constructed with meshes. 4. That which entangles. [*< AS. net.*]
—net'work, n. 1. A fabric of openwork; netting. 2. A system of cross-lines.

papū, ūsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; It, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

neth'er, nedh'er, *a.* Situated at the lowest part; especially, pertaining to the parts beneath the heavens or the earth. [*< AS. neothera, under.*] —**neth'er-most**, *a. superl.* Lowest.

net'ing, net'ing, *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork; a net. **2.** The act or operation of net-making.

net'tle, net'l. **I. vt.** [NETTLED; NETTLING.] To prick or sting; irritate. **II. n.** **1.** A common herb, with imperfect flowers and minute stinging hairs. **2.** A condition of irritation. [*< AS. nelle, nettle.*] —**net'tle-se'ver**, *n.* An eruptive skin-disease. **net'tle-rash**, *n.*

neur-al'gi-a, niur-al'ji-a, *n.* An acute paroxysmal pain over the local distribution of a nerve. [*< Gr. neuron, nerve, + algos, pain.*] —**neur-al'gic**, *a.*

neu'ter, niu'ter. **I. a.** **1.** Neither masculine nor feminine. **2.** Neutral. **II. n.** **1.** A neutral. **2.** A sexless insect. **3.** A neuter noun. [*L., < ne, not, + uter, either.*]

neu'tral, niu'tral. **I. a.** **1.** Refraining from interference in a contest. **2.** Having no decided character. **3.** Neuter. **II. n.** One who or that which refrains from interfering between belligerents. [*< L. neutralis, < neuter, NEUTER.*] —**neu'tral-i'ty**, *n.* [—TIES².pl.] The state of being neutral.—**neu'tral-ize**, **neu'tral-ize**, *vt.* **1.** To declare to be neutral. **2.** To make neutral or of no effect.

nev'er, nev'er, *adv.* Not ever; not at any time; positively not. [*< AS. ne, not, + æfre, ever.*] **nev'er-the-less**, *conj. & adv.* None the less; notwithstanding; yet.

new, niu, *a.* **1.** Recently come into existence or use; lately made. **2.** Lately discovered. **3.** Renewed. **4.** Changed. **5.** Another; different. [*< AS. niwe, new.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

new'el, niu'el, *n.* **1.** A post from which the steps of a winding stair radiate. **2.** A post at the end of a stair- or hand-rail. [*< LL. or nucalis, of a nut, < L. nux, nut.*]

New'found-land, niu'fund-land, *n.* One of a breed of large dogs from Newfoundland.

news, niuz, *n.* **1.** Fresh information concerning something that has recently taken place. **2.** Anything new. [*< NEW, a., representing F. nouvelles.*] —**news-boy**, *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers. —**news-mon'ger**, *n.* A gossip. —**news-pa'per**, *n.* A publication issued for general circulation at frequent intervals. —**news'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Full of news. **new't**, niut, *n.* One of various small aquatic salamander-like amphibians.

next, next. **I. a.** **1.** Being only one step removed. **2.** Nearest in place. **II. adv.** Immediately succeeding. **III. prep.** Nearest to. [*< AS. nehst, superl. of neah, nigh.*]

nib, nib. **I. vt.** [NIBBED; NIBBING.] To furnish with a nib. **II. n.** A projecting part; beak or nib; point of a pen. [*< AS. neb.*]

nib'ble, nib'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [NIBBLED; NIBBLING.] To bite off small bits of; eat little bits. **II. n.** The act of nibbling; a little bite. [Freq. of NIP¹, *v.*] —**nib'bler**, *n.*



Newel of Stone in a Winding Stair.

nice, nais, *a.* [NI'CEE; NI'CEST.] **1.** Refined and scrupulous in tastes or habits. **2.** Requiring careful consideration. **3.** Acute. **4.** Accurate. [*F., < L. nescius, ignorant, < ne, not, + scio, know.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**ni'ce-ty**, *n.* [—TIES².pl.] **1.** The quality of being nice. **2.** Something that is nice; subtlety; delicacy.

niche, nich, *n.* A recessed space or hollow, as in a wall. [*F.*]

nick¹, nic, *vt.* To make a nick in.

nick², *vt. & vi.* To hit, fit, or suit exactly; tally. [*A use of NICK¹, n.*]

nick¹, *n.* **1.** A slight cut or indent; notch. **2.** A score or tally. [*A form of NOCK, n.*]

nick², *n.* A point of time; critical moment.

nick'el, nik'el, *n.* **1.** A hard, malleable, ductile, magnetic metal. **2.** A U. S. five-cent piece. [*Sw., abbr. of kopparnickel, mineral containing nickel.*]

nick'nack, nic'hac', *n.* Same as KNICKKNACK.

nick'name, nic'nem'. **I. vt.** To give a nickname to. **II. n.** A familiar name given sometimes in derision and sometimes in compliment. [*ME. an ekename, nekename; see AN, EKE, and NAME.*]

nic'o-tin, { nic'o-tin, -tin or -tin, *n.* A poison-
nic'o-tine, { ous alkaloid contained in the leaves of tobacco. [*< Jean Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France.*] [sister. [OF.]

niece, nis, *n.* The daughter of a brother or **nig'gard**, nig'ard. **I. a.** Sordidly parsimonious; stingy. **II. n.** A meanly parsimonious person. [*< Ice. hnögg, stingy.*] —**nig'gard-ly**, *a. & adv.* —**nig'gard-li-ness**, *n.*

nig'ger, nig'er, *n.* A negro: now vulgar. [*< F. negre, NEGRO.*]

nigh, nai. **I. a.** [NIGH'ER; NIGH'EST or NEXT.] **1.** Being close by; near. **2.** [Colloq.] On the left: used of a team. **II. adv.** **1.** Near. **2.** Almost; nearly. **III. prep.** Close to; near. [*< AS. nedh, nigh.*]

night, nait, *n.* **1.** The period during which the sun is below the horizon. **2.** Evening. **3.** A condition of darkness or gloom. **4.** Death. [*< AS. niht, night.*] —**night'cap**, *n.* A head-covering for sleeping in. —**night'fall**, *n.* The close of day. —**night'gown**, *n.* A loose gown for bed or bedroom wear. —**night'ly**. **I. a.** Pertaining to night; occurring at night. **II. adv.** By night; every night. —**night'mare**, *n.* An oppressive condition in sleep, accompanied usually by bad dreams. —**night'shade**, *n.* A flowering plant, yielding medicinal poisons.

night'ingale, nait'in-gel, *n.* A small migratory bird, noted for the melodious night-song of the male. [*< AS. nihtegale, < niht, night, + galan, sing.*]

ni'hil, nai'hil or ni'hil, *n.*

Nothing. [*L.*] **nil**.

—**ni'hil-ism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that nothing exists or can be known. **2.** Originally, in Russia, a form of social doctrine that denied authority of any kind; recently, a revolutionism bent on the overthrow of all existing institutions. [*< L. nihil, nothing, < ne, not, + bilum, trifle.*] —**ni'hil-ist**, *n.* —**ni'hil-is'tic**, *a.* —**ni'hil-i'ty**, *n.* Nothingness.



nim'bl(e), nim'bl, *a.* [NIM'BLER; NIM'BLEST.] Light and quick in motion or action; agile. [*< AS. nūmul, < niman, take.*] — **nim'bly**, *adv.* — **nim'ble-ness**, *n.*

nim'bus, nim'bus, *n.* [NIM'BUS-ES or NIM'BI, nim'bal or -bi, *pl.*] 1. A dark, heavy, rain-bearing cloud. 2. *Art.* A halo of light encircling the head. [*< L. nimbus, rain-cloud.*]

nine, nōin, *I. a.* Consisting of one more than eight. **II. n. 1.** The sum of eight and one. 2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or IX. [*< AS. nigon, nine.*] — **nine'fold**, *a.* Nine times as many. — **nine'pins**, *n. pl.* A game similar to tenpins, in which nine large wooden pins are employed. — **nine'teen**, *I. a.* Consisting of nine more than ten. **II. n.** The sum of ten and nine; also its symbols, 19 or XIX. — **nine'teenth**, *I. a. 1.* Ninth in order after the tenth. 2. Being one of nineteen equal parts. **II. n.** One of nineteen equal parts of anything. — **nine'ti-eth**, *I. a. 1.* Tenth in order after the eighth. 2. Being one of ninety equal parts. **II. n.** One of ninety equal parts of anything. — **nine'ty**, *I. a.* Consisting of nine times ten. **II. n.** [-TIES, *pl.*] The sum of ten and eighty; also its symbols, 90 or XC. — **ninth**, *I. a. 1.* Next in order after the eighth. 2. Being one of nine equal parts. **II. n.** One of nine equal parts. — **ninth'ly**, *adv.*

nin'ny, nin'ny, *n.* [NIN'NIES, *pl.*] A simpleton; dunce. [*Cp. It. ninno, Sp. niño, child.*]

nip¹, nip, *I. vt.* [NIPPED¹; NIP'PING.] 1. To cut, bite, or pinch slightly and suddenly. 2. To bite or sting, as by frost. **II. n. 1.** The act of compressing sharply; a pinch. 2. A biting, pinching, or clipping off. [ME. *nippen*; cp. D. *knippen*, nip.] [*drum.*]

nip², *I. vi.* To take a drink. **II. n.** A small nip'per, nip'gr, *n. 1.* One who nips. 2. One of various tools for nipping; pincers or tongs. 3. An incisor, as of a horse.

nipple, nip'l, *n. 1. The cone-shaped process of the breast; a pap; teat. 2. A protuberance to receive a percussion-cap. 3. A small tubular pipe-fitting. [*Dim. of NIB, NEB.*]*

nit, nit, *n.* The egg of a louse or other insect; a small speck. [*< AS. hnitu.*]

ni'ter, nai'ter, *n.* A crystalline white salt; saltpeter; potassium nitrate. [*< F. nitre, < L. nitrum, < Gr. nitron, soda.*] — **ni'tre**, *n.*

nitr-, *Combining forms.* [*< NL. nitrum, nitri-*, *niter (< L. nitrum; see NITER).*] In-

nitro-, *dicating in chemistry the presence of nitrogen in some form.* — **ni'trate**, nai'trēt, *n.* A salt of nitric acid. — **ni'tric**, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from niter. — **nitric acid**, a colorless, highly corrosive liquid, for dissolving metals. **aqua fortis**. — **ni'tro-gen**, nai'tro-jen, *n.* An odorless, colorless, gaseous element forming four-fifths of the volume of the air. — **ni'tro-gen-ize**, nai'tro-jen-iz or nai'trej'en-iz, *vt.* To treat or combine with nitrogen. — **ni'tro-g'e-nous**, nai'trej'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen. — **ni'tro-glyc'er-in**, *n.* A light-yellow oily explosive liquid made by treating glycerin with nitric acid. — **ni'trous**, nai'trus, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from niter.

no¹, nō, *I. a.* Not any; none. **II. n. [NOES¹, *pl.*] A negative reply. **III. adv.** Not in any wise; in no case. [*< AS. nān; see NONE, a.*]**

no², *I. adv.* 1. Nay; not so; not; opposed to yes. 2. Not. **II. conj.** Nor. [*< AS. nā, < ne, not, + ā, ever.*]

nob, neb, *n. 1.* [Humorous.] The head. 2. A knob. [Form of KNOB.]

no'ble, nō'bl, *I. a.* [NO'BILER; NO'BLEST.] 1. Exalted in character or quality. 2. Aristocratic. 3. Imposing; magnificent. 4. Precious. **II. n.** A nobleman; peer. — **no'bil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] 1. The state of being noble, as in character or rank. 2. The peerage; aristocracy. [*F., < L. nobilis, well known, < nosco, know.*] — **no'ble-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

A man of noble rank; peer. — **no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **no'bly**, *adv.* In a noble manner. **no'bod'y**, nō'bed'i or nō'bed-i, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] 1. No person. 2. [Colloq.] A person of no estimation.

noc'turn, nec'turn, *n.* *Ecol.* A service held at night. [*< F. nocturne, < L. nocturnus, nightly.*] — **noc'tur'nal**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to night; occurring at night; seeking food by night. 2. Relating to a nocturn.

nod, ned, *v.* [NOD'DED¹; NOD'DING.] **I. t.** 1. To incline or bend forward, as the head. 2. To signify by a nod. 3. To effect by means of a nod. **II. i.** To incline the head or top. 2. To be drowsy. [*Cp. dial. G. noddeln, shake.*]

nod, *n.* A forward and downward motion of the head or top. [*trously.*]

nod'dle, ned'l, *n.* The head; used contempt. **node**, nod, *n. 1.* A knot or knob; swelling. 2. *Bot.* The joint of a stem. 3. *Math.* A point at which a curve cuts or crosses itself. 4. The point where the orbit of a heavenly body intersects the ecliptic. [*F., < L. nodus, knot.*]

— **no'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to a node. — **no'dose**, *a.* Having nodes or knots; knobby. — **no'dos'i-ty**, *n.* Knotiness. — **no'd'ule**, *n.* A little knot, lump, or node. — **no'd'u-lar**, *a.*

noise, neiz, *I. vt.* [NOISED; NOIS'ING.] 1. To spread by rumor or report. 2. To disturb with noise. **II. n. 1.** A sound of any kind, especially a disturbing sound. 2. Clamor; discussion. [*< F. noise, quarrel.*] — **noise'less**, *a.* Causing or making no noise; silent. — **nois'y**, *a.* [NOIS'Y-ER; NOIS'Y-EST.] 1. Making a loud noise. 2. Characterized by noise. — **nois'i-ly**, *adv.* — **nois'i-ness**, *n.*

nois'ome, noi'sum, *a.* Very offensive, particularly to the sense of smell; also, noxious. [*< NOY, suffix of ANNOY.*]

nom'ad, nem'ad, *I. a.* Nomadic. **II. n.** A rover; one of an unsettled, wandering race. [*< L. nomad(a)-, < Gr. nomad(a)-s, roving, < nemō, graze.*] — **no-mad'ic**, *a. 1.* Pertaining to nomads; roaming. 2. Unsettled.

nom'en-cla'ture, nō'men-clē'chur or -tjūr, *n.* A system of names, as used in any art or science. [*< L. nomenclatura, list of names.*]

nom'i-nal, nem'i-nul, *a.* Pertaining to a name; existing in name only; inconsiderable. [*< L. nominialis, < nomen, name.*] — **-ly**, *adv.*

nom'i-nate, nōm'i-nēt, *vt.* [-NA'TED¹; -NA'TING.] To name; designate as a candidate. [*< L. nominatus, pp. of nominō, < nomen, name.*]

— **nom'i-na-tion**, *n. 1.* The act of nominating. 2. The power of appointment. — **nom'i-na-tiv(e)**, *I. a. Gram.* Naming or being the subject of a sentence. **II. n.** The case of the subject of a finite verb; the nominative case. — **nom'i-na'tor**, *n.* One who nominates.

nom'i-nee, *n.* One who receives a nomination. **-nomy**, *A suffix, denoting "the science of"; as, astronomy, [*< Gr. nomia, < nomos, law, < nemō, distribute.*]*

papū, gsk; **at**, āir; **element**, thēy, usēge; **it**, ī, ī (ee); **o**, ōh; **orator**, ōr; **full**, rūle; **but**, ūr;

non-, *prefix*. Not. [*< L. non, < ne, not, + oinom, unum, acc., one.*] *Non-* is the Latin negative adverb adopted as an English prefix. It denotes in general simple negation; as, "*non-attendance*," lack of attendance; "*non-commissioned*," not commissioned. Compare *un-*.

—**non-con-duc-tor**, *n.* Something that offers resistance to the passage of some form of energy; as, a *non-conductor* of heat or electricity. —**non-con-form-ist**, *n.* One who does not conform to established usage; a dissenter. —

non-con-form-i-ty, *n.* —**non-de-script**. **I.** *a.* Indescribable; odd. **II.** *n.* A person or thing very odd and difficult to describe. —**non-en-ti-ty**, *n.* [*TI-ESS, pl.*] **1.** The negation of being; non-existence. **2.** A person or thing of no consideration; a nothing. —**non-res-i-dent**. **I.** *a.* Not resident in a place. **II.** *n.* One not permanently residing in a particular place. —**non-res-i-dence**, *n.*

non-age, *non'ej*, *n.* The period of minority. **non-a-ge-na-ri-an**, *non-a-jē-nē-ri-an*. **I.**

a. Pertaining to the nineties. **II.** *n.* A person between the ages of ninety and a hundred. [*< L. nonagenarius, of ninety.*]

nonce, *nens*, *n.* Present time or occasion. [*ME. the nones, misdivision of then ones.*]

non-chal-ance, *nōn'sha-lāns' or non'sha-lāns*, *n.* A state of mind indicating jaunty indifference or unconcern. [*F.*, *< nonchalant*, *ppr. of OF. nonchaler, neglect.*] —**non-chal-ant**, *a.*

none, *nun*. **I.** *a.* Not one; no one; no. **II.** *pron.* Not one; no one; no part. **III.** *adv.* In no respect. [*< AS. ne, not, + ān, one.*]

non"pa-reil, *non"pa-rel*. **I.** *a.* Of unequal excellence. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something of unequal excellence. **2.** The size of type in which this paragraph is printed. **3.** One of various birds. [*F.*, *< non, not (< L. non; see NON-), + pareil, equal, ult. < L. par, equal.*]

non-plus, *non'plus*. **I.** *vt.* [*NON'PLUS-ED' or -PLUS-ED'; NON'PLUS-ING or -PLUS-SING.*] To bring to a stand by disconcerting. **II.** *n.* A perplexity. [*< L. non, not, + plus, more.*]

non-sense, *non'sens*, *n.* **1.** That which is without sense, or without good sense; absurdity. **2.** [*Colloq.*] Things of no importance. —**non-sen'sic-al**, *a.*

non-suit, *non'siūt*. *Law.* **I.** *vt.* To order the dismissal of the suit of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The abandonment of a suit. **2.** A judgment dismissing a suit. [*< OF. non suit, he does not follow.*]

non'dle, *nū'dl*, *n.* [*Colloq.*] A simpleton.

non'dle, *n.* A strip of dried dough, for serving in soup, etc. [*< G. nudel, macaroni.*]

nook, *nuk*, *n.* A narrow and retired place. [*< Gael. niuc, nook.*]

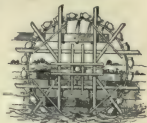
noon, *nūn*, *n.* That time of day when the sun is in the meridian. [*< AS. nōn, < L. nona, fem. of nonus, ninth.*] —**noon-day**. **I.** *a.*

Pertaining to midday. **II.** *n.* The middle of the day. —**noon-ing**, *n.* A time of rest taken at noon. —**noon-tide**. **I.** *a.* Occurring at noon. **II.** *n.* The time of midday.

noose, *nūs*. **I.** *vt.* [*NOOSED'; NOOS'ING.*] **1.** To capture with a noose; ensnare; hang. **2.** To tie in or provide with a noose. **II.** *n.* A slip-knot. [*Prob. < L. OF. F. nodus, knot.*]

nor, *nār, conj.* And not; likewise not. [*Contr. of ME. nother, var. of neither, NEITHER.*]

no'ri-a, *nō'ri-a*, *n.* A water-raising apparatus consisting of a large wheel having buckets on its rim: used in the Levant, Spain, etc. [*Sp.*, *< Ar. nā'ūra.*]



nor'mal, *nōr'mal*. **I.** *a.*

1. Conformed to a type or standard. **2.** Model. **3.**

Geom. Perpendicular. **4.**

Physics. Average; mean.

II. *n.* **1.** A usual or accepted rule or process. **2.** Average or mean value. [*< L. normalis, < norma, rule.*]

—**normal school**, a school for the training of pupils to become teachers.

Nor'man, *nōr'man*. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans. **II.** *n.* A native of Normandy. [*OF.*, *< Dn. Normand, < nord, north, + mand, man.*]

Norse, *nōrs*. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Scandinavian countries, or to their peoples or languages. **II.** *n.* The Scandinavian languages, especially the Icelandic. [*< Ice. Norskr, < nordhr, north.*]

—**Norse'man**, *nōrs'man*, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian. **North'man**, *n.*

north, *nōrth*. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying toward or in the north. **2.** Issuing from the north. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass; opposed to *south*. **2.** Any region north of a given point. **III.** *adv.* Toward the north; northerly. [*< AS. north.*] —**north'east**, *n.*

That point of the horizon lying midway between north and east; any region lying toward that point. —**north'east**, *a. & adv.* —**north-east'er**, *n.* A gale or storm coming from the northeast. —**north-east'er-ly**, *a.* —**north-east'ern**, *a.* —**north'most**, *a.* —**north-ward**, *a.* Directed or lying toward the north. —**north'ward**, *n.* —**north'wards**, *adv.* In a northerly direction. —**north'ward-ly**, *a. & adv.* —**north'west**, *n.* That point of the compass lying midway between north and west; any region situated toward that point. —**north'west**, *a. & adv.* —**north'west'er**, *n.* A gale from the northwest. —**north'west'er-ly**, *a.* —**north'west'ern**, *a.*

north'er, *n.* A north wind or gale. —**north'er-ly**, *a. & adv.* —**north'ern**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the north. **2.** Directed toward or coming from the north. **II.** *n.* A northerner. —**north'ern-er**, *n.* One residing in the north.

Nor-we'gi-an, *nōr-wi'jī-an*, *n.* **1.** A native of Norway. **2.** The language of Norway.

nose, *nōz*, *v.* [*NOSED; NO'SING.*] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by smell. **2.** To touch with the nose. **3.** To discover by prying. **4.** To utter nasally. **II.** *i.* To explore pryingly; sniff.

nose, *n.* **1.** That part of the face of an animal containing the nostrils and the organ of smell. **2.** The power of smelling. **3.** That which resembles a nose; a ship's prow; a spout, nozzle, etc. [*< AS. nosu, nose.*] —**nose'gay**, *n.* A bouquet.

nos'tril, *nes'tril*, *n.* One of the anterior openings in the nose. [*< AS. nosthyrl, < nosu, nose, + thyr, hole.*]

nos'trum, *nes'trum*, *n.* **1.** A favorite remedy; patent medicine; quack recipe. **2.** Anything savoring of quackery. [*L., ours, < nos, we.*]

not, *net, adv.* In no manner, or to no extent; used in negation, prohibition, or refusal. [*< AS. nawiht; see NAUGHT.*]

fīūtjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

no'ta-bl(e), nō'ta-bl. **I. a. 1.** Worthy of note or observation. **2.** Eminently careful or thrifty and skilful. **II. n.** One who or that which is worthy of note. [F., < L. *notabilis*, notable.] — **no'ta-bil'i-ty**, n. [-TIES², pl.] **1.** Notableness. **2.** A person of distinction. — **no'ta-bly**, adv.

no'ta-ry, nō'ta-rī, n. [-RIES², pl.] An officer holding a seal who is empowered to administer oaths, take depositions, etc.; a notary public. [*< L. notarius, < nota; see NOTE, n.*] — **no'ta-ri-al**, a. Pertaining to a notary.

no-ta'tion, nō-tē'shun, n. **1.** The process of noting or designating by figures, etc. **2.** Any system of signs, figures, etc., employed in any science or art, especially arithmetical characters. [*< L. notatio(n)-, < nota; see NOTE, n.*]

notch, nech. **I. vt. 1.** To make a notch in. **2.** To adjust the notch of (an arrow). **3.** To record by means of notches. **II. n. 1.** A nick or mark cut in anything. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A narrow, short defile. [Form of *NOCK*.]

note, nōt. **I. vt.** [NO'TED²; NO'TING.] **1.** To take notice or note of. **2.** To set down, as in writing. **3.** To annotate. **II. n. 1.** An outward sign. **2.** A character used to indicate something; an annotation; memorandum. **3.** A communication or brief letter. **4.** Notice; observation. **5.** High importance; distinction. **6. Mus.** (1) A character indicating the length of a tone, and its position in the scale. (2) Any musical sound. (3) A key. **7.** A sound; especially, a melodious sound; tone. **8. Com.** A signed promise by one party to another to pay a certain sum. [F., < L. *nota, < notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] — **note-book**, n. A book in which to enter memoranda. — **no'ted**, a. Well known by reputation or report. — **note'-wor'thy**, a. Worthy of note; remarkable.

noth'ing, nūth'ing. **I. n. 1.** Not any being or existence; no thing. **2.** A state of non-existence. **3.** A trifle. **II. adv.** In no degree; not at all. — **noth'ing-ness**, n. **1.** Non-existence. **2.** Worthlessness.

no'tice, nō'tis. **I. vt.** [NO'TICED²; NO'TIC-ING.] **1.** To take cognizance of. **2.** To refer to. **3.** To make remarks upon. **4.** To notify. **II. n. 1.** The act of noticing or observing. **2.** Intelligence. **3.** Respectful treatment. **4.** An order communicated. [F., < L. *notitia*, celebrity.] — **no'tice-a-bl(e)**, a. — **no'tice-a-bly**, adv. — **no'ti-fi-y**, vt. [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To give notice to; inform. **2.** To publish. — **no'ti-fi-ca'tion**, n. **1.** The act of notifying. **2.** Notice given.

no'tion, nō'shun, n. **1.** A mental apprehension; an idea; opinion. **2.** [Colloq.] Intention; also, any small convenience. [F., < L. *notio(n)-, < notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] — **no'tion-al**, a.

no'to-ri'e-ty, n. [-TIES², pl.] **1.** The character of being notorious. **2.** Common knowledge or talk. **3.** One who or that which is notorious. [*< L.² notorius*, making known, < *nosco*, know.] — **no-to-ri-ous**, a. Being publicly known and the subject of general unfavorable remark. — **ly**, adv. — **-ness**, n.

not'with-stand'ing, net'with-stand'ing. **I. adv. & conj.** In spite of the fact; nevertheless. **II. prep.** Without regard to; despite. **nought**, nōt, a. & n. Same as *NAUGHT*.

noun, naun, n. *Gram.* A word used as the name of a thing; a substantive. [OF., < L. *nomen*, name.]

nour'ish, nūr'ish, v. **I. t. 1.** To furnish material to sustain (a living organism). **2.** Hence, to support. **3.** To furnish with knowledge; educate. **II. i.** To promote growth and repair waste. [*< F. nourrir, < L. nutrio*, nurse.] — **nour'ish-ment**, n. **1.** Nutriment. **2.** The act of nourishing. **3.** That which sustains or promotes growth.

nov'el, nev'el or nev'l. **I. a.** Of recent origin; new, strange, or unusual. **II. n.** A fictitious tale, assuming to portray real life and actual emotions. [OF., < L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] — **nov'el-ist**, n. A writer of novels. — **nov'el-ette**, n. A short novel. — **nov'el-ty**, n. [-TIES², pl.] **1.** The quality of being novel. **2.** Something novel. **3.** An innovation.

No-ven'ber, nov-em'ber, n. The eleventh month of the year. [*< L. November*, ninth month of the Roman year, < *novem*, nine.]

nov'ice, nev'is, n. **1.** A beginner; tyro. **2.** Specifically, one who enters a religious house on probation. [F., < L. *novicius*, new.] — **no-vi'ti-ate**, n. The state of being a novice; a period of probation.

now, nau. **I. n.** The present time or moment. **II. adv. 1.** At once. **2.** At or during the present time. **3.** Recently. **4.** Things being so. [*< AS. nū, now.*] — **now-a-days**, adv. In the present time or age. — **now and then**, occasionally; from time to time.

no'where, adv. In no place or state.

no'wise, adv. In no manner or degree.

nox'ious, nec'shus, a. Causing, or tending to cause, injury; pernicious. [*< L. noxius, < nocere*, hurt.]

noz'l(e), (nez'l, n. A spout for discharge of liquid, as from a hose.

noz'zle, (nez'zle, n. A center of development; central mass; kernel. [L., dim. of *nux* (*nuc*), nut.]

nude, niūd, a. Destitute of clothing; naked; undraped; bare. [*< L. nudus*, naked, bare.] — **nu-da'tion**, n. The act of making nude. — **nu'di-ty**, n. [-TIES², pl.] The state of being nude; a naked part; anything unclad.

nudge, nuj. **I. vt.** [NUGGED; NUDGE'ING.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow. **II. n.** The act of nudging. [Form of *KNOCK*.]

nu'ga-to-ry, niū'ga-to-rī, a. **1.** Having no power; inoperative. **2.** Having no worth or meaning. [*< L. nugatorius, < nuge*, trifles.]

nug'get, nug'et, n. A lump, as of precious metal. [Dim. of *nug*, lump.]

nui'sance, niū'sans, n. **1.** That which annoys, vexes, or harms. **2.** Anything that by its use or existence works annoyance or damage to another. [F., < LL. *nocentia*, hurt.]

null, nul. **I. vt.** To make void; annul. **II. a. 1.** Of no legal force or effect; void. **2.** Having no existence. **3.** Of no avail. **III. n.** Something that has no force or no meaning; a cipher. [*< L. nullus*, no, none.]

null'i-fy, nul'i-fai, vt. [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To deprive of force or effect; annul. [*< LL. nullifico, < L. nullus* (see *NULL*), + *facio*, make.] — **null'i-fi-ca'tion**, n. The act of nullifying. — **null'i-fi'er**, n. — **null'i-ty**, n. [-TIES², pl.] **1.** The state of being null. **2.** A nonentity.

popū, ūsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rŭle; but, ūr;

num(b, num, I. vt. To deprive of the power of sensation; benumb. **II. a.** Benumbed. [*< AS. numen, pp. of niman, take.*] — **numb-ness, n.** The state of being numb.

number, numbr. I. vt. 1. To enumerate; count. **2.** To reckon. **3.** To designate by number. **4.** To amount to. **II. n. 1.** A numeral. **2.** A collection of units. **3.** The science of numerals. **4.** One of a numbered series. **5.** Poetic measure. [*< F. nombrer, < L. numero, number.*] — **numb-er-less, a. 1.** Very numerous. **2.** Having no number. — **num-er-a-ble, a.** That may be numbered. — **num-er-al, I. a. 1.** Used in expressing a number. **2.** Pertaining to number. **II. n.** A symbol or word used to express a number. — **num-er-a-ry, a.** Pertaining to numbers. — **num-er-ate, vt. & vi. [-'a-ted; -'a-ting.]** To enumerate; count. — **num-er-a-tion, n. 1.** The art of reading or naming numbers. **2.** Enumeration. — **num-er-a'tor, n. 1.** In a vulgar fraction, the term that denotes how many of the parts of a unit are taken. **2.** One who counts. — **num-er'ic-al, a. 1.** Pertaining to number. **2.** Numerable. — **-ly, adv. — num-er-ous, a.** Consisting of a great number of units; many.

num'mis-mat'ic, nū'mis-mat'ic, a. Pertaining to coins or medals. [*< L. numisma, < Gr. nomisma, coin, custom.*] — **num'mis-mat'ics, n.** The science of coins and medals.

num'skul('), num'skul', n. A blockhead; dunce. [*< NUMB, + SKULL.*]

nun, nun, n. A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent. [*< LL. ^{AS} nunna, nonna, nun, mother.*] — **num-ber-y, n. [-ies', pl.]** A convent for nuns.

num'ci-o, nun'shi-ō, n. 1. An ordinary ambassador of the Pope to a foreign court. **2.** Any messenger. [*It., < L. nuntius, messenger.*]

nun-cu'pa-tiv(e), nun-kiū'pa-tiv, a. Law. Oral as distinguished from written. [*< L. nuncupo, call by name.*] — **nun-cu'pa-to-ry't, nuptial, nup'shal, a.** Pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony. [*< L. nuptialis, < nuptus, pp. of nubō, marry.*] — **nup'tial's, n. pl.** The marriage ceremony or state.

nurse, nŭrs, v. [NURS'ed; NURS'ing.] I. t. 1. To care for, as during illness. **2.** To suckle. **3.** To promote the development or growth of. **II. i. 1.** To take care of a sick person;

suckle a babe. **2.** To be suckled at the breast. **nurse, n.** One who nurses; one who or that which fosters and promotes. [*< F. nourrice, < L. nutritrix, < nutrio, feed.*] — **nurs-er-y, n. [-ies, pl.] 1.** A playroom for children. **2.** A place where trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for sale or transplanting. — **nurs-er-y-man, n.** One who has a nursery for trees, etc. — **nurs'ling, n.** An infant.

nur'ture, nŭr'chur or -tjŭr. I. vt. [NUR'-TURED; NUR'-TUR-ing.] 1. To give nourishment to. **2.** To bring or train up. **II. n.** The act of nurturing; that which nourishes or fosters. [*OF., < LL. nutritura, < L. nutrio, feed.*]

nut, nut, I. vt. [NUT'ED; NUT'ing.] To gather nuts. **II. n. 1.** A fruit consisting of a kernel or seed enclosed in a woody shell. **2.** A small block of metal having an internal screw-thread. [*< AS. hnutu, nut.*] — **nut'-crack'er, n. 1.** A device for cracking nuts. **2.** One of certain crow-like birds. — **nut'gall', n. Bot.** A gall. — **nut'meg, n.** The aromatic kernel of the fruit of various trees; also, the tree itself. — **nut'-shell', n.** The shell of a nut. — **nut'ty, a. 1.** Abounding in nuts. **2.** Having the flavor of nuts.

nut'ri-ent, nŭt'ri-ent, I. a. 1. Giving nourishment. **2.** Conveying nutrition. **II. n.** Something that nourishes. [*< L. nutrio, feed.*] — **nut'ri-ment, n. 1.** Food. **2.** That which promotes development. — **nut'ri-tion, n. 1.** The process by which growth is promoted and waste repaired in living organisms. **2.** Nourishment. — **nut'ri-tious, a.** Nourishing. — **nut'ri-tiv(e), a. 1.** Having nutrititious properties. **2.** Pertaining to nutrition.

ny-an'za, ni-an'za, n. A sheet of water; lake; also, a river feeding a lake. [*Afr.*] — **ny-as'sat, nymph, nimf, n. 1. Myth.** An inferior female divinity inhabiting a grove, forest, spring, etc. **2.** [Poet.] A damsel. **3.** A pupa or chrysalis. — **nym'phat',** [*< Gr. ^L nymphē, nymph, bride.*] — **nymph'al, nym-phe'an, a.**



O, o, ō, n. [oes, O's, or Os, ōz, pl.] 1. A letter: the fifteenth in the English alphabet. **2.** An oval or circle.

O, ō, interj. 1. An exclamation used in address or as expressive of a wish or emotion. **2.** Same as OH. [*< AS. ēd.*] [*āfr., elf.*]

oaf, ōf, n. A changeling; simpleton. [*< Ice.*]

oak, ōk, n. 1. A hard-wood, acorn-bearing tree much valued for the manufacture of timber. See ill. on next page. **2.** The wood of the oak. [*< AS. āc, oak.*] — **oak'en, a.** Made of oak.

oak'um, ōk'um, n. Hemp-fiber obtained by untwisting old rope: used in calking, etc. [*< AS. ā-, out, + cemban, comb.*]

oar, ōr. I. vt. To propel with an oar; use as an oar. **II. n.** A bladed wooden implement for propelling a boat. [*< AS. ār, oar.*]

— **oars'man, n.** One who rows. — **o'a-sis, ō'a-sis or ō-ē'sis, n. [O'A-SES, -sīz or -sēs, pl.]** A fertile spot in a waste or desert. [*< Gr. ōasis (fertile spot in Libyan desert).*]

oat, ōt, n. A cereal grass or its edible grain. [*< AS. āte, oat.*] — **oat'en, a.** Made of oats. — **oat'meal', n.** The meal of oats; also, porridge made of it.

oath, ōth, n. 1. A solemn attestation in support of a declaration, by an appeal to God or to something holy. **2.** A blasphemous use of

fīū'tjŭre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **œl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **in**k; **thin**.

the name of the Deity or of any sacred name. [*< AS. áth, oath.*]

ob-, prefix. Toward; to; against; facing; reversely; over; near; before; up; out; upon; about; as, *ob-lique*, oblique. [*< L. ob, toward, for, against.*]

ob'du-rate, ob'du-ret, *a.* 1. Unmoved by feelings of humanity or pity. 2. Perversely impenitent. 3. Unyielding. [*< L. ob, to, + durus, hard.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -**ob-du-ra-cy**, *n.* Obstnacy; obduracy.

o-be-di-ent, o-bi'di-ent, *a.* Complying with or submitting to a behest, law, etc.; dutiful. [OF., *< L. obedien(t)-s*, pp. of *obedire*, obey.] -o-be-di-ence, *n.* -**o-be-di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

o-bei'sance, o-bi'sans or o-bé'sans, *n.* A courteous bowing or a bending of the knee. [*< F. obéissance, < obéir, OBEY.*]

ob-el-isk, ob-el-isk, *n.* 1. A square shaft with pyramidal top, usually monumental. 2. The dagger-sign (†) used as a mark of reference. [*< Gr. ὀβελίσκος, pointed pillar.*]

o-bese, o-bis, *a.* Very corpulent. [*< L. obeseus, fat.*] -o-bes-i-ty, *n.* o-bese-ness.

o-bey, o-bé, *v.* **I. i.** 1. To do the bidding of. 2. To comply with or carry into effect. 3. To be controlled by. **II. i.** 1. To yield obedience. [*< L. ob, near, + audio, hear.*]

o-bit-u-ary, o-bich'u-ri or o-bit'yu-ri. **I. a.** Pertaining to death. **II. n.** A published notice of a death. [*< LL. obituarium, < L. obitus, death.*]

ob-ject, ob-ject', *v.* **I. t.** To allege as a reason against something. **II. i.** To declare oneself opposed to something. -**ob-jec'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of objecting. 2. An impediment raised. -**ob-jec'tion-a-ble**, *a.* -**ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* -**ob-jec'tive**, *i. a.* 1. Belonging to an object. 2. External; outward. 3. *Gram.* Denoting the case of the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition. **II. n.** 1. The objective case. 2. An objective point. -**ob-jec'tiv(e)-ly**, *adv.* -**ob-jec'tiv-i-ty**, *n.* -**ob-jec'tiv(e)-ness**, *n.* -**ob-jec't-or**, *n.*

ob-ject, ob-ject, *n.* 1. Anything that comes within the cognizance of the senses. 2. That which is affected by an action. 3. A purpose; aim. 4. *Gram.* A noun, clause, etc., to which the action of the verb is directed. [*< L. ob, before, + jacto, throw.*]

ob-jur-gate, ob-júr-gét, *vt.* [-GA'TED^d; -GA'TING.] To rebuke severely. [*< L. ob, against, + jurgo, scold.*] -**ob'jur-ga'tion**, *n.*

ob-late, ob-lét', *a.* Flattened at the poles. [*< L. ob, out, + latus, borne.*] -**ob-la'tion**, *n.* 1. Anything offered in worship. 2. *Ecc.* The elements of the eucharist, as offered on the altar in some churches.

ob-li-gate, ob-li-gét, *vt.* [-GA'TED^d; -GA'TING.] 1. To bind by some requirement. 2. To hold to the fulfillment of duty. [*< L. ob, about, + ligo, bind.*] -**ob'li-ga'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of obligating. 2. The constraining power of conscience. 3. A requirement imposed. 4. A legal



Red Oak.

bond bearing a penalty. -**ob'li-ga-to'ry**, *a.* Of a nature to impose obligation.

ob-lige, ob-láj' or o-bliáj', *vt.* [OB-LIGED'; OB-LI'GING.] 1. To constrain in any manner. 2. To place under necessity. 3. To render indebted. [*< L. obligo, bind.*] -**ob-li'ging**, *pa.* Disposed to do favors. -**ob-li'ger**, *n.* **ob'li-ger'**, *(Law).*

ob-lique, ob-liq' or ob-laic', **I. vi.** [OB-LIQUE'D'; OB-LIQU'ING.] To deviate from the perpendicular or from a right line. **II. a.** 1. Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting; acute or obtuse. 2. Evasive; indirect. [F.] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -**ob-liq'ui-ty**, *n.* [-TI-ES, *pl.*] 1. Oblique quality; inclination. 2. Deviation from right principles.

ob-lit'er-ate, ob-li't'er-ét, *vt.* [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] 1. To blot or wipe out. 2. To utterly efface. [*< L. ob, over, + litera, letter.*] -**ob-lit'era-tion**, *n.*

ob-liv'i-on, ob-liv'i-on, *n.* 1. The state of being utterly forgotten. 2. The act of forgetting completely. [F., *< L. oblivio(n)-*, *< ob-liviscor, forget.*] -**ob-liv'i-ous**, *a.* Forgetful; abstracted; inducing forgetfulness.

ob-long, ob'long or lóng. **I. a.** Longer than broad. **II. n.** A figure having greater length than breadth; especially, a long rectangle. [*< L. ob, before, + longus, long.*]

ob-lo-quy, ob'lo-cwi, *n.* 1. The state of one who is under odium or disgrace. 2. Vilification. [*< L. ob, against, + loquor, speak.*]

ob-nox'ious, ob-nec'shus, *a.* 1. Of a character to give offense or excite aversion. 2. Liable, as to penalty. [*< L. obnoxius, liable.*]

o'bo-e, o'bo-e, *n.* A wooden flute-like wind instrument. [It.]

ob-scene, ob-sin', *a.* 1. Offensive to chastity or decency. 2. [Poet.] Foul. [*< L. obscenus, ill-omened.*] -ly, *adv.* -**ob-scen'i-ty**, *n.* Obscene quality of thought, speech, or representation. -**ob-scen'ness**, *n.*

ob-scure, ob-skúr', **I. vt. [OB-SCURED'; OB-SCUR'ING.] To dim, darken, or hide from view. **II. a. [OB-SCUR'ER; OB-SCUR'EST.] 1. Presenting obstructions to clear vision. 2. Not clear to the mind. 3. Faintly marked. 4. Little known; lowly. [*< L. obscurus, dark.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.* -**ob'scu-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of obscuring; obscurity. -**ob-scur'i-ty**, *n.* [-TI-ES, *pl.*] The state of being obscure.****

ob'se-quire, ob'se-cwiz, *n. pl.* Funeral rites. [*< L. ob, upon, + sequor, follow.*]

ob-se-qui-ous, ob-si'cwi-us, *a.* Sycophantic; cringing. [*< L. obsequiosus, < obsequor, follow.*]

ob-serve, ob-zerv', *vt.* [OB-SERVED'; OB-SERV'ING.] 1. To take notice of; note. 2. To scrutinize carefully. 3. To celebrate; comply with. 4. To remark incidentally. [*< L. ob-servo, < ob, before, + servo, keep.*] -**ob-serv'a-ble**, *a.* 1. That can be observed; manifest. 2. Notable. 3. Customary. -**ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.* -**ob-serv'ance**, *n.* The act of observing, as a custom. -**ob-serv'ant**, *a.* 1. Carefully attentive; habitually noting. 2. Strict in observing rules. -**ob'serv'a'tion**, *n.* 1. The act or habit of observing. 2. Scientific scrutiny of a natural phenomenon. 3. Experience acquired by observing. 4. An incidental remark. -**ob-serv'a-to-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] 1. A building or dome designed for sys-

tematic astronomical observations. **2.** A tower built for the view.—**ob-serv'er.** *n.*—**ob-serv'ing.** *pt.* Observant. **-ly.** *adv.*

ob-so-lete. *ob'so-lit.* **I.** *a.* Gone out of use; of a discarded type or fashion. **II.** *n.* An obsolete word or form of expression. [*< L. ob-soletus*, pp. of *obsolesco*, decay.] **-ness.** *n.*—**ob'so-les'cent.** *a.* Growing obsolete.

ob'sta-cle. *ob'sta-cl.* *n.* That which stands in the way of progress; a hindrance. [*F.*, *< L. ob.* before, + *sto*, stand.]

ob-stet'rics. *n.* The branch of medical science relating to midwifery.—**ob-stet'ric-al.** *a.* Relating to midwifery. **-ly.** *adv.*

ob'sti-nate. *ob'sti-nē* or *-nēt.* **I.** Persistently and unreasonably resolved in a purpose or opinion; stubborn. **2.** Hard to control or cure. [*< L. ob.* before, + *sto*, stand.] **-ly.** *adv.*—**ob'sti-na-cy.** *n.* Stubbornness.

ob-strep'er-ous. *ob-strep'gr-us.* *a.* Making a great disturbance; clamorous. [*< L. ob.* before, + *strepo*, roar.] **-ly.** *adv.* **-ness.** *n.*

ob-struct', *ob-struct'*, *vt.* **1.** To fill with impediments; block or stop up. **2.** To hinder or retard the progress of. [*< L. ob.* before, + *struo*, build.]—**ob-struct'er.** *n.*—**ob-struct'or.** *n.*—**ob-struc'tion.** *n.* **1.** A hindrance; obstacle. **2.** The act of preventing progress.—**ob-struc'tiv(e).** *a.* Tending to obstruct.

ob-tain', *ob-tēn'*, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into one's own possession; get. **2.** To attain by effort. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have place. **2.** To succeed; prevail. [*< L. ob'tineo*, *< ob.* before, + *teneo*, hold.]—**ob-tain'a-ble.** *a.*

ob-trude', *ob-trūd'*, *vt. & ri.* [*OB-TRU'DED'*; *OB-TRU'DING'*.] To thrust or be pushed into undue prominence. [*< L. ob.* before, + *trudo*, thrust.]—**ob-tru'der.** *n.*—**ob-tru'sion.** *n.* The act of obtruding.—**ob-tru'siv(e).** *a.* Tending to obtrude; obtruding. **-ly.** *adv.*

ob-tuse', *ob-tūs'*, *a.* **I.** *Math.* Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°. **2.** Rounded at the extremity. **3. Dull; stupid; insensible. [*< L. obtusus*, pp. of *obtusco*, *< ob.* against, + *tundo*, beat.] **-ly.** *adv.* **-ness.** *n.***

ob-verse', *ob-vers'*, *a.* Noting the face of a medal or coin. [*< L. ob.* toward, + *verso*, turn.]—**ob'verse.** *ob'vers.* *n.* The obverse side, as of a coin; an opposite face.

ob-vi-ate. *ob-vi-ēt.* *vt.* [*-A'TED'*; *-A'TING'*.] To meet or anticipate, so as to dispose of or remove; prevent. [*< LL. obvivo*, meet.]

ob-vi-ous. *ob-vi-us.* *a.* Immediately evident; manifest. [*< L. obvius*, in the way, *< ob.* before, + *via*, way.]

oc. *prefix.* Assimilated form of *ob.* before *c.*

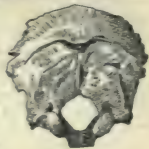
oc-ca'sion. *oc-kē'zhun.* **I.** *vt.* To cause or bring about. **II.** *n.* **1.** A particular event. **2.** Opportunity for some action; a condition; need; exigency. [*F.*, *< L. occasio(n)*, occasion.]—**oc-ca'sion-al.** *a.* **1.** Occurring at irregular intervals. **2.** Belonging to some special occasion. **-ly.** *adv.*

Oc-ci-dent. *oc-si-dēt.* *n.* **1.** The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish empire. **2.** [*o*]. The west. [*F.*, *< L. occident(s)*, pp. of *occido*, fall, set, *< ob.* before, + *cadō*, fall.]—**Oc'ci-den'tal.** *a.* Belonging to the West.

oc-ci-pit. *oc-si-pt.* *n.* The lower back part of the head. [*L.*]—**oc-ci-pi'tal.** *oc-sip'i-tol.* *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the occiput. **2.** Pertaining to

the occipital bone.—**occipital bone**, the hindmost bone of the skull.

oc-cult', *oc-cult'*, *a.* **1.** Concealed from observation or knowledge. **2.** Not immediately known. [*< L. occultus*, pp. of *occulto*, hide.]—**oc'cul-ta'tion.** *n.* Concealment, as of one heavenly body by another.



Occipital Bone.

oc'cu-py. *oc'yū-pai.* *vt.* [*-PIED'*; *-PY'ING'*.] **1.** To use or employ in an exclusive manner. **2.** To be in possession of. **3.** To give occupation to. [*< L. occupo*, *< ob.* to, + *cipio*, take.]—**oc'cu-pan-cy.** *n.* The time during which anything is occupied.—**oc'cu-pant.** *n.* One who occupies; a tenant.—**oc'cu-pi'er.**—**oc'cu-pa'tion.** *n.* **1.** One's regular, principal, or immediate business. **2.** The state of being busy. **3.** Occupancy.

oc-cur', *oc-cūr.* *vi.* [*OC-CURRED'*; *OC-CUR'RING'*.] **1.** To be found here and there; happen. **2.** To present itself to the mind. [*< L. ob.* upon, + *curro*, run.]—**oc-cur'rence.** *n.* An event; the happening of an event.

o'cean. *ō'shan.* **1.** The great body of salt water that covers about two-thirds of the earth's surface. **2.** Any one of the greater tracts of water that cover the globe. **3.** Any unbounded expanse. [*< Gr. Ὠκεανός*, ocean.]—**o'ce-an'ic.** *a.*

o'cher. *ō'kēr.* *n.* A native yellow earth, of *ochre*, iron and clay, used as a pigment and as a paint. [*< Gr. ὄχρα*, yellow ochre.]

-ock. *suffix.* A diminutive suffix. [*< AS. -uc.*]

o'clock', *q-cloc'*. Of the clock; a contraction.

oct. } Combining forms. [*< Gr. októ* or *L. octa-*, *octo*, eight.]—**oc'ta-gon.** *n.* *Geom.*

octi. } A figure with eight sides and eight

octo- } angles.—**oc-tag'o-nal.** *a.* Eight-sided.

—**oc'ta-he'dral.** *a.* Having eight equal plane faces.—**oc'ta-he'dron.** *n.* *Geom.* A solid bounded by eight plane faces.—**oc-tan-gu-lar.** *a.* Eight-angled.—**oc-ten'ni-al.** *a.*

1. Recurring at intervals of eight years. **2.** Occupying periods of eight years.—**oc-ti'li-on.** *n.* A cardinal number; in the French system, represented by a figure 1 with 27 ciphers annexed; in the English system by a figure 1 with 48 ciphers.—**oc'to-gena'ri-an.** *i.* *a.* Being eighty or from eighty to ninety years of age.

II. *n.* A person of between eighty and ninety years.—**oc-to'pus.** *oc-tō'pus* or *oc'to-pus.* *n.*

[*-PI.*, *-pal* or *-pl.*, *pl.*] An eight-armed cuttlefish; a devilfish.—**oc'tu-ple.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of eight parts. **2.** Multiplied by eight.

octave. *oc'tēv.*

I. *a.* **1.** Composed of eight. **2.** *Mus.* Pertaining to an octave. **II.** *n.* **1.**

Mus. An interval of seven degrees; a note at this interval. **2.** Any interval of eight.

oc-ta'vo. *oc-tē'vō* or *tg'vō.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Folded into eight leaves. **2.** Denoting a certain size of page (commonly 6 x 94 inches). **8vo.** **II.** *n.* A book of such leaves or pages. [*L.*]



Edible Octopus. 1/24

flūjūre (future); aisle; au (out); øil; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ink; thin.

ole-ag'i-nous, ō'ig-aj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to oil; oily. [*< L.^{LL} oleum, oil.*]

papū, ask; at, āir; element, thêy, usêge; it, î, î (ee); o, ôh; orator, ôr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

o'le-an'der, o'le-an'der, *n.* An Old World evergreen ornamental shrub with leathery leaves and clusters of pink or white flowers. [*< F. oléandre, < L. rhododendron (see RHODODENDRON).*]



o'le-as'ter, o'le-as'ter, *n.* An ornamental shrub or small tree; the wild olive. [*L., < olea (< Gr. elaia), olive.*]

o'le-o-mar'ga-rin or **-rine**, o'le-o-mär'ga-rin, *n.* Artificial butter, variously made from animal fats. **o'le-o-**, *oleander.*

ol-fac'to-ry, el-fac'to-ri. *I. a.* Pertaining to the sense of smell. *II. n.* [-RIES^{pl}, *pl.*] [Collog.] The organ of smell. [*< L. olfactorium, smelling-bottle.*]

ol'i-gar'chy, ol'i-gär'ki, *n.* [-CHIES^{pl}, *pl.*] A form of government in which supreme power is restricted to a few. [*< Gr. oligos, few, + archō, rule.*] — **ol'i-garch**, *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy. — **ol'i-gar'chic**, *a.* **ol'i-gar'chali**; **ol'i-gar'chic-al**.

ol'iv(e), ol'iv. *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the olive. 2. Having a dull greenish-yellow color. *II. n.* 1. An evergreen tree with leathery leaves and an oily fruit. 2. The fruit of the olive-tree. 3. A dull yellowish-green color. [*F., < L. oliva, < Gr. elata, olive-tree.*]

-ology, *suffix.* A suffix used in English words derived from the Greek, denoting (1) a science, as philology; (2) (rarely) a collection, as anthology. (1) *< L. -ologia, < Gr. -ologia, < legō, speak;* (2) *< L. -ologia, < Gr. -ologia, < legō, gather.*

O-lym'pic, o-lim'pic, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Olympus, or the plain of Olympia, where athletic games and races were held.

-oma, *Pathol.* A suffix denoting a tumor or morbid growth; as, sarcoma. [*< Gr. -ōma.*]

o-me'ga, o-mi'ga or o'meg-a, *n.* The twenty-fourth and last letter in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); figuratively, the end. [*< Gr. ō mega, great o.*]

om'e-let, em'e-let, *n.* A dish of eggs and milk, beaten together and fried. [*< F. omelette, < L. lamella, thin plate.*]

o'men, o'men. *I. vt. & vi.* To serve as an omen; presage. *II. n.* A phenomenon or incident regarded as a prophetic sign. [*L.*]

— **om'i-nous**, *a.* Of the nature of an evil omen; ill-omened.

o-mit', o-mit', *vt.* [O-MIT'TED^d; O-MIT'TING.] 1. To leave out; drop; discard. 2. To leave unperformed. [*< L. ob, by, + mitto, send.*]

— **o-mis'sion**, *n.* 1. The act of omitting. 2. Anything omitted or neglected.

om'ni-bus, em'ni-bus. *I. a.* Covering a full collection of objects. *II. n.* A long four-wheeled passenger-vehicle with seats along the sides. [*F., < L. omnibus, to or for all.*]

om-nip'o-tence, em-nip'o-tens, *n.* Unlimited and universal power. [*< L. omnis, all, + potens, powerful.*] — **om-nip'o-tent**, *a.* Almighty.

om'ni-pres'ence, em'ni-prez'gns, *n.* The quality of being everywhere present at the same time; ubiquity. [*< L. omnis, all, + prae-*

sen(t)-s; see PRESENT, a.] — **om'ni-pres'ent**, *a.* **om-nis'cience**, em-nish'gns, *n.* Infinite knowledge. [*< L. omnis, all, + scient(t)-s, knowing; see SCIENCE.*] — **om-nis'cient**, *a.* Knowing all things; all-knowing.

om-niv'o-rous, em-niv'o-rous, *a.* Eating food of all kinds indiscriminately; hence, greedy. [*< L. omnivorus, < omnis, all, + voro, eat.*]

on, en. *I. adv.* 1. In a position or condition of adherence. 2. In such a position as to cover or overspread. 3. Forward; ahead. 4. In the proper channel or place. *II. prep.* 1. In or into contact with the top of; by means of. 2. Close behind. 3. Directed toward. 4. In the act of. 5. Comprised in. 6. In reference to. 7. In a state of. [*< AS. on, an, related to IN, prep.*]

once, wuns, *adv.* 1. One time. 2. During some past time. 3. At any time. [*< AS. ānes, < ān, one.*] — **at once**. 1. Simultaneously. 2. Immediately.

one, wun. *I. a.* 1. Being a unit; single. 2. Being a thing thought of indefinitely. 3. This; that. 4. The same. *II. n.* 1. A single unit; a symbol (1 or I) representing this number. 2. A single thing or person; a person conceived and spoken of indefinitely. [*ME. one, on, < AS. ān, one.*] — **all one**, of the same or of no consequence. — **at one**, in harmony; the same. — **one'ness**, *n.* Singleness; unity.

on'er-ous, en'er-us, *a.* Burdensome or oppressive. [*< L. ōnerosus, < onus, burden.*]

on'ion, un'yun, *n.* An edible underground coated bulb of the lily family; remarkable for its strong odor. [*< L. F. unio(n), union.*]

on'ly, on'li. *I. a.* Alone in its class. *II. adv.* 1. Without another; singly. 2. For one purpose alone. [*< AS. ānlice.*]

on'set', *n.* An impetuous attack; assault.

on'slaught', *n.* A violently hostile assault.

onto-, *a combining form.* [*< Gr. ōn, being.*] — **on'to-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ontology; metaphysical. **on'to-log'ic**. — **on-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of being; metaphysics.

o'nus, ō'nus, *n.* A burden or responsibility. [*L.*]

on'ward, en'ward. *I. a.* Moving or leading forward or ahead. *II. adv.* 1. In the direction of progress; forward. 2. On in time. **on'wards**.

o'nyx, ō'nix or en'ix, *n.* A variety of quartz consisting of layers of different colors. [*< Gr. onyx, nail.*]

oo-, ō-. *Combining forms.* [*< Gr. ōon, egg.*] — **o'o-lite**, *n.* A granular variety of limestone. — **o-o'l'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of eggs.

ooz(e), ūz. *I. vt. & vi.* [OOZ(ED); OO'ZING.] To leak or discharge gradually; percolate. *II. n.* 1. Slimy mud, or wet, spongy soil. 2. A gentle flow. [*< AS. wōs, juice, + wase, mud.*]

— **oo'zy**, *a.* Containing ooze; milky.

o-pac'i-ty, o-pas'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES^{pl}, *pl.*] 1. The state of being opaque; obscurity. 2. That which is opaque. [*< L. opacita(t)-s, < opacus, shady.*]

o'pal, ō'pal, *n.* A mineral of hydrous silica, variously colored, and often transparent. [*< F. opale, < L. opalus, < Gr. opallios, opal.*] — **o'pal-es-cent**, *a.* Possessing an iridescent play of pearly colors.

o-paque', o-péc', *a.* Impervious to light; not translucent. [*F., < L. opacus, shady.*]

flū'tjū-re (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

open, *ôp*, *vt. & vi.* [Archaic & Poetic.] To open.
o'pen, *ô'pn*. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To set or become open; unlock; disclose. **2.** To spread out; expand. **3.** To make free or accessible. **4.** To start; begin. **II. a.** **1.** Affording approach; unenclosed; expanded. **2.** Ready to receive. **3.** Having openings; spread apart. **4.** Not frost-bound. [*< AS. open, akin to UP.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**o'pen-ing**, *n.* **1.** A beginning. **2.** An aperture.

o'pen-ses'a-me, *ô'pn-ses'a-mg*, *n.* A magical conjuration for opening secret doors and gaining an entrance. [From incident in 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments.]

op'e-ra, *ôp'e-ra*, *n.* The musical form of drama. [*It.*, *< L. opera, work.*]—**op'e-rat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the opera.—**op'e-ra-glass**, *n.* A double telescope of small size, with a tube for each eye.

op'er-ate, *ôp'er-ét*, *v.* [*-A'TED'; -A'TING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To put in action; run. **2.** To conduct the affairs of. **3.** To accomplish. **II. i.** **1.** To act continuously. **2.** To effect any result. **3.** To work. [*< L. operatus, pp., < opus, work.*]—**op'er-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of operating. **2.** A mode of action. **3.** A single act. **4.** A series of acts; process. **5.** Surgical treatment, as for removal of a part. **6. Math.** The effecting of a change in value or form.—**op'er-a-tiv**(*e, a.*) **1.** Exerting power or force. **2.** Working efficiently. **3. Surg.** Connected with operations.—**op'er-a'tor**, *n.*

o-phid'i-an, *ô-fid'i-an*, *n.* A serpent; snake.
oph-thal'mi-a, *ôf-thal'mi-a*, *n.* Inflammation of the eye. Its membranes, or its lids. [*< Gr. ophthalmos, eye.*] **oph-thal'my**, *n.*

—**oph-thal'mic**, *a.* Pertaining to the eye or to ophthalmia.

o'pi-ate, *ô'pi-et or -ët*. **I. a.** Consisting of opium; tending to induce sleep. **II. n.** **1.** Medicine containing opium. **2.** Something inducing sleep.

o-pine', *ô-pîn'*, *v.* [*O-PINED'; O-PÎ'NING.*] **I. t.** To hold as an opinion. **II. i.** To conjecture. [*< F. opiner, < L. opinor, think.*]

o-pin'ion, *ô-pin'yun*, *n.* **1.** A conclusion or judgment held with confidence, but falling short of positive knowledge. **2.** Reputation. [*F.*, *< L. opinio(n), < opinor, think.*]
—**o-pin'ion-a'ted**, *a.* Unwarrantably attached to one's own opinion.

o'pi-um, *ô'pi-um*, *n.* A milky exudation from the unripe capsules of the poppy: used in medicine as a sedative. [*F.*, *< L. opium, < Gr. opion, < opos, juice.*]

o-pos'sum, *ô-pes'-um*, *n.* An American pouch-bearing quadruped, having the foot adapted for grasping and the tail prehensile. [*N. Am. Ind.*]



Murine Opossum and Young. 1/4

op-po-nent, *ôp-pô-nent*. **I. a.** Acting against something; opposing.
II. n. One who opposes another; an antagonist. [*< L. ob, before, + pono, place.*]

op'por-tune, *ôp'ôr-tûn'*, *a.* Meeting some requirement; especially seasonable. [*< L.*

ob, before, + portus, harbor.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**op'por-tu-ni-ty**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] A fit or convenient time; favorable occasion.

op-pose', *ôp-pôz', vt. & vi.* [*OP-POSED'; OP-POS'ING.*] **1.** To act in opposition to; offer resistance. **2.** To object. **3.** To stand opposite. [*< F. opposer, < L. ob, before, + F. poser; see POSÉ, v.*]—**op-po'ser**, *n.*—**op'po-sit**(*e, i. a.*) **1.** Situated in front of or over against. **2.** Having contrary tendency. **3.** Radically different. **II. n.** One who or that which is in opposition or marked contrast.—**op'po-si'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of opposing. **2.** The state of being opposite or opposed. **3.** An obstacle; obstruction. **4. Astron.** The relative position of two bodies that are 180° apart.

op-press', *ôp-pres', vt.* **1.** To impose hardships upon unjustly. **2.** To weigh down; depress. [*< L. opprimo (pp. oppressus), < ob, against, + premo, press.*]—**op-pres'sion**, *n.* **1.** Subjection to unjust hardships; tyranny. **2.** Mental depression; languor. **3.** A sense of weight or of constriction.—**op-press'iv**(*e, a.*) Characterized by oppression; tyrannical; depressive. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**op-press'-or**, *n.*

op-pro'bri-um, *ôp-prô'bri-um*, *n.* **1.** Ignominy. **2.** Reproach mingled with disdain. **3.** A cause of disgrace. [*L., < ob, upon, + probrum, disgrace.*]—**op-pro'bri-ous**, *a.* Consisting of contemptuous abuse; contumelious.

op-pugn', *ôp-pîgn'*, *vt.* **1.** To oppose. **2.** To assail with argument. [*< L. F. ob, against, + pugna, fight.*]

op'ta-tiv(*e*), *ôp'ta-tiv*. **I. a.** Expressing desire or choice. **II. n. Gram.** The mode expressing wish, as in the Greek. [*< LL. optativus, < L. optatus, pp. of opto, wish.*]

op'tic, *ôp'tic*. **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to the eye or vision. **2.** Optical. **II. n.** An eye. [*< Gr. F. optikos, < opsomai, shall see.*]—**op'tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to optics or to the eyesight; assisting vision.—**op'ti'cian**, *n.* One who makes or deals in optical goods.—**op'tics**, *n.* The science that treats of light, vision, and sight.

op'ti-mism, *ôp'ti-miz-m*, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that everything is ordered for the best. **2.** Disposition to look on the brightest side of things. [*< L. F. optimus, best.*]—**op'ti-mist**, *n.* A believer in optimism; one who hopes for the best.

op'tion, *ôp'shun*, *n.* The right of choosing; choice. [*F.*, *< L. optio(n)-, choice.*]—**op'tion-al**, *a.* Depending on choice; elective.

op'u-lent, *ôp'yul-ent*, *a.* **1.** Possessing large means. **2.** Exuberant; profuse. [*F.*, *< L. opulent(-s), < opes, riches.*]—**op'u-lence**, *n.* **1.** Wealth. **2.** Luxuriance.

or, ôr, conj. **1.** Either; else; a disjunctive, often preceded by *either*. **2.** Also; alias. [*< AS. ðwæther, < ð, ever, + hwæther, whether.*]

-or, *suffix*. A termination used to form (1) nouns of agent; as, actor, competitor; (2) comparatives of Latin origin; as, junior; (3) abstract and concrete nouns of Latin origin; as, honor, terror. [*Def. 1 (a) < OF. -or, F. -eur, < L. -or, termination after t, s, of nouns of agent; (b) < OF. -eur, F. -eur, < L. -ator. Def. 2 < L. -or, compar. suffix. Def. 3 < OF. -or, F. -eur, < L. -or, -os.*]

or'a-cle, *ôr'a-cl*, *n.* **1.** The seat of the worship of some ancient divinity, as of Apollo at Delphi, where prophecies were given out. **2.** A prophecy thus given. **3.** The deity whose prophecies were given. **4.** An infallible au-

thority. [F., < L. *oraculum*, < *oro*, pray.]

—**o-rac'u-lar**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an oracle; authoritative. 2. Enigmatical. 3. Prophetic.

o'ral, *o'ral*, *a.* 1. Consisting of spoken words. 2. Pertaining to the mouth. [*< L. os (or-), mouth.*] —**o'ral-ly**, *adv.* By word of mouth.

orange, *or'anj*. *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an orange. 2. Reddish-yellow. *II. n.* 1. A large juicy fruit, with a reddish-yellow rind; also, the tree that bears it. 2. A reddish-yellow color. [F., ult. < Per. *nārang*, orange.]

o-rang'-u-tan, *n.* 1. *o-rang'-ū-tan*, -tang', **o-rang'-ou-tang**, *n.* A large red-haired

anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra. [*< Malay* (2d form F., < Malay) *orang-utan*, < *orang*, man, + *utan*, woods.]

or'a-tor, *or'a-ter*, *n.* 1. One who delivers an oration. 2. An eloquent public speaker. [*< L. orator*, < *oratus*, pp. of *oro*, pray, plead.]

—**o-ra'tion**, *n.* 1. An elaborate public speech. 2. A graduation speech.

or'a-to-ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to oratory; displaying oratory. —**or'a-to-ri-o**, *n.* *Mus.* A sacred composition, usually semi-dramatic.

—**or'a-to-ry**, *n.* 1. The art of public speaking; eloquence. 2. Eloquent language. 3. A private chapel.

orb, *orb*. *I. vt.* 1. To surround; encircle. 2. To shape into an orb. *II. n.* 1. A rounded mass; a sphere or globe. 2. A circle or orbit; anything circular. [*< L. orbis*, circle.]

—**or-bed**, *pa.* 1. Spherical. 2. Encircled. 3. Having orbs or eyes. —**or-bit'u-lar**, *a.* 1. Having the form of an orb or orbit. 2. Well rounded. —**or'bit**, *n.* 1. The path in space along which a heavenly body moves about its center of attraction. 2. The cavity of the skull containing the eye. —**or'bit-al**, *a.*

or'chard, *ōr'chard*, *n.* A collection of fruit-trees; also, the enclosure for same. [*< AS. ort* for *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, garden.]

or'ches-tra, *ōr'kes-tra*, *n.* 1. A band of musicians; also, the instruments on which they play. 2. In theaters, the place immediately before the stage. [*< Gr. orchēstra*, < *orchē-mai*, dance.] —**or'ches-tral**, *a.*

Or'chis, *ōr'kis*, *n.* A genus of terrestrial tuber-bearing plants having dense spikes of small flowers. [L.] —**or'chid**, *n.* Any plant of the orchis family.

or-dain', *ōr-dēn'*, *vt.* 1. To give formal orders for. 2. To appoint and consecrate; especially, to invest with ministerial functions. [*< L. ordino*, set in order. —**or-dain'er**, *n.*

or'de-al, *ōr'de-al*, *n.* 1. A trying course of experience. 2. A medieval form of trial, as by fire or poison. [*< AS. ordēl*.]

or'der, *ōr'dgr*. *I. vt.* 1. To give a command to. 2. To give instructions for. 3. To put in order. 4. To regulate. *II. n.* 1. Methodical and harmonious arrangement. 2. Working condition. 3. A command. 4. Established use. 5. A body of persons united by some common bond. 6. An honor conferred. 7. *pl.* The clerical office. 8. Style of architecture. 9. *Zool. & Bot.* A group superior to



Orang-utan.
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a genus. [*< L. ordo*, order.] —**or'der-ly**. *I. a.* 1. Having regard for arrangement; systematic. 2. Peaceful. 3. Characterized by order. 4. Pertaining to orders. *II. n.* A soldier or non-commissioned officer, commonly a sergeant, detailed to carry orders for superior officers.

or'di-nal, *ōr'di-nal*. *I. a.* 1. Denoting position in an order or succession. 2. Pertaining to an order, as of plants. *II. n.* That form of the numeral that shows the order in a series, as *fifth*. [F., < LL. *ordinalis*, < L. *ordo (ordin-)*, order.]

or'di-nance, *ōr'di-nans*, *n.* 1. A law of a municipal body. 2. *Ecol.* A religious rite. [OF., < L. *ordinan(t)-s*, pp. of *ordino*; see *ORDAIN*.]

or'di-na-ry, *ōr'di-ng-ri*. *I. a.* 1. Of common occurrence or use. 2. Methodical; normal. 3. Commonplace. *II. n.* [*RIES*, *pl.*] That which is usual or common; a table d'hôte; one who exercises jurisdiction of his own right. [*< L. ordinarius*, < *ordo (ordin-)*, order.] —**or'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

or'di-nate, *ōr'di-net* or *-nēt*, *a.* Characterized by order; regular.

or'di-na'tion, *n.* 1. The rite of consecration to the ministry. 2. The state of being ordained, regulated, or settled. 3. Array. 4. Natural or proper order. [F., ult. < L. *ordino*, order.]

ord'nance, *ōrd'nans*, *n.* Miscellaneous weapons and appliances used in war; especially, artillery. [A form of *ORDINANCE*.]

or'dure, *ōr'djur* or *ōr'd'yūr*, *n.* Excrement; feces. [OF., < *ord*, foul, nasty.]

ore, *ōr*, *n.* A natural substance, sometimes forming part of a rock, containing metal. [*< AS. ær*, ore.]

or'gan, *ōr'gan*, *n.* 1. One of several musical wind-instruments; a pipe-organ, reed-organ, or hand-organ. 2. Any part of an organism performing some definite function. 3. A newspaper published in the interest of some party. [*< L. organum*, < Gr. *organon*, instrument.] —**or-gan'ic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to organisms or animals and plants. 2. Organized; systematized. 3. Constitutive.

or-gan'ic-al, —**or-gan-ism**, *n.* 1. An organized or living being. 2. The state of being organized; also, any organ. —**or-gan-ist**, *n.* One who plays the organ.

or'gan-ize, *ōr'gan-aiz*, *v.* [*-IZED*; -i'ZING.] *I. t.* 1. To bring into systematic relation. 2. To prepare for transaction of business. 3. *Biol.* To furnish with organs. *II. i.* To unite in a society. [*< L. organum*; see *ORGAN*.]

or-gan-ize, —**or-gan-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of organizing. 2. A number of individuals systematically united. 3. Any combination of parts.

or'gies, *ōr'jiz*, *n. pl.* [*OR'GX*, *sing.*] 1. Wild or wanton revelry. 2. The rites in honor of certain ancient deities, as Bacchus. [F., < L. *orgia*, < Gr. *orgia*, secret rites.]



Orfel.

or'ri-el, őr'ri-el, *n.* A window built out from a wall and resting on a bracket, or like support. See illus. on preceding page.

or'ri-ent, őr'ri-gnt. *I. a.* 1. [O.] Oriental. 2. Resembling sunrise; bright. 3. Ascending. *II. n.* 1. [O.] The East, especially those countries in Asia east of the Mediterranean. 2. The eastern sky. [F., < L. *orien(t)-s*, ppr. of *orior*, rise.] — **or'ri-en'tal**, *I. a.* 1. [O.] Pertaining to the Orient. 2. Magnificent. 3. Eastern. *II. n.* [O.] An inhabitant of Asia.

or'i-fice, őr'i-fis, *n.* A small opening into a cavity; an aperture. [F., < L. *os* (or-), mouth, + *facio*, make.]

or'i-gin, őr'i-jin, *n.* 1. The commencement of the existence of anything. 2. A primary source; cause. 3. Parentage. [*< L. origo* (origin-), < *orior*, rise.] — **or-ig'i-nal**, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the beginning of a thing. 2. Not copied or imitated. 3. Able to produce mental works. 4. New and novel. *II. n.* 1. The first form of anything. 2. The language in which a book is first written. 3. A person of unique character. — **or-ig'i-nal-i-ty**, *n.* — **or-ig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **or-ig'i-nate**, *v.* [*-NA'-TED*; -NA'TING.] *I. t.* To be the producing cause of; create. *II. i.* To arise from some origin or source. — **or-ig'i-na'tion**, *n.* A beginning; origin. — **or-ig'i-na'tor**, *n.*

or'i-ole, őr'i-ol, *n.* 1. A black-and-yellow bird of the Old World, related to the crows. 2. One of various black-and-yellow American birds.

O-ri'on, o-rai'ən, *n.* 1. A constellation noted for its group of three bright stars in a line. 2. *Gr. Myth.* A hunter of gigantic size. [L., < *Gr. Orion*.]

or'i-son, őr'i-zun or -sen, *n.* A devotional prayer. [*< L. oratio(n)-*; see ORATION.]

or'na-ment, őr'na-mnt. *I. a.* *vt.* To embellish with ornaments; adorn. *II. n.* 1. An elegant or beautified part; something applied or worn for decoration. 2. Ornamentation in the abstract. 3. Anything considered as a source of honor. [*< F. ornement*, < L. *ornamentum*, < *orno*, adorn.] — **or'na-men'tal**, *a.* Serving to adorn. — **or'na-men-ta'tion**, *n.*

or-nate, őr-nēt', *a.* Ornamented; artistically finished. [*< L. orno*, adorn.]

or'nith-o'-o-gy, őr'nith-el'ō-jī, *n.* 1. The branch of zoology that treats of birds. 2. A treatise on this subject. [*< Gr. ornith* (ornith-), bird, + *-logia*.] — **or'nith-o'-o-gist**, *n.* One versed in ornithology.

or'o-tund', őr'o-tund' or őr'o-tund, *a.* Full, clear, rounded, and resonant; said of the voice or utterance. [*< L. os* (or-), mouth, + *rotundus*, round.]

or'phan, őr'fan. *I. a.* 1. Having lost one or (more commonly) both parents; said of a child. 2. Pertaining to one so bereaved. *II. n.* A child deprived of its parents by death. [*< Gr. orphanos*, bereft.] — **or'phan-age**, *n.* 1. The state of being an orphan. 2. An orphan asylum.

or're-ry, őr'e-ri, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] A philo-

sophical apparatus for exhibiting the relative motions and positions of the members of the solar system. [*< the Earl of Orrery*.]

or'ris, őr'is, *n.* Any one of the several species of *Iris* having a scented root. [*Corr.* of *Iris*, 3.]

or'rice.

or'tho-dox, őr'tho-dex, *a.* 1. Correct or sound in doctrine; Trinitarian. 2. Approved; accepted. [*< Gr. orthos*, right, + *dokēō*, think.] — **or'tho-dox'y**, *n.* 1. Belief in established doctrine. 2. Acceptance of a Trinitarian church creed.

or'tho-ep'y, őr'tho-ep'i, *n.* 1. The art of correct pronunciation. 2. Pronunciation in general. [*< Gr. orthos*, correct, + *epos*, word.] — **or'tho-ep'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy. — **or'tho-ep'ic-al**, — **or'tho-ep'ist**, *n.* An authority on pronunciation.

or-thog-ra-phy, őr-theg'-ra-fi, *n.* 1. A mode or system of spelling. 2. The science that treats of letters and spelling. [*< Gr. orthos*, straight; and see -GRAPHY.] — **or-thog-ra-pher**, *n.* One versed in orthography. — **or'tho-graph'ic**, *a.* — **or'tho-graph'ic-al**, *adv.*

or-to-lan, őr-to-lan, *n.* An Old World bunting or some bird resembling it.

-ory, *suffix*. A suffix of English nouns and adjectives, of Latin origin, signifying, in nouns, place; as, dormito-ry; in adjectives, relating to or like; as, amatory. [*< L. -orius, -oria, -orium*, adj. termination; -orium, noun termination.]

os'cil-late, ős'i-lēt, *v.* [*-LA'TED*; -LA'TING.] *I. t.* To cause to swing to and fro. *II. i.* 1. To vibrate, as a pendulum. 2. To fluctuate; waver. [*< L. oscillo*, < *oscillum*, swing.] — **os'cil-la'tion**, *n.* The act or state of oscillating. — **os'cil-la'tor**, *n.*

os'cu-late, ős'ku-lēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA'TED*; -LA'TING.] 1. To kiss. 2. *Geom.* To touch, as two curves. [*< L. osculor*, kiss, < *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth.] — **os'cu-la'tion**, *n.* — **os'cu-la-to-ry**, *a.*

-ose. Same as -ous.

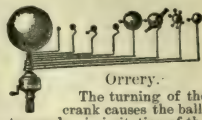
os'ier, őr'zher. *I. a.* Consisting of twigs of willow or the like. *II. n.* 1. Any one of various species of willow. 2. A shoot of willow used in basket-making. [F.]

-osity, *suffix*. A suffix of Latin origin, signifying "fulness, abundance of"; as, verbosity. [*< -osus* + *-tyē*.]

os'prey, ős'prē, *n.* A dark-brown, hawk-like bird that preys upon fish.

os'se-ous, ős'e-us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing bones. [*< L. osseus*, bony, < *os*, bone.]

os'si-fy, ős'i-fai, *v.* [*-FIED*; -FY'ING.] *I. t.* To convert into bone; harden like bone. *II. i.* To be changed into bone. [*< L. os* [oss-], bone,



Orrery.

The turning of the crank causes the balls to revolve, in imitation of the natural motions of the planets they represent.



Baltimore Oriole. 1/8



Ortolan. 1/6

+ -FY.] — **os'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** A changing into bone. **2.** The state of being ossified.

os'ten'si-ble, *os'ten'si-bl*, *a.* Offered as real or as having the character represented; seeming. — **os'ten'si-bly**, *adv.* — **os'ten'sive**, *a.* Exhibiting; showing.

os'ten-ta'tion, *os'ten-t'ishun*, *n.* The act of displaying vauntingly; pretentious parade. [*L. ostento*, *freg.* of *ostendo*, exhibit.]

— **os'ten-ta'tious**, *a.* **1.** Given to ostentation; pretentious. **2.** Marked by vain display.

os'te-o-l'o-gy, *os'te-el'o-ji*, *n.* The part of anatomical science that treats of the bones of the skeleton and the properties of the osseous tissue. [*Gr. osteon*, bone, + *-logy*.]

os'tler, *n.* Same as *HOSTLER*.

os'tra-ce-an, *os'tre'si-an*, *n.* A bivalve; oyster.

os'tra-cize or **-cise**, *os'tra-saiz*, *vt.* [*-CIZED*; -*ci'zing*.] To subject to ostracism. [*Gr. ostrakizō*, < *ostrakon*, shell, voting-tablet.]

os'tra-cism, *n.* **1.** Exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in society. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* Banishment by popular vote.

os'trich, *os'trich*, *n.* A very large, two-toed bird of Africa and Arabia, noted for its beautiful plumes and its speed in running. [*Gr. L+OV strouthion*, ostrich.]

oth'er, *vdh'er*. **I. a.** **1.** Not the same. **2.** Additional. **3.** Second; noting the remaining one of two things; contrary; alternate. **II. pron.**

1. A different person or thing. **2.** The opposite one. **III. adv.** Otherwise. [*AS. ðther*, other.] — **oth'er-wise**. **I. a.** Different. **II. adv. 1.** In a different manner. **2.** In other respects. **III. conj.** But for the cause named.



Ostrich. 1/43

ot'ter, *ot'er*, *n.* A weasel-like, web-footed carnivore, inhabiting streams and lakes, and feeding upon fish: valued for its dark-brown fur. [*AS. oter*, otter.]

Ot'to-man, *ot'o-man*. **I. a.** Pertaining to the Turks. **II. n. 1.** A Turk. **2.** [o] A low cushioned seat without back; a carpet-covered foot-rest. [*Turk. F. Othman*, Osman I.]

ought, *ŏt*, *v.* **1.** To be under moral obligation to be or do. **2.** To be fitting or imperative. [*AS. ðhte*, pret. of *agan*, owe.]

ought¹, *n. & adv.*

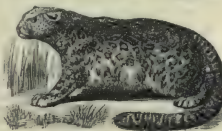
Aught; anything.

ought², *n.* A cipher; naught.

ounce¹, *ouns*, *n.*

1. A unit of weight; 1/16 of a pound avoirdupois. **2.** One-sixteenth of a pint. [*L. F. uncia*, twelfth part.]

ounce², *n. 1.* A feline carnivorous mammal of central Asia. **2.** The jaguar. [*F. once*, prob. < *Per. yūz*, panther, lynx.]



Ounce. 1/43

-our, *suffix*. Same as *-or*.

our, *aur*, *poss. pron.* Pertaining to us: *ours* when not followed by a noun. [*AS. āre*, < *ure*, of us, akin to *us*, *us.*] — **our-self**, *pron.* Myself. — **our-selves**, *pron. pl.* We or us.

ou-rang, *ŭ-rang*, *n.* The orang-utan.

-ous, *suffix*. Used: (1) To denote possession or presence of a quality in any degree. (2) *Chem.* To denote a compound in which the element to which it is affixed has a less valence than in compounds whose names end in *-ic*. [*Gr. -ous*, *F. -eux*, < *L. -osus*; or directly < *L. -us*.]

oust, *oust*, *vt.* To turn out from possession. [*Gr. ouster*, *F. ôter*, draw.]

out, *aut*. **I. n. 1.** An outside place. **2.** A person or thing that is out or omitted. **II. adv. 1.** In a condition of issuance, or as of having issued. **2.** Not in harmony or practise. **3.** Completely; thoroughly. **4.** Not at home. **5.** To the uttermost. **III. prep.** From the inside of. [*AS. ūt*, out.]

In numerous self-explaining compound verbs *out* adds the sense of surpassing or exceeding, usually meaning "more than, beyond, in excess": as *outrank*, *outvote*, *outweigh*, *outbid*.

— **out-and-out**, *a.* Thoroughgoing; unqualified. — **out-bound**, *a.* Outward bound.

— **out-break**, *vt.* To burst out; break forth.

— **out-break**, *n.* A sudden and violent breaking forth. — **out-build**, *ing*, *n.* A smaller building appurtenant to a main building and generally separate from it. — **out-burst**, *n.* A bursting out; a violent manifestation. — **out-cast**, *I. a.* Rejected as unworthy or useless.

II. n. One who is rejected and despised. — **out-class**, *vt.* To exceed in skill or powers. — **out-do**, *vt.* To exceed in performance; surpass.

— **out-grow**, *vt. 1.* To surpass in growth. **2.** To grow out of or away from. — **out-growth**, *n.* An excrescence. — **out-house**, *n.* An outbuilding. — **out-ing**, *n.* The act of going out; a holiday excursion. — **out-last**, *vt.* To last longer than; survive. — **out-lying**, *a. 1.* Situated apart; extrinsic. **2.** Outside the boundary. — **out-pour**, *I. vt. & vi.* To pour out; flow freely. **II. n.** A free outflow. — **out-stretch**, *vt.* To stretch or spread out.

out-come, *aut'cum*, *n.* The consequence or visible result. [*cry*.]

out-cry, *aut'crai*, *n.* A vehement or loud

out-door, *aut'dōr*, *a. 1.* Being or done in the open air. **2.** Outside of certain public institutions. — **out-doors**. **I. n.** The world beyond the house. **II. adv.** Out of the house.

out'er, *aut'er*, *a. 1.* External. **2.** Farther from a center. — **out'er-most**, *a.* — **out-field**, *n.* In baseball, etc., the players who occupy the outer part of the field.

out-fit, *n.* A fitting out or equipment.

out-go, *aut-gō*. **I. vt. & vi.** To go farther than; excel in any way; go outward; come to an end. **II. n.** That which goes out; cost or outlay. — **out-go**, *ing*, *a. & n.*

out-land-ish, *aut-land'ish*, *a. 1.* Of strange or barbarous aspect or action. **2.** Remote.

out-law, *aut'lō*. **I. vt. 1.** To put out of the protection of the law. **2.** To deprive of legal force. **II. n. 1.** One who is outlawed. **2.** A freebooter. — **out-law-ry**, *n.* The state of being proscribed.

out-lay, *aut'lē*, *n.* A laying out or disbursing; hence, that which is disbursed.

out-let, *aut'let*, *n.* A passage or vent for escape or discharge.

outline^u, aut'lain^u. **I. vt.** To draw the outline of. **II. n.** **1.** A sketch showing the principal features of a thing. **2.** The bordering line that serves to define a figure.—**outlive**(e), *vt.* To live longer than; survive.

outlook^u, aut'lak^u, *n.* **1.** The expanse in view; hence, the prospect of a thing. **2.** Distance of view; hence, foresight.

out/put^u, aut'put^u, *n.* The quantity put out or produced in a specified time.

outrage, aut'rēj. **I. vt.** [OUT'RAGED; OUT'RA-GING.] **1.** To commit outrage upon. **2.** To grossly violate the rights of. **II. n.** An act of shocking violence or cruelty. [F., < *outré*, beyond, < L. *ultra*, beyond.]—**outrageous**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an outrage; atrocious. **2.** Heedless of authority or decency.

outride^u, aut'raid^u, *v.* **I. t.** To ride faster than. **II. i.** **1.** To ride abroad. **2.** To ride beside a carriage as an attendant.—**outrider**, *n.* A mounted servant who rides in advance of a carriage.

outrigger, aut'rig'gr, *n.* A part built out; specifically: (1) A bracket for projecting a rowlock. (2)

A projecting contrivance for balancing a canoe. (3) A spar for extending a sail.



outright^u, Polynesian Canoe with Outrigger. **outright**^u, *I. a.* Free from reserve or restraint. **II. adv.** **1.** Without reservation or limitation. **2.** Without delay.

out/set^u, aut'set^u, *n.* A first entrance on any business, journey, or the like; a setting out.

outside^u, aut'said^u. **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to the outside; exterior; extraneous. **2.** Reaching the limit. **3.** Foreign. **II. n.** **1.** The external part of a thing; superficial appearance. **2.** The extreme. **III. adv.** Without.—**outsider**, *n.* One who is outside; an intruder.

out/skirt^u, *n.* A place on the skirts or border; outer verge. [of speech.]

out/spoken, aut'spō'kn. *a.* Bold or free. **out-stand**^u, aut'stand^u, *v.* **I. t.** To withstand. **II. i.** **1.** To stand out; project. **2.** To stand over; remain unpaid.—**out-stand-ing**, *a.*

out-strip^u, aut-strip^u, *vt.* To leave behind in a race; outrun; hence, to go beyond; escape.

outward, aut'ward, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the exterior; external. **2.** Tending to the outside. **3.** Extrinsic. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

outward, *adv.* **1.** Away from an inner. **outwards**, *place.* **2.** On the surface. **3.** Away from port or home.

out-wit^u, aut-wit^u, *vt.* [OUT-WIT'TED^u; OUT-WIT'TING.] To excel or defeat in a contest of wits. [bulwark.]

out/work^u, aut'wōrk^u, *n.* Any outer defense; **oval**, o'val. **I. a.** Having the figure of the longitudinal section of an egg. **II. n.** A figure or body of such form or outline. [< F. *ovale*, < LL. *ovalis*, < L. *ovum*, egg.]

ova-ry, o'va-ri, *n.* [MES^u, *pl.*] An organ or part where an egg or seed is developed. [< L. *ovum*, egg.]—**ova-ri-an**, *a.*

ovate, o'vet or -vēt, *a.* Egg-shaped; said of leaves. [< L. *ovatus*, < *ovum*, egg.]

o-va'tion, o-vē'shun, *n.* Any spontaneous expression of popular homage. [< L. *ovatio*(-), < *oro*, triumph.]

oven, ov'n, *n.* A chamber in which substances are artificially heated: used for baking, annealing, etc. [< AS. *ofen*, oven.]

o-ver, o'ver. **I. vt.** To jump over; vault. **II. a.** Outer. **III. adv.** **1.** So as to pass from one of two sides or places to the other. **2.** In width. **3.** From one side or purpose to another. **4.** So as to invert or transpose. **5.** So as to overflow. **6.** In a position beyond; completely. **7.** Once again. **8.** Excessively. **9.** At an end. **IV. prep.** **1.** Higher than; above; in superiority to; in excess of. **2.** Notwithstanding. **3.** Across. [< AS. *ofer*.]

Over is an element in a large number of self-explaining compounds, with the general meaning of "too," "too much," etc.; as, *overanxiety*, too great anxiety; *overact*, to act unduly or to excess; *overburden*, to burden excessively, etc.

—**o-ver-all**s, *n. pl.* Loose coarse outer trousers worn by workmen for protection.—**o-ver-arch**^u, *vt. & vi.* To arch over.—**o-ver-aw**(e), *vt.* To overpower or restrain by awe.—**o-ver-balance**, *vt.* **1.** To exceed, as in weight or importance. **2.** To cause to lose balance. **II. n.** Excess of weight or value.—**o-ver-bear**^u, *v. t. i.* **1.** To overpower; repress. **2.** To crush down; overpower. **II. i. To bear too much fruit.—**o-ver-bearing**, *pa.* **1.** Arrogant; dictatorial. **2.** Overwhelming; crushing.—**

o-ver-bid^u, *vt. & vi.* To outbid.—**o-ver-board**^u, *adv.* Over the side of or out of a boat or ship.—**o-ver-cast**^u, *vt.* **1.** To cover, as the sky with clouds. **2.** To sew (an edge) with long wrapping stitches.—**o-ver-charge**^u, *vt.* **1.** To charge more than is justly due. **2.** To load with too heavy a charge. **3.** To overburden. **II. n.** An excessive charge of any kind.—

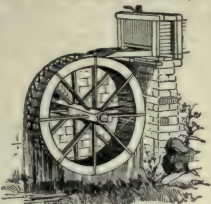
o-ver-coat^u, *n.* An extra outdoor coat; a greatcoat; topcoat.—**o-ver-come**^u, *vt. & vi.* To obtain the mastery over or the control of; vanquish; defeat.—**o-ver-do**^u, *v. t. i.* To do excessively; exaggerate; overtax; exhaust. **II. i. To labor too assiduously.—**o-ver-grow**^u, *v. t. i.* **1.** To cover with herbage. **2.** To grow too rapidly for. **II. i. To increase unduly.—****

o-ver-hand^u, *a.* **1.** Baseball. With the hand well upward. **2.** Made by overcasting, as a seam.—**o-ver-hang**^u, *vt. & vi.* To project or hang over; menace. **II. n.** An overhanging portion; also, the amount of projection.—**o-ver-haul**^u, *vt.* To haul over; inspect.—

o-ver-head^u, *adv.* **1.** Aloft. **2.** So as to be submerged.—**o-ver-hear**^u, *vt.* To hear, as by accident or design.—**o-ver-joy**^u, *vt.* To overcome with joy.—**o-ver-land**^u, *a. & adv.* Over the land; by land.—**o-ver-lap**^u, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lie or be folded partly upon. **2.** To lap over.—

o-ver-lay^u, *vt.* To spread something over the surface of; overcast; cloud.—**o-ver-match**^u, *vt. & vi.* To be more than a match for. **II. n.** One who or that which is superior in strength, skill, etc.—**o-ver-much**^u, *a. & adv.* Exceeding what is necessary or proper; too much.—**o-ver-night**^u, *adv.* During or through the night.—**o-ver-plus**, *n.* That which remains after a certain part has been used or set aside; surplus.—**o-ver-shadow**^u, *vt.* **1.** To throw a shadow over. **2.** To cast into the shade.—**o-ver-shoe**^u, *n.* A shoe worn over another: usually of India-rubber or felt.—**o-ver-shoot**^u, *v. t. i.* **1.** To shoot over or beyond. **2.** To go beyond; overstep. **II. i. To shoot or**

fly beyond the mark. — **overshot wheel**, a water-wheel for power, with buckets that are filled at the top, the weight and impetus of the water turning the wheel. — **o'-ver-spread'**, *vt.* 1. To spread over. 2. To lie spread or scattered over. — **o'-ver-state'**, *a, vt.* To exaggerate. — **o'-ver-time'**, 1. *n.* Time beyond the usual or specified hours. *II. adv.* Beyond the stipulated time. — **o'-ver-top'**, *vt.* 1. To mount above the top of; tower over. 2. To exceed in eminence.



Overshot Wheel.

o'-ver-draw', *vt.* 1. To draw against (an account) beyond one's credit. 2. To draw or strain excessively. 3. To make an exaggerated representation of. — **o'-ver-draft'**, *n.* **o'-ver-due'**, *a.* 1. Remaining unpaid after the time when due. 2. Not taking place at the usual time.

o'-ver-flow', *v.* 1. *t.* To flow over; spread over; flood; overwhelm. *II. i.* To run over the edge; hence, to abound.

o'-ver-flow', *n.* 1. That which flows over; a flood; profusion. 2. A passage or outlet for liquid.

o'-ver-look', *vt.* 1. To look down upon. 2. To superintend; oversee. 3. To look over; condone. 4. To fail to see; slight.

o'-ver-pow'er, *vt.* 1. To gain supremacy or victory over; subdue. 2. To overwhelm by intensity or energy.

o'-ver-reach', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To obtain an advantage over, as by trickery. 2. To stretch out too far, as a limb. 3. To overshoot (a mark). 4. To extend over. *II. i.* To strike the hind against the fore foot: said of a horse.

o'-ver-ride', *vt.* 1. To overcome, as if by trampling under the feet. 2. To set aside or disregard arbitrarily. 3. To ride to excess.

o'-ver-rule', *v.* 1. *t.* To control by superior power. *II. i.* To hold sway.

o'-ver-run', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To run or spread over; infest or ravage. 2. To run beyond; exceed or go beyond. 3. *Print.* To carry over (type) to another line. *II. i.* To pass just, prescribed, or usual limits.

o'-ver-see', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To overlook; superintend. 2. To fail to see; neglect. 3. To see too well. *II. i.* 1. To see over things. 2. To act as overseer. — **o'-ver-se'er**, *n.*

o'-ver-set', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To capsize; upset. 2. To cause the downfall of. 3. To set too much of. *II. i.* To fall over.

o'-ver-sight', *n.* 1. An error due to inattention. 2. Watchful supervision; superintendence. [exceed.]

o'-ver-step', *vt.* To step over or beyond; **o'-ver-take'**, *vt.* 1. To come up with by following; catch. 2. To take by surprise.

o'-ver-throw', 1. *vt.* 1. To throw over; throw down; upset. 2. To overcome the power of; defeat. *II. n.* The act of overthrowing; destruction; demolition.

o'-ver-turn', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To cause to fall; upset. 2. To destroy the power of. *II. i.* To turn over; capsize.

o'-ver-turn', *n.* 1. The act of overturning; an upset; overthrow. 2. A subversion or destruction. [presumptuous pride or conceit.]

o'-ver-weening', *pa.* Characterized by **o'-ver-whelm'**, *vt.* 1. To whelm or submerge completely. 2. To overcome with effusiveness or profusion.

o'-vert, *o'-vert*, *a.* Open to view; outwardly manifest; in law, done with criminal intent. [OF., pp. of *overt*, < L. *operio*, open.]

o'-ver-ture', *o'-vert-jūr*, *n.* 1. A proposal for consideration; offer. 2. A musical composition introductory to an opera, etc.

o'-vi-form, *o'-vi-fōrm*, *a.* Having the form of an egg or ovum; egg-shaped. [*< L. ovum, egg, -i-form.*]

o'-vip'a-rous, *a.* Producing eggs; propagating by eggs. [*< L. ovum, egg, + pario, produce.*] [egg, + -oid.]

o'-void, *o'-void*, *a.* Egg-shaped. [*< L. ovum, egg, -i-void.*] **o'-vule**, *o'-vūl*, *n.* A rudimentary seed; small ovum.

o'-vum, *o'-vum*, *n.* [*o'va, pl.*] *Biol.* A nucleated cell, formed in the ovary; an egg, in the widest sense.

owe, *o, v.* [OWED (formerly OUGHT or OWN); OW'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To be under obligation for. 2. To be indebted for. *II. i.* To be indebted; be due. [*< AS. āgan, have.*]

owl, *aul*, *n.* A nocturnal bird having large eyes and a circular facial disk of radiating feathers. [*< AS. ūle.*] — **owl'et**, *n.* A small or young owl. — **owl'-ish**, *a.* Like an owl; grave; staid.

Barn-owl.
1/28

own', *ōn*, *vt.* To have the rightful title to; possess. [*< AS. āgīan, < āgen; see own, a.*]

own', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To admit to be true; acknowledge; confess. 2. To avow the ownership of; recognize. *II. i.* [Colloq.] To acknowledge. [*< AS. unnan, give.*]

own, *a.* 1. Belonging to oneself; individual. 2. Being of the nearest degree; real. 3. Intimately related. [*< AS. āgen, orig. pp. of āgan, have.*]

own'er, *n.* One who has the right to or possession of a thing. — **own'er-ship**, *n.* The state of being a proprietor or owner.

ox, *ox*, *n.* [*OX'EN, pl.*] An adult castrated male of a domestic bovine quadruped; in the plural, domestic cattle. [*< AS. oxa, ox.*]

ox-al'ic, *ox-al'ic*, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from sorrel. [*< Gr. ὄξαλα, < oxye, sharp, acid.*] — **oxalic acid**, a white crystalline poisonous compound, found in the vegetable kingdom as in sorrel and also made artificially in various ways, as by decomposing sugar with nitric acid.

ox'id, { *ox'id, -aid, n.* *Chem.* Any binary **ox'ide**, { compound of oxygen, as iron-rust. [*< Gr. ὄξυς, acid.*] — **ox'i-da-tion**, *n.* The act of uniting with oxygen; also, the state of being so united. — **ox'i-dize**, *v.* [*-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.*]

1. *t.* To cause the oxidation of; rust. *II. i.* To unite with oxygen. **ox'i-date**; **ox'i-dize**; **oxy-gen**, *ox'i-jen*, *n.* A colorless, tasteless,

flū'tjūr (future); aīse; au (out); oīl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sīng; īnk; thīn.

and inodorous gaseous element, existing in large quantity in both the air and water. [*< Gr. oxy's, sharp, acid, + -GEN.] -ox'y-gen-ate'd, vt.* To treat with oxygen.
oys'ter, ois'ter, *n.* A bivalve found in salt

water. [*< Gr. L^{OF} ostreon, oyster.] -oys'-ter-plant'', n.* Salsify.
o'zone, ō'zōn, *n.* Chem. A colorless gas with a pungent odor like that of chlorin. [*< Gr. ozō (ppr. ozōn), smell.]*

P

P, p, pī, *n.* [PEES, P's, or Ps, pīz, pl.] A letter: the sixteenth in the English alphabet.

pab'u-lum, pab'yu-lum, *n.* Any substance affording nutriment; aliment. [*L., fodder, < pasco, feed.]*

pace, pēs, *v.* [PACED; PA'ING.] **I. t.** To walk with regular steps; measure by strides.
II. i. 1. To move with even steps. **2.** To move, as a horse, by lifting both feet on the same side at once. — **pa'cer**, *n.*

pace, *n.* **1.** A step in walking. **2.** A measure of length, usually 3 feet. **3.** Gait. **4.** Rate of speed. **5.** The movement by a horse of both feet on the same side together. [*< F. pas, step.]*

pa-cha', *n.* Same as PASHA. [*F.*]

pach'y-derm, pak'i-derm. **I. a.** Thick-skinned. **pach'y-der-ma-tous't**. **II. n.** One of a former division of hoofed mammals, including the elephant, hippopotamus, etc.

pa-cif-ic, pa-sif'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to peace; peaceable; calm. **2.** [P.] Pertaining to the great western ocean, as relatively free from storms. [*< L.^s pax, peace, + facio, make.]*

pac'i-ty, pas'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To bring into a peaceful state. **2.** To assuage the anger of; calm. [*< F. pacifier, < L. pacifico, < pax (pac), peace; and see -FY.]*

— **pac'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* Conciliation. — **pac'i-fi-ca'tor**, *n.* A peacemaker. **pac'i-fi'er't**.

pack', pac, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To dispose in compact shape; stow away. **2.** To fill compactly; compress tightly. **3.** To send away. **4.** To load with a pack. **5.** To carry on the back. **6.** To make fluid-tight. **7.** In water-cure treatment, to envelop (a person) in a wet sheet with dry outer wrappings. **II. i. 1.** To stow things, as for carrying. **2.** To form into a pack. **3.** To allow of being put into compact shape. **4.** To leave in haste.

pack, *n.* **1.** A bundle or large package; a collection of anything; heap. **2.** A full set of things, as cards. **3.** A number of dogs or wolves that hunt together; any gang or band. **4.** A large area of floating broken ice. **5.** In water-cure, a wrapping of sheets.

— **pack'age**, *n.* The act of packing; that which is packed; something wrapped up; a packet or parcel. — **pack'an-i-mal**, *n.* An animal, as a horse, used to carry packs or burdens.

— **pack'er**, *n.* One who packs, or a device for packing. — **pack'et**, *n.* **1.** A small package; parcel. **2.** A fast vessel for conveying mails and passengers at stated times. — **pack'man**, *n.* [-MEN, pl.] A pedler. — **p-saddle**, *n.* A pad or saddle for a pack-animal. — **pack'thread''**, *n.* Twine used for doing up packages, etc.

pact, pact, *n.* An agreement; compact. [*< L. pactum, agreement.]*

pad, pad, *v.* [PAD'DED; PAD'DING.] **I. t. 1.** To stuff with pads; furnish with pads. **2.** To put up in pads. **II. i. 1.** To wear pads; lengthen literary productions by padding.

pad, *n.* **1.** An elastic cushion serving to protect from jarring. **2.** A number of sheets of paper packed and gummed together; tablet. **3.** A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant. [*Var. of POD.]*

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** The act of forming a pad. **2.** That of which a pad is made. **3.** Matter put in, as in a book, merely to fill space.

pad'dle, pad'l, *v.* [PAD'DLED; PAD'DLING.]

I. t. 1. To propel with a paddle. **2.** To beat with a paddle. **II. i. 1.** To ply a paddle. **2.** To dabble, as in water. [*Var. of paddle, freq. of PAT, v.]*

pad'dle, *n.* A bladed implement resembling an oar, used without a rowlock in propelling a boat; any similar implement; a flipper.

pad'dock, pad'ec, *n.* An enclosure for exercising horses. [*< AS. pearroc, park.]*

pad'lock''. **I. vt.** To fasten or provide with a padlock. **II. n.** A detachable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened. [*< PAD, n., + LOCK, n.]*

pæ'an, pī'an or pé'an, *n.* *Gr. Antig.* A chorale ode, essentially a song of joy. [*L., < Gr. paian, < Paian, Apollo.]*

pa'gan, pē'gan. **I. a.** Pertaining to pagans; heathenish. **II. n. 1.** A worshiper of false gods; a heathen; idolater. **2.** An irreligious person. [*< F. païen, < L. paganus, peasant.]* — **pa'gan-ism**, *n.*

page, pēj, *vt.* [PAGED; PA'GING.] To mark the pages of, as a book, with numbers.

page', *n.* A male attendant, usually a lad. [*F.*]

page', *n.* One side of a leaf, as of a book. [*F., < L. pagina, < pango, fasten.]*

pag'eant, paj'ant, *n.* **1.** An imposing exhibition or parade. **2.** A theatrical spectacle. [*< LL. pagina, scaffold, < L. pagina, leaf, slab.]* — **pag'eant-ry**, *n.* Pageants collectively.

pa-go'da, pa-gō'da, *n.* In the Orient, a sacred tower, profusely adorned. See illus. on next page. [*Sp., < Per. but, idol, + kadah, temple.]*

paid, pēd, *imp. & pp. of PAY, vt.*

pail, pēl, *n.* A conical or cylindrical vessel for carrying liquids, etc., properly having a bail. — **pail'ful**, *n.* [PAIL'FULS, pl.]

pain, pēn. **I. vt.** To cause pain to; hurt; distress. **II. n. 1.** Any distressing or afflictive sensation or emotion; suffering. **2. pl.** Care, trouble, or exertion expended on anything. **3.** Punishment; penalty. [*< L.^{OF} pena, < Gr. poinē, a fine.]* — **pain'ful**, *a.* **1.** Giving pain; distressing. **2.** Requiring care;

papū, qsk; at, āir; **elemēt**, thēy, usēge; **It. g. î** (ee); **o. ôh**; **orator**, ôr; **full**, rûle; **but**, ôr;

arduous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* — **pain/less**, *a.* Free from pain; causing no pain. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* — **pains/ta/king**, *i. a.* Taking pains. **II. n.** Diligent and careful endeavor.

paint¹, *pént*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To coat with paint;



Pagoda

adorn with colors. **2.** To make, as a picture, by employing pigments. **3.** To depict in language; portray. **II. i.** **1.** To practise the painters' art. **2.** To color the face artificially. [*< L. OF pingo, paint.*]

paint, *n.* **1.** A color or pigment, either dry or mixed with oil, water, etc. **2.** A cosmetic.

paint'er¹, *n.* One whose occupation it is to paint.

paint'er², *n.* A rope with which to fasten a boat by its bow. [*THER.*]

paint'er³, *n.* [*U. S.*] The puma. [*CORR. OF PAN-*]

paint'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or employment of laying on paints with a brush. **2.** The art of representing objects on a surface by means of pigments. **3.** A picture.

pair, *pār*. **I. vt. & vi.** To bring together as mates or as antagonists; mate; suit; match. **II. n.** **1.** Two persons or things of a kind associated; a couple; brace. **2.** A single thing having two like or correspondent parts. [*< F. paire, < L. par, < par, equal.*]

pa-ja/mas, *pa-jā'maz*, *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers. **2.** A loose bifurcated garment for night-wear. [*< Hind. pāṛjāmā, < pāṛ, leg, + jāmā, garment.*]

pal'ace, *pal'ēs*, *n.* A royal residence; any stately building. [*< L. F. Palatium, Palatine Hill, at Rome.*] — **pa-la'tial**, *pa-lē'shal*, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a palace; magnificent; stately.

pal'a-din, *pal'a-din*, *n.* Any one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; a paragon of knighthood. [*F.*]

pal'an-quin, *pal'an-kin*, *n.* An Oriental conveyance borne on the shoulders of men by poles. [*F., ult. < Sans. pal-yanka, bed.*] **pal'an-keen**¹.



Original Native Palanquin of Hindustan.

pal'ate, *pal'êt*, *n.* **1.** The roof of the mouth. **2.** The sense of taste; relish. [*< OF. palat (< L. palatum), palate.*]

— **pal'a-ta-ble**(*e, a.* **1.** Agreeable to the palate; savory. **2.** Acceptable. — **pal'a-tal**. **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to the palate. **2.** Produced by or with the help of the palate. **II. n.** **1.** A bone of the palate. **2.** Any sound produced chiefly by the palate.

pa-la-ver, *pa-lā'vgr*. **I. vt. & vi.** To flatter; cajole; talk much and idly. **II. n.** Empty talk, especially that intended to flatter. [*< L. F. parabola, comparison.*]

pale¹, *pél*, *vt.* [*PALED; PA'LING.*] To enclose with pales.

pale², *vt. & vi.* To make or turn pale; blanch.

pale, *a.* **1.** Of a whitish appearance; pallid. **2.** Of a very light shade of any color. [*OF., < L. pallidus, pale.*] **-ness**, *n.*

pale, *n.* **1.** Originally, a pointed stick; a fence; a stake; a paling. **2.** Boundary or limit, or that which it encloses; enclosure. [*< F. pal, < L. palus, palum, ult. < pango, fasten.*]

pa'le(or **læ**)-**lon-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the ancient life of the globe or of fossil organisms. [*< Gr. palaíos, ancient, + ONTOLOGY.*]

— **pa'le**(or **læ**)-**lon-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

pal'ette, *pal'et*, *n.* **1.** A thin tablet, with a hole for the thumb, upon which artists lay their colors for painting. **2.** An arrangement of colors placed on the tablet. **3.** A pallet: see **PALLET**¹. [*F.*]

pal'frey, *pāl'fri*, *n.* A saddle-horse, especially a woman's saddle-horse. [*< F. palefroi.*]

pa'ling, *pē'ling*, *n.* One of a series of upright pales forming a fence; also, such pales collectively.

pal'i-sade¹, *pal'i-séd'*. **I. vt.** [*-SA'DED²; -SA'DING.*] To enclose with a palisade. **II. n.** **1.** A fence or fortification made of strong timbers firmly set in the ground. **2. pl.** An extended cliff. [*F.*]

pall, *pāl*, *vt. & vi.* To make or become insipid or dull; cloy. [*Short form of APPALL.*]

pall, *n.* A cover, usually of black cloth, thrown over a coffin or over a tomb. [*< AS. pæl, < L. palla, robe.*] — **pall'bear'er**, *n.* One who attends a coffin at a funeral.

Pal-la-di-um, *pal-lē'di-um* or *lq'di-um*, *n.* [*-DIA, pl.*] **1. Class. Antig.** An image of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend. **2. [p.]** Any safeguard. [*< Gr. Pallasion, < Pallas, Pallas (Minerva).*]

pal'let¹, *pal'et*, *n.* One of various mechanical devices: (1) A click, pawl, etc. (2) A disk in the endless chain of a chain-pump. (3) A potters' wheel. (4) A paddle for mixing and shaping clay. (5) A tool used in gilding the backs of books. (6) **Paint.** A palette. [*Var. of PALETTE.*]

pal'let², *n.* A bed or mattress, usually of straw. [*< F. pallet, heap of straw.*]

pal'li-ate, *pal'i-êt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED²; -A'TING.*] **1.** To cause to appear less guilty or offensive; extenuate. **2.** To reduce the severity of; mitigate. [*< L. pallium, cloak.*] — **pal'li-na-tion**, *n.* Alleviation; mitigation. — **pal'li-na-tiv(e)**. **I. a.** Having a tendency to palliate. **II. n.** That which serves to palliate.

pal'lid, *pal'id*, *a.* Of a pale or wan appear-

ance; feeble in color. [*< L. pallidus*; see PALE, *a.*]

pal'lor, pal'gr, *n.* The state of being pale or pallid. [*L., < palleo*, be pale.]

palm, pdm, *vt.* **1.** To hide in the palm of the hand. **2.** To impose fraudulently: with *off.*

palm', *n.* **1.** The hollow inner surface of the body of the hand. **2.** The breadth or the length of the hand used as a lineal measure. **3.** That which covers the palm. [*< L. palma*, hand.]—**pal'mate**, pal'ma'ted, *a.* **1.** Re-



Palmate Leaves.

1. Palmately parted leaf. **2.** Palmately lobed leaf.

sembling an open hand, with the fingers spread. **2.** Web-footed.—**pal'mate-ly**, *adv.*

palm', *n.* **1.** A tropical tree or shrub of which there are at least 1,000 species, mostly having very large leaves. **2.** A leaf or branch of the palm, used as a symbol of victory or joy. **3.** Hence, supremacy. [*< L. ^{as} palma*, palm-tree.]

—**pal'm'er**, *n.* A medieval pilgrim who had visited Palestine and brought back a palm-branch.—**pal'm'er-worm**, *n.* A hairy, voracious caterpillar.

pal-met'to, pal-met'to, *n.* Any one of various fan-palms, especially the cabbage-palm of the southern U. S. [*< Sp. palmito*.]

pal'mis-try, pal'mis-tri, *n.* The pretended art of reading one's character or future by the marks in the palm of the hand.—**pal'mist**, *n.*

Palm Sunday. The Sunday before Easter: commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem (*John* xii. 13).

palm'y, pdm'i, *a.* [**PALM'I-ER**; **PALM'I-EST**.] **1.** Marked by prosperity or triumph. **2.** Abounding in palms.

palp, palp, *n.* A feeler, especially one of the jointed sense-organs attached to the mouth-organs of many insects. [*< L. palpo*, stroke.]

pal'pa-ble, pal'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be touched or felt. **2.** Readily perceived; obvious. [*< LL. palpabilis*, *< L. palpo*, touch.]—**pal'pa-bly**, *adv.*

pal'pi-tate, pal'pi-tet, *vi.* [**-TA'TED**; **-TA-TING**.] To pulsate or beat quickly; flutter. [*< L. palpitare*, pp. *palpitatus*. *pant.*]—**pal'pi-ta'tion**, *n.* Rapid and irregular pulsation.

pal'sy, pöl'zi, *i. vt.* [**PAL'SIED**; **PAL'SY-ING**.] **1.** To strike with palsy; paralyze. **2.** To destroy function or energy in. **II. n.** **1.** Paralysis; any impairment or loss of sensation or of voluntary motion. **2.** Inefficiency; apathy. [*< F. paralysie*, *< L. paralytic*; see PARALYSIS.]—**pal'sied**, *a.* Paralytic.

pal'ter, pöl'ter, *vi.* To deal in a trifling or unworthy manner; equivocate. [*CP. PALTRY*.]

pal'try, pöl'tri, *a.* [**PAL'TRI-ER**; **PAL'TRI-EST**.] Having little or no worth or value. [*< MLG. paltter* in *paltterappen*, rags.]—**pal'tri-ly**, *adv.*—**pal'tri-ness**, *n.*

pam'pas, pam'paz, *n. pl.* The great open treeless plains south of the Amazon. [*Sp., < Peru. pampa*, plain.]

pam'per, pam'per, *vt.* To feed with rich food; indulge excessively. [*< LG. pampen*.]

pam'phlet, pam'plet, *n.* **1.** A printed work stitched or pasted, but not permanently bound. **2.** A brief treatise or essay. [*< L. Pamphila*, author of booklets, A. D. 50.]—**pam'phlet-er**, *n.* One who writes pamphlets.

pan, pan, *v.* [**PANNED**; **PAN'NING**.] **I. t. 1.** To operate upon with a pan. **2.** To cook and serve in a pan. **II. t.** [*U. S.*] *Mining.* To yield gold, as earth: with *out*.

pan, *n.* **1.** A wide shallow vessel, especially one for domestic use. **2.** A vessel, either open or closed, for boiling and evaporating. **3.** The skull; brain-box. **4.** Hard-pan. [*< AS. panne*, *< L. ^{ll} patina*, prob. *< pateo*, be open.]

pan-. A combining form found in Greek words and used before English proper adjectives; as, *Pan-Hellenic* (embracing all Greeks); *Pan-Presbyterian*. [*< Gr. pas* (*pant*), all.]

pan'a-ce'a, pan'a-si'a or -cè'a, *n.* **1.** A pretended remedy for all diseases. **2.** Some herb credited with remarkable healing virtues. [*L., < Gr. pas*, all, + *akos*, cure.]

pan'cake, pan'kèk, *n.* A thin batter-cake fried in a pan or baked on a griddle.

pan'cre-as, pan'cre-as or pan'-, *n.* A gland connecting with the alimentary canal; the sweetbread. [*< Gr. pankreas*, *< pas*, all, + *kreas*, flesh.]—**pan'cre-at'ic**, *a.*

pan'de-mo'ni-um, pan'de-mo'ni-um, *n.* **1.** *pan'de-mo'ni-um*, (The infernal regions; any noisy and disorderly place or gathering. [*< PAN-* + *Gr. daimōn*, devil.]

pan'der, pan'der, *i. vi.* To minister to the gratification of passions or prejudices of others. **II. n.** One who ministers to the passions or base desires of others. [*< Gr. Pandaros*, Pandarus, Trojan leader.]

pane, pën, *n.* **1.** A piece or compartment, particularly if flat and rectangular; commonly, a piece of window-glass. **2.** A flat surface; panel. [*< L. ^f pannus*, a cloth.]

pan'e-gyr'ic, pan'e-jir'ic, *i. a.* Elaborately eulogistic or laudatory. **pan'e-gyr'ic-ally**. **II. n.** A formal public eulogy; encomium; laudation. [*< Gr. panēgyrikos*, of an assembly.]—**pan'e-gyr'ist**, *n.* A eulogizer.—**pan'e-gy-rize**, *vt. & vi.*

pan'el, pan'el, *i. vt.* [**PAN'ELED** or **PAN'ELLED**; **PAN'ELING** or **PAN'EL-LING**.] **1.** To form or divide into panels. **2.** To decorate with colored panels. **II. n.** **1.** A rectangular piece set in a frame, as in a door; any rectangular space or inserted piece. **2.** An official list of persons summoned for jury-duty. [*< L. ^{ll+of} pannus*, cloth.]

pang, pang, *n.* A sudden and poignant pain; a throe of anguish. [*ME. prange*; *cp. PRONG*.]

pan'ic, pan'ic, *n.* A sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear, affecting a large number simultaneously; also used adjectivally.

pan'i-cl-e, pan'i-cl, *n.* A loose compound flower-cluster, produced by irregular branching.

pan'nier, pan'yer, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of baskets adapted to be slung on each side of a beast of burden. **2.** A basket for carrying a

load on the back. **3.** A light framework, as for extending a woman's dress at the hips. [*L.^p panarium, bread-basket.*] **pan'ier:**.

pan'o-ply, pan'o-pli, *n.* [*-PLIES^s, pl.*] The complete equipment of a warrior: often figuratively. [*< Gr. pas, all, + hopla, armor.*]—

pan'o-plied, *a.* Arrayed in complete armor.
pan'o-ra-ma, pan'o-rā'ma or -rē'ma, *n.* **1.** A series of large pictures representing a continuous scene. **2.** A complete view in every direction. [*< PAN- + Gr. horama, sight, < horāō, see.*]—**pan'o-ram'ic**, *a.*

pan'sy, pan'zi, *n.* [*PAN'SIES^s, pl.*] A species of violet having blossoms of a variety of colors of great beauty. [*< F. pensée, < pen-see, pp. of penser, think.*]

pant, pont, *Id.*

vt. & vi. **1.** To gasp. **2.** To yearn. **3.** To heave, as the breast. **II.**

n. A short, labored breath; a violent heaving, as of the breast. [*< F. panteler, pant, gasp.*]

pan'ta-loon', pan'ta-lūn', *n.* In pantomimes, an absurd old man.

pan'ta-loons', *n. pl.* Trousers.

pan'the-ism, pan'the-izm, *n.* The doctrine that mind and matter, God and the universe, are one. [*< PAN- + THEISM.*]

—**pan'the-ist**, *n.*—**pan'the-is'tic**, *a.*

Pan'the-on, pan'the-on, *n.* **1.** A circular temple at Rome; any great temple or mausoleum. **2.** [*p.*] The deities of a people, taken collectively. [*L., < Gr. pas, all, + theos, god.*]

pan'ther, pan'ther, *n.* **1.** A leopard, especially one dark-colored, from southern Asia. **2.** Some other large feline carnivore. [*< Gr. panthēr, panther.*]

panto-. A combining form: same as **PAN-**.—**pan'to-graph**, pan'tō-grāf, *n.* An instrument for copying a drawing or diagram, either on the same scale or with reduction or increase. [*+ GRAPH.*] **pan'ta-graph:**.

pan'to-mime, pan'tō-maim, *n.* Dumb show; a play consisting in action without dialogue. [*< Gr. pas, all, + mimos, imitator.*]—**pan'to-mim'ic**, *a.* **pan'to-mim'ic-ally**.

pan'try, pan'tri, *n.* [*PAN'TRIES^s, pl.*] A room or closet in which to keep provisions, etc. [*< L. L. panis, bread.*]

pap, pap, *n.* A teat; nipple. [*< Sw. papp, pap.*]

pap's, *n.* **1.** Any soft food for babes. **2.** Weak mental nourishment. **3.** Pulp, as of fruit. [*< L. papa, pappa, infants' cry for food.*]

pa-pa', pa-pā' or pā-pā', *n.* Father; said for the most part by or to children.

pa'pa-cy, pē'pā-si, *n.* **1.** The office of the Pope of Rome. **2.** The Roman Catholic system of church government. [*< OF. papacie, ult. < Gr. papas, father.*]—**pa'pal**, pē'pal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the papacy or the Pope. **2.** Assuming infallibility or supreme authority. **3.** Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

pa-paw', pa-pē', *n.* **1.** A tropical American

tree of the passion-flower family. **2.** A small tree of the custard-apple family, bearing edible fruit. [*< Sp. papaya, < Malabar papaiamaram.*]

pa'per, pē'per, *I. vt.* **1.** To put paper upon in any way; cover with paper.

2. To subject to any operation by means of paper. **II. a.** **1.** Made of paper. **2.** Enrolled, described, or stated on paper. **III. n.** **1.** A substance made from fibrous material, as rags, wood, or bark, into thin sheets or strips. **2.** A sheet or a web of such material. **3.** A printed or written instrument. **4.** A printed journal; newspaper. **5.** An essay. **6.** *Com.* Written or printed pledges or promises to pay. **7.** A package in a paper wrapping. [*< F. papier, < L. papyrus; see PAPHYRUS.*]

pa'pier-mā'ché', pā'piē-mā'shē', *n.* Pulped paper molded while moist into various forms. [*F.*]

pa'pist, pē'pist, *n.* An adherent of the papacy; an opprobrious use.—**pa-pis'tic-al**, *a.* **pa-pis'tic:**.—**pa'pist-ry**, *n.* The religion or ceremony of the papists.

pap-oose', pap'ūs', *n.* [*Am. Ind.*] A North-American Indian infant. **pap-poose'**.

pap'py, pap'i, *a.* Resembling pap; pulpy.

pa-py'rus, pa-pai'rus or -pī'rus, *n.* [*-ri, -rai or -ri, pl.*] The writing-paper of the ancient Egyptians, or the rush-like plant from which it was made. [*F., < Gr. L. papyrus, papyrus.*]

par, pār, *n.* An accepted standard of value; equality of value; equivalence; parity. [*< L. par, equal.*]—**on a par**, on a level; equal.

par-, *prefix.* *Per-*: used in a few words from the French; as, *pardoner, parboil*. [*< F. par, < L. per, through.*]

par-, *prefix.* *Beside; near; by:* used in certain **para-**, words of foreign origin and in new chemical, biological, and pathological terms. [*< Gr. para-, < para, beside.*]

par'a-b'le, par'a-bl, *n.* A short religious allegory. **par'a-bol'ic**, *a.* [*OF., < L. parabola, comparison.*] **parabolē**, *< para, beside, + ballō, throw.*

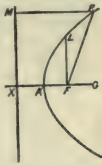
par-ab'o-la, par-ab'o-la, *n.* A conic section arising from the cutting of a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. [*< Gr. parabolē; see PARABOLIC.*]

par'a-bol'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parabola. **par'a-bol'ic-ally**. **2.** Pertaining to or having the form of a parabola.

par'a-chute, par'a-shūt, *n.* A large umbrella-shaped apparatus for retarding the descent of a body through the air, as from a balloon. See illus. on next page. [*F.*]



Papyrus.



Parabola.

A, vertex; *GX*, axis; *MX*, directrix; *F*, focus; *P*, any point on the curve; *PM*, perpendicular from *P* to the directrix. *PM* is always equal to *PF*.

fūūjūre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

pa-rade', *pa-réd'*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PA-RA'DED^d; PA-RA'DING.] **1.** To assemble and form for a parade; marshal, as if in military order. **2.** To promenade for conspicuous display. **II.** *n.* **1.** A marshaling and review of troops. **2.** A ceremonious procession. **3.** A ground where military reviews are held. **4.** Pompous show; ostentation. [F.]



par'a-digm, *par'a-dim*, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A model for the inflection of a class of words, as of a particular declension. **2.** A pattern. [*< Gr. para, beside, + deiknmi, show.*] **Parachute.**

par'a-dise, *par'a-dais*, *n.* **1.** The garden of Eden. **2.** Heaven, or any region or state of surpassing delight. [*< Gr. paradeios, park.*] — **par'a-di-s/a-cal**, *a.*

par'a-dox, *par'a-dox*, *n.* A statement or expression seemingly absurd or self-contradictory in its terms. [*< Gr. paradoxon, < paradoxos, incredible.*] — **par'a-dox/ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox. **2.** Prone to paradox. — **par'a-dox/ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

par'af-fin, *par'af-fin*, *n.* A translucent, waxy, solid substance derived principally in the distillation of petroleum. [*< F. paraffine.*] **par'af-fine**, *+*

par'a-gon, *par'a-gen*, *n.* A model of excellence. [OF.]

par'a-graph, *par'a-graf*. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To arrange in paragraphs. **2.** To comment on in a paragraph. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short passage in a written or printed discourse, begun on a new line. **2.** In a newspaper, a short article. **3.** A mark (¶) used to indicate where a paragraph is to be begun, or as a reference-mark. [*< Gr. LL+P paragraφος, line in the margin.*] — **par'a-graph'er**, *n.* A writer of newspaper paragraphs. — **par'a-graph/ic**, *a.* — **par'a-graph/ic-al**, *+*

par'al-lax, *par'a-lax*, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Such difference of position, as of a star, as would appear if the object were viewed from two points. **2.** Any apparent displacement of an object due to an observer's position. [*< Gr. para, beside, + allasseō, make otherwise.*]

par'al-lel, *par'a-lel*. **I.** *vt.* [-LELED or -LELLED; -LELING or -LELLING.] To be a parallel for; place parallel, or in comparison with. **II.** *a.* **1.** Extending or lying in the same direction. **2.** Having a like course; similar. **III.** *n.* **1.** A line extending in the same direction with and equidistant at all points from another line. **2.** Essential likeness. **3.** Anything ranked as equal to another; a match. [*< Gr. para, beside, + allelon, of one another.*] — **par'al-lel'ep-ip'ed**, *par'al-lel'o-p'iped*, *n.* A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. **par'al-**



Parallelepiped.

lel'o-pin'ed-ont, *par'al-lel-ism*, *n.* **1.** Parallel position. **2.** Essential likeness; analogy. **3.** Similarity of construction. — **par'al-lel'o-gram**, *n.* **1.** A four-sided plane figure whose opposite sides are parallel. **2.** Any area or object having such form.

par'al'y-sis, *par'al'y-sis*, *n.* **1.** Loss of the power of contracting the muscles; palsy. **2.** Loss of power in general. [L., *< Gr. para, beside, + lyō, loosen.*] — **par'a-lyt/ic**, *1. a.* Pertaining to or affected with paralysis. **II.** *n.* A person subject to paralysis. — **par'a-lyze**, *vt.* **1.** To make paralytic. **2.** To deprive of the power to act.

par'a-mount, *par'a-maunt*, *a.* **1.** Possessing the highest title. **2.** Superior to all others; supremely controlling. [OF., *< par, through, + amount, amont, AMOUNT.*]

par'a-pet, *par'a-pet*, *n.* A low wall about the edge of a roof, terrace, bridge, fortification, etc.; a breastwork. [F., *< It. parapetto, breastwork, < parare (< L. paro, prepare), guard, + petto (< L. pectus), breast.*]

par'a-pher-na'li-a, *par'a-fer-nē'li-a* or *-ng'li-a*, *n. pl.* Miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment; appendages; trappings. [*< Gr. LL para, beyond, + pherō, bring.*]

par'a-phrase, *par'a-fréz*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-PHRASED; -PHRA'SING.] To reproduce the sense of in other terms. **II.** *n.* A restatement or free translation of a passage or work. [F., *< Gr. L para, beside, + phrazō, say.*]

— **par'a-phra'ser**, *n.* — **par'a-phras-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to paraphrase.

par'a-site, *par'a-sit*, *n.* **1.** A living organism, either an animal or a plant, that lives on or in some other organism, from which it derives nourishment. **2.** An obsequious sycophant. [*< Gr. para, beside, + sitos, food.*] — **par'a-sit/ic**, *a.* **1.** Living on or in another organism; pertaining to parasites. **2.** Sycophantic. — **par'a-sit/ic-al-ty**, *+*

par'a-sol, *par'a-sel*, *n.* A small, light umbrella carried by women; a sunshade. [F.]

par'boil, *pār'beil*, *vt.* **1.** To boil partially. **2.** To raise vesicles on the skin by means of heat. [*< L. OF per, through, + bullio, BOIL.*]

par'cel, *pār'sel* or *pār'sl*. **I.** *vt.* [-CELED or -CELLED; -CELING or -CELLING.] **1.** To divide into parts; distribute. **2.** To make up into a parcel. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything wrapped up; a package. **2.** An integral part; group; lot. **3.** A distinct portion, as of land. [*< F. parcelle, < L. LL particula; see PARTICLE.*]

par'ch, *pārch*, *vt. & vi.* To make extremely dry; become dry; scorch.

par'ch-ment, *pārch'ment*, *n.* **1.** Sheepskin, etc., polished with pumice-stone for writing. **2.** A formal writing on parchment.

pard, *pārd*, *n.* A leopard; panther.

par'don, *pār'dn* or *-dun*. **I.** *vt.* To remit the penalty of; forego; forgive; excuse. **II.** *n.* **1.** Remission of penalty incurred. **2.** Courteous forbearance. [*< L. LL+P per, through, + dono, give.*] — **par'don-a-ble**, *a.* That may be pardoned. — **par'don-er**, *n.*

pare, *pār*, *vt.* [PARED; PAR'ING.] **1.** To cut off a covering layer or edge of. **2.** To diminish by taking away a little at a time. [*< L. F paro, prepare.*] — **par'er**, *n.* — **par'ing**, *n.*

par'e-gor'ic, *par'e-ger'ic*, *n.* A medicine

that assuages pain; especially, a camphorated tincture of opium. [*< Gr. parēgorikos, encouraging, soothing.*]

par'ent, par'ent, *n.* **1.** A father or a mother.

2. Any organism that generates another; a producer; cause; occasion. [*< L. paren(t)-s, < paren(t)-s, ppr. of pario, beget.*]—**par'ent-age**, *n.* **1.** The relation of parent to child. **2.** Descent or derivation.—**pa-ren'tal**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a parent.

pa-ren'the-sis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.* [*-SES, sīz, pl.*] A clause inserted in a sentence that is grammatically complete without it, separated usually by the upright curves (). [*< Gr. para, beside, + en, in, + tithēmi, put.*]—**par'en-thet'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parenthesis. **2.** Thrown in; episodic. **par'en-thet'ic**.

par'e-sis, par'g-sis, *n.* Partial paralysis. [*< Gr. paresis, < para, beside, + hēmi, let go.*]

Pa'ri-ah, pē'ri-a or pā'ri-a, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] **1.** An East-Indian aboriginal. **2.** [p.] A Hindu outcast; any social outcast. [*Tam.*] **Pa'ri-a**.

pa-ri'e-tal, pa-rai'e-gal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the walls of any cavity in the body, as the skull. **2.** Pertaining to residence within walls, as of a college. [*< L. pariet(t)-s, wall.*]

par'ish, par'ish, *n.* A religious congregation worshipping in one church; also, the district in which they live; an ecclesiastical district. [*< Gr. F. para, beside, + oikos, house.*]—**pa-rish'ion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a parish or parishioners.—**pa-rish'ion-er**, *n.* A member of a parish.

par'i-ty, par'i-ti, *n.* Equality, as of condition or rank. [*< L. LL. + F. par, equal.*]

park, pārk. *I. vt.* To enclose in a park. **II. n.** **1.** A tract of land set apart for ornament or recreation. **2.** An open country. **3.** An enclosure for artillery, etc. [*< F. parc, park.*]

par'lace, pār'lans, *n.* Mode of speech; language; phrase; also, conversation. [*OF., < parlat, ppr. of parler, speak.*]

par'ley, pār'lg. *I. vt.* **1.** To hold a conference, especially with an enemy. **2.** To argue. **II. n.** An oral conference, as with an enemy. [*< F. parler, speak.*]

par'lia-ment, pār'le-mēt, *n.* A legislative body, especially [P.] the supreme legislature



Houses of Parliament, London.

of Great Britain, also of some of her colonies. [*< F. parlement, speaking, < parler, speak.*]

—**par'lia-men-ta'ri-an**, *n.* One versed in parliamentary law and usages.—**par'lia-men-ta-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parliament. **2.** According to the rules of Parliament.

par'lor, pār'ler, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A guest-room.

2. [Eng.] A sitting-room. [*< F. parloir, < parler, speak.*] **par'lour**.

pa-ro'chi-al, pa-rō'ki-al, *a.* Pertaining to, supported by, or confined to a parish. [*OF.*]

par'o-dy, par'o-di. *I. vt.* [*-DIED; -DY-ING.*] To make a parody of. **II. n.** [*-DIES', pl.*] A burlesque composition imitating some serious work; a travesty. [*< Gr. para, beside, + ōdē, song.*]

pa-rol', pa-rōl', *a.* **Law.** **1.** Oral. **2.** Written but not under seal. **pa-rol'**.

pa-rol', pa-rōl'. *I. vt.* [*PA-ROLED'; PA-RO-LING.*] To release on parole. **II. n.** **1. Mil.** (1) A pledge of honor by a prisoner that he will not seek to escape, or will not serve against his captors until exchanged. (2) A watchword. **2. Law.** An oral statement. [*< F. parole, < L. parabola, word; see PARABLE.*]

par-ot'id, par-et'id. *I. a.* Situated near the ear. **II. n.** A salivary gland below the ear. [*< Gr. L. para, beside, + ous (ōt-), ear.*]

par'ox-ysm, par'ēx-izm, *n.* **1.** A periodic attack of disease; a fit. **2.** A convulsion of any kind. [*< Gr. para, beside, + oxys, sharp.*]—**par'ox-ys'mal**, *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by a paroxysm.

par-quet', pār-ket', *n.* [U. S.] The main-floor space behind the orchestra of a theater. [*F., enclosure.*] **par-quette**.

par'ra-keet', par'a-kīt', *n.* A small parrot, especially one with a long, wedge-shaped tail.

par'o-quett'.

par'ri-cide, par'i-said, *n.* **1.** The murder of a parent, or of an ancestor. **2.** One who has committed such a crime. [*F., < L. pater, father, + cædo, kill.*]—**par'ri-ci'dal**, *a.*

par'rot, par'et, *n.* A bird having the bill hooked and toes in pairs, and noted for its ability to imitate human speech. [*< F. Perrot, dim. of Pierre, Peter.*]

par'ry, par'i, *vt. & vi.* [*PARRIED; PAR'RY-ING.*] To ward off or stop; evade; avoid, as by repartee. [*< F. parer, ward off, dress.*]

parse, pār's, *vt. & vi.* [*PARSED; PAR'S-ING.*] To describe and analyze (a word or sentence) according to the rules of grammar. [*< L. pars, part.*]

Par'see, pār'sī, *n.* A Zoroastrian; especially, an adherent of the old Persian religion. [*< Hind. Parsi, ult. < Per. Pārs, Persia.*]

par'si-mo-ny, pār'si-mo-ni, *n.* Undue sparingness in the expenditure of money; stinginess. [*< L. F. parsimonia, < parco, spare.*]—**par'si-mo-ni-ous**, *a.*

pars'ley, pār'slg. *n.* A cultivated biennial herb with aromatic finely divided leaves.

pars'nip, pār'snip, *n.* A European herb of the parsley family, with a large edible root. See illus. on next page.

par'son, pār'sun or pār'sn, *n.* The clergyman of a parish or congregation; a minister. [*< F. personne; see PERSON.*]—**par'son-age**, *n.* A clergyman's dwelling.

part, pārt. *I. vt. & vi.* **1.** To divide into



Gray Parrot. 1/14

portions; come apart. **2.** To sever. **3.** To dissociate. **II. n.** **1.** A certain portion or amount of anything. **2.** An essential portion; a member. **3.** A region; quarter. **4.** Duty. **5.** Party; cause. [F., < L. *par(t)-s*, part.] — **par'tial, a.** **1.** Pertaining to or involving a part only. **2.** Favoring one side; prejudiced. — **par'ti-al/i-ty, n.** **1.** The state of being partial. **2.** Unfairness; bias. **3.** A predilection. — **par'tial-ly, adv.** **1.** In part only. **2.** With unjust favoritism.

par-take', par-ték', vt. & vi. To have a part in; participate in or possess a share. [**< PART + TAKE.**] — **par-ta'ker, n.** A sharer.

par'ter're', pâr'târ', n. **1.** A flower-garden; level plot. **2.** Part of the floor of a theater. [F.]

par-tic'i-pate, par-tis'i-pêt, v. [**-PA'TED'; -PA'TING.**] **1. t.** To partake of. **II. i.** **1.** To have or enjoy a share in common with others. **2.** To have qualities in common. [**< L. par(t)-s**, part, + *capio*, take.]

— **par-tic'i-pant, a. & n.** — **par-tic'i-pation, n.** The state of sharing in common with others. — **par-tic'i-pa'tor, n.**

par'ti-ci-ple, pâr'ti-si-pl, n. A form of the verb that permits its use as an adjective or a noun. The present participle ends in *-ing* and the past participle commonly in *-ed, -en, -n*, or *-t*. [**< L. par(t)-s, part, + *capio*, take.]**

— **par'ti-cip'i-al, a.**

par'ti-cl'e, pâr'ti-cl, n. **1.** A minute part or portion of matter. **2.** Any very small amount or slight degree. **3. Gram.** One of the minor uninflected parts of speech, as a preposition. [**< L. particula**, dim. of *par(t)-s*, part.]

par-tic'u-lar, par-tic'yû-lar. I. a. **1.** Specifying or comprising a part; separate. **2.** Specific. **3.** Specially noteworthy. **4.** Comprising all details. **5.** Marked by minute attention. **6.** Exact in requirement. **7.** Fastidious. **II. n.** **1.** A separate matter or item. **2.** An individual instance. [**< L. particula**; **PARTICLE.**] — **par-tic'u-lar'i-ty, n.** **1.** The state of being particular. **2.** Something particular. — **par-tic'u-lar-ize, v.** [**-IZED; -IZING.**] **1. t.** To make particular. **II. i.** To give particulars. — **par-ric'u-lar-ly, adv.**

part'ing, n. **1.** Separation; division. **2.** A point of separation.

par-ti-san-ship. Same as **PARTIZAN**, etc.

par-ti-tion, par-tish'un. I. vt. **1.** To set divisions between; divide. **2.** To separate into parts or shares. **II. n.** **1.** Division. **2.** A dividing line. **3.** A wall or other barrier dividing one part or apartment from another. [F., < L. *partitio(n)*, < *partio*, divide, part.]

par-ti-tive, pâr'ti-tiv. I. a. **1.** Separating into parts or divisions. **2. Gram.** Signifying a part. **II. n.** A partitive word or case. [**< L. partio**, divide, part.] — **-ly, adv.**

par-ti-zan, pâr'ti-zan. I. a. **1.** Relating to **par-ti-san**, (a party or faction; exhibiting unreasoning devotion to a party. **2.** Carried on by partizans. **II. n.** An adherent of a party; especially, a person blindly attached to a party or cause. — **par'ti-san-ship, n.**

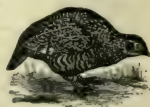


Parsnip.

part'ly, adv. In part; in some degree.

part'ner, pâr't'ner, n. One who is associated with another or others, as in business, a dance, etc. — **part'ner-ship, n.** **1.** Joint interests or ownership. **2.** An association of persons in business.

partridge, pâr'trij, n. **1.** A small gallinaceous game-bird. **2.** [U. S.] A grouse or bob-white. [**< Gr. LL + OF perdia**, partridge.]



Common European Partridge. 1/16

par'ty, pâr'ti, a. Divided into parts or of different parties. [**< F. parti**, pp. of *partir*; see **PART**, v.]

— **par'ty-col'ored, a.** Having various colors.

par'ty, n. [PAR'TIES, pl.] **1.** A body of persons united for some common purpose, as political ascendancy. **2.** A social company. **3.** A small company or detachment, as of soldiers. **4.** A person interested; any person. [**< F. partie**, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partio*, divide, part.]

par've-nu', pâr've-nû', n. One who has suddenly attained wealth or position beyond his birth or worth, as by accident of fortune; an upstart. [F.]

pas'chal, pas'cul, a. Pertaining to the Jewish Passover or to Easter. [**< Gr. pascha**, < Heb. *pesach*, Passover.]

pa-sha', pa-shû', pash'ô, or pash-ô', n. An Ottoman or Egyptian general, governor, or high functionary. [**< Turk. pâshâ**, < Per. *pâshâ*, sovereign.] — **pa-cha'?** — **pa-sha'lic, n.** The province or jurisdiction of a pasha. — **pa-cha'lic, a.**

pass, pgs, v. [**PASSED' or PAST; PASS'ING.**]

I. t. **1.** To go by, over, around, through, etc. **2.** To spend, as time. **3.** To undergo; endure. **4.** To cause to move. **5.** To transfer; convey. **6.** To adopt; enact. **7.** To put forth as genuine. **8.** To pronounce, as a judgment. **9.** To surpass; exceed. **10.** To disregard. **II. i.** **1.** To move. **2.** To glide by; elapse. **3.** To circulate. **4.** To occur. **5.** To be current. **6.** To go through a course successfully. **7.** To go unnoticed. [**< F. passer**, < L. *passus*, pace.] — **pass'er, n.** One who passes. — **pass'er-by', -pass'ing, adv.** In a surpassing degree; exceedingly.

pass, n. **1.** A way or opening; defile; waterway. **2.** Permission to pass; a ticket; pass-port. **3.** A state of affairs; crisis. **4.** A lunge. — **pass'a-ble, a.** **1.** Capable of being passed or traversed. **2.** Fairly good. **3.** Fit for general circulation. — **pass-a-bly, adv.**

pas'sage, pas'ej, n. **1.** A passing by, through, or over. **2.** A journey by conveyance. **3.** The power or right of passing; a way by, through, or over. **4.** A corridor, hall, etc. **5.** A clause; paragraph. **6.** A personal encounter. [F., ult. < L. *passus*, pace.]

pas'se'e', pas'sé', a. Past the prime; faded; used with feminine nouns; in the masculine, *passé*. [F.]

pas'sen-ger, pas'gn-jer, n. A person who travels in a public conveyance.

pas'si-ble, pas'i-bl, a. Capable of feeling or of suffering. [F., < L. *passio*, suffer.]

pas'sion, pash'un, n. **1.** Intense or overpowering feeling. **2.** A strong impulse. **3.** The state of being acted upon. **4.** Agony.

[F., < L.^{LL} *passus*, pp. of *pator*, suffer.] — **pas-sion-flow'er**, *n.* A plant or flower, so called from the fancied resemblance to the instruments of the crucifixion.

pas-sion-ate, *a.* 1. Easily moved to anger. 2. Expressing some passion. 3. Of a strong, ardent quality.

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

pas-siv(e), *pas'iv*, *a.* 1. In a state of quiescence; not active; unresisting. 2. *Gram.* Pertaining to a form of verbal statement that represents the subject of a verb as the object of the action. [*< L.^F passivus, < passus*, pp. of *pator*, suffer.] — **pas-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pas-sive-ness**, *n.* — **pas-siv-i-ty**, *t.*

Pass'o'ver, *pgs'o'ver*, *n.* A Jewish feast commemorating the night when the Lord, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the children of Israel (*Exr.* xii). [*< PASS*, *v.* + *OVER*.]

pass'port, *pgs'port*, *n.* 1. An official warrant affording protection to a person in traveling abroad. 2. That which empowers one to arrive at anything. [*< F. passeport, < passer*, pass, + *port*, harbor.]

pass'word, *pgs'wôrd*, *n.* A word identifying one as entitled to pass; a watchword.

past, *pgst*. **I. pa.** 1. Belonging to time gone by. 2. *Gram.* Denoting time or action belonging to the past. **II. n.** 1. Time gone by. 2. One's antecedents. **III. adv.** In such a manner as to go by and beyond. **IV. prep.** Beyond; after; out of reach of.

paste, *pést*. **I. vt.** [*PA'STĒD*; *PA'STING*.] To stick with paste; make into a paste. **II. n.** 1. An adhesive mixture, usually of flour and water. 2. Any doughy or moist plastic substance. 3. A composition for making false gems. 4. A confection. [*OF.*, < *Gr.^{LL} pastē*, barley.] — **paste'board**, *n.* Paper-pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled into a stiff sheet.

pas'tel, *pas'tel*, *n.* 1. A picture drawn with colored crayons. 2. A hard crayon. [*F.*]

pas'tern, *pas'tern*, *n.* That part of a horse's foot just below the fetlock joint. [*< OF. pasturon, < pasture*, pasture, tether.]

pas'til, *pas'til*, *n.* 1. A fumigant. 2. A troche; lozenge. 3. Same as *PASTEL*. [*< F. pastille*; see *PASTEL*.] — **pas-tille**, *t.*

pas'time, *pgs'taim*, *n.* That which serves to make time pass agreeably.

pas'tor, *pgs'ter*, *n.* A Christian minister who has a congregation under his official charge. [*< L.^{OF} pastor*, shepherd.] — **pas'tor-al**, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the life of shepherds and rustics. 2. Pertaining to a pastor and his work. **II. n.** 1. A poem dealing with rural matters; an idyl. 2. A picture illustrating rural scenes. 3. A letter from a pastor to his flock. — **pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pas'tor-ate**, *n.* — **pas'tor-ship**, *n.*

pa'stry, *pé'stri*, *n.* Articles of food made with a crust of shortened dough, as pies.

pas'ture, *pgs'chur* or *-tŭr*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*PAS'TURED*; *PAS'TUR-ING*.] To feed by grazing; feed on growing herbage. **II. n.** 1. Ground



Passion-flower.

for the grazing of domestic animals. 2. Grass or herbage for cattle. [*< L.^{OF} pastura, < pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.] — **pas'tur-age**, *n.* 1. Grass and herbage for cattle. 2. Ground for grazing. 3. The business of grazing cattle.

pa'sty, *pé'sti*. **I. a.** Like paste. **II. n.** [*PA'STIES*; *pl.*] A pie, as of meat.

pat, *pat*, *vt.* [*PAT'TED*; *PAT'TING*.] To strike lightly or tap, as with the hand, in a gentle, caressing manner. [*< AS. pætтан*, strike.]

pat, *a.* Exactly suitable in time or place; fitting; apt. — **pat'ly**, *adv.* — **pat'ness**, *n.*

pat', *n.* 1. A light, caressing stroke. 2. A pattering. [*lump*.]

pat', *n.* A small molded mass. [*< Ir. pait*, pat, *adv.* In a fit manner; aptly. [*< PAT*, *v.*]

patch, *pach*. **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To mend (anything) by the application of a patch. 2. To make hastily or imperfectly. **II. n.** 1. A small piece of material used to repair anything. 2. Something resembling a patch. 3. A small piece of anything, as of ground. — **patch-work**, *n.* 1. A fabric made of patches of cloth, as for quilts, etc. 2. Work made up of heterogeneous materials; work done hastily.

pate, *pét*, *n.* The top of the head, especially a human head; sometimes, the whole head. [*OF.*, < *plate*; *PLATE*.]

pa-tel'la, *pa-tel'a*, *n.* [*-LÆ*, -li or -læ, *pl.*] 1. The kneecap. 2. A cup-like part. [*Lim.*, dim. of *patina*, dish, pan.]

pa'tent, *pat'ent*. **I. vt.** 1. To secure a patent for. 2. To grant by patent. **II. pat'ent** or *pé'tent*, *a.* 1. Manifest or apparent. 2. Protected by letters patent. **III. n.** 1. A government protection securing the exclusive right of making and using an invention. 2. A government grant or franchise, as of land. [*F.*, < *L. paten(t)-is*, pp. of *pateo*, lie open.] — **pat'ent-a-ble**, *a.* — **pat'en-tee**, *n.* One who holds a patent.

pa-ter'nal, *pa-ter'nal*, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly. 2. Hereditary. [*< L. paternus, < pater*, father.] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **pa-ter-ni-ty**, *n.* 1. The condition of being a father. 2. Ancestry on the male side.

pa'ter-nos'ter, *pé'lor* or *pg'ter-nos'ter*, *n.* 1. The Lord's Prayer; literally, "our father." 2. A rosary. [*LL.*]

path, *páth*, *n.* [*PATHS*, *pádhz*, *pl.*] 1. A walk or way, as for men or animals. 2. Any road, track, or course. 3. Course or way of life or action. [*< AS. pæth*, path.]

pa-thet'ic, *pa-thet'ic*, *a.* 1. Of the nature of pathos; arousing compassion. 2. Impassioned. [*< Gr. pathētikos, < paschō*, suffer.]

path'less, *a.* Having no path; trackless.

pa-thol'o-gy, *n.* [*-GIES*, *pl.*] The branch of medical science that treats of morbid conditions, their causes, nature, etc. [*< Gr. pathos*, suffering, + *-logy*.] — **path'o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to pathology; considered in relation to disease. **path'o-log'ist**, *n.* One skilled in pathology.

pa'thos, *pé'thos* or *pth'os*, *n.* That which awakens feelings of compassion or sympathy. [*< Gr. pathos, < paschō*, suffer.]

path'way, *páth'wé*, *n.* Same as *PATH*. — **-pathy**, *suffix*. Derived from Greek *pathēia* (*< pathos*; see *PATHOS*); a combining form, often meaning treatment of disease, as *hydropathy*.

fütŭrē (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oīl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

pa'tient, pē'shēnt. **I. a.** 1. Possessing quiet endurance under distress or annoyance. **2.** Tolerant, tender, and undiscouraged. **II. n.** 1. A person undergoing treatment for disease or injury. **2.** Anything passively affected. [F., < L. *patient*(-t)s, ppr. of *pator*, suffer.]

pa'tience, n. 1. The quality of being patient. **2.** The exercise of sustained endurance and perseverance. **3.** Forbearance. **4.** Tranquil expectation. —**pa'tient-ly**, adv.

pa'tois', pō'twā', n. An illiterate dialect, often local. [F., < L. *patria*, fatherland.]

pa'tri-arch, pē'tri-ārch, n. 1. The head of a family; the chief of a tribe who rules by paternal right. **2.** A venerable man. [*Gr. patria*, race, + *archō*, rule.] —**pa'tri-ar'chal**, a. Pertaining to a patriarch. **pa'tri-ar'chiet**, n.

pa-tri'cian, pa-trish'an. **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to the aristocracy. **2.** Of noble or aristocratic lineage. **II. n.** 1. A member of the aristocracy of Rome. **2.** Any one of the upper classes. [*L. patricius*, < *pater*, father.]

pat'ri-cide, pat'ri-said, n. 1. The killing of a father. **2.** One who slays a father; a parricide. [*L. pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill.]

pat'ri-mo-ny, pat'ri-mo-ni, n. [-NIES', pl.] 1. An inheritance from a father or an ancestor. **2.** An endowment. [*L. patrimonium*, < *pater*, father.] —**pat'ri-mo-ni-al**, a.

pa'tri-ot, pē'tri-ēt or pat'ri-ēt, n. One who loves his country and zealously guards its welfare. [*Gr. patriōtēs*, fellow countryman.] —**pa'tri-ot-ic**, a. Marked by patriotism. —**pa'tri-ot-ism**, n. Devotion to one's country.

pa-trol', pā-trōl', **I. vt. & vi.** [PA-TROLLED'; PA-TROL'LING.] To walk around in order to guard or inspect. **II. n.** 1. One or more soldiers, etc., patrolling a district. **2.** The act of patrolling. [*F. patrouiller*, paw about.]

pa'tron, pē'trūn or pat'rūn, n. One who protects, fosters, or countenances; a protector or benefactor. [*L. patronus*, patron.] —**pat'-ron-age**, n. 1. Guardianship. **2.** An uncalled-for distribution of favors. **3.** The right to control in the distribution of offices, etc., in the public service. —**pat'ron-ess**, n. A female patron. —**pat'ron-ize**, vt. [-IZED; -IZING.] 1. To act as a patron to; favor. **2.** To exercise condescension toward. **pat'ron-is-et**.

pat'ro-nym'ic, pat'ro-nim'ic, n. A name derived from an ancestor; a family name. [*Gr. patēr*, father, + *onyma*, name.]

pat'ten, pat'en, n. A thick-soled wooden shoe; a clog. [*F. patin*, < *patte*, paw.]

pat'ter'1, pat'er, vt. To make a continuous succession of light, quick, and sharp sounds or pats. [Freq. of PAT, v.]

pat'ter'2, vt. & vi. To mumble, as prayers. [*OF. pater*, < LL. *paternoster*; see PATER-NOSTER from the repetition of the prayer.]

pat'ter, n. 1. A succession of pats or taps; repetition of slight sounds. **2.** Glib talk.

pat'tern, pat'ern, v. **I. t.** To make in imitation of some model. **II. i.** To take something as a pattern.

pat'tern, n. 1. An original or model proposed for imitation. **2.** Material in sufficient quantity to make a garment. **3.** Any decorative design or figure; style. [Late form of PATRON.] [*F. pâtre*, PASTE.]

pat'ty, pat'ti, n. [PAT'TIES', pl.] A small pie.

pau'ci-ty, pē'si-ti, n. Smallness of number or quantity. [*L. paucitas*(-t)s, < *paucus*, few.]

pau'ch, pānch or pēnch, n. 1. The abdomen. **2.** The first stomach of a ruminant. [*OF. panche*, < L. *pantec*, paunch.]

pau'per, pē'pēr, n. One dependent on charity. [*L. poor*.] —**pau'per-ism**, n. 1. Poverty. **2.** Paupers collectively. —**pau'per-ize**, vt. To reduce to pauperism.

pause, pōz, **I. vi.** [PAUSED; PAUS'ING.] 1. To suspend action or utterance. **2.** To stop temporarily. **3.** To hold back; delay; linger. **II. n.** 1. A cessation or intermission of action. **2.** A holding back; hesitation. **3.** Mus. A rest. [F., < Gr. *pausis*.]

pave, pēv, vt. [PAVED; PA'VING.] To cover with pavement. [*F. paver*, < L. *pavio*, beat.] —**pave'ment**, n. 1. A flooring for a road or footway. **2.** Material for paving.

pa-vil'ion, pā-vil'yūn, n. 1. A movable or open structure for temporary shelter or dwelling. **2.** A canopy. [*L. papilio*(-n), butterfly, tent.]

paw, pō, **I. vt. & vi.** To scrape or strike with the forefoot; touch with the paws. **II. n.** The foot or hand of an animal having nails or claws. [*OF. poive*, < MLG. *pote*, paw.]

pawl, pēl, n. Mech. A hinged or pivoted piece shaped to engage with ratchet-teeth; a click or detent. [W., pole.]

pawn, pōn, vt. To pledge (personal property), as security for a loan.

pawn', n. 1. Something pledged as security for a loan. Pawl (p); ratchet (r); arm (a). **2.** The condition of being held as a pledge for money loaned. [*OF. pan*, pawn.] —**pawn'bro'ker**, n. One engaged in the business of lending money on pledged personal property.

pawn', n. A chessman of lowest rank. [*OF. paon*, < LL. *pedo*(-n), foot-soldier.]

pay, pē, v. [PAID; PAY'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To remunerate. **2.** To satisfy, as a claim. **3.** To expend. **4.** To provide for the cost of. **5.** To offer; give. **6.** To profit. **II. i.** To meet obligations; discharge a debt; compensate. [*F. payer*, < L. *paco*, pacify.]

pay, n. 1. That which is given as a recompense or to discharge a debt; compensation. **2.** Whatever compensates for labor or loss. **3.** Requit; reward. —**pay'a-ble**(a. Due and unpaid. —**pay'ee'**, pē'ti, n. A person to whom money has been or is to be paid. —**pay'er**, n. One who pays. —**pay'mas'ter**, n. One who has charge of the paying of employees. —**pay'ment**, n. The act of paying; requital; recompense.

pea, pi, n. [PEAS' or PEASE', pl.] 1. A climbing annual herb of the bean family, having pinnate leaves. **2.** Its edible seed. [*PEASE*.]

peace, pis, n. 1. A state of quiet or tranquility. **2.** Absence or cessation of war. **3.** Concord. [*OF. pais*, < L. *pax* (pac-), peace.] —**peace'a-ble**(a. 1. Inclined to peace. **2.** Peaceful; tranquil. —**peace'a-ble-ness**, n. —**peace'a-bly**, adv. —**peace'ful**, a. 1. Undisturbed. **2.** Inclined to or used in peace.

peach, n. The fleshy, edible, high-flavored, juicy fruit of the peach-tree, or the tree itself. [*F. pêche*, < Gr. *persikos*, lit. Persian apple.]



Pawl and Ratchet-wheel.

peacock, *pi'cec'*, *n.* A male peafowl, noted for its elongated tail-coverts, marked with beautifully colored eye-like spots. [*< AS., ult.*
< Per. tawus, peacock,
+ cock', n.]

— **peafowl**, *n.* —

peahen, *pi'hen*, *n.* —

pea-jack, *pi'jak'*, *et.* *pi'jak'*, *n.* A coat of thick cloth, worn by seamen. [*< D. pig,*
coarse woolen coat, +
JACKET.]

peak, *pi'k*, *n.* 1. A projecting point or edge.

2. A mountain summit.

3. The after upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; the upper end of a gaff. [*< Ir. peac, sharp-pointed object.]* — **peak'ed**, *a.* Ending in a point.

peal, *pi'l*, *i. vt. & vi.* To cause to ring loudly; give out loud peals. **II. n.** 1. A prolonged, sonorous, clanging sound. 2. A set of large bells musically attuned. 3. The change rung on a chime. [*< F. appel, call.]*

peanut, *pi'nut*, *n.* A fruit of a trailing plant of the bean family, ripening under ground.

pear, *pi'r*, *n.* The edible fleshy fruit of a tree of the rose family. [*< L. ^{as}pirum.*]

pearl, *per'l*, *n.* 1. A lustrous concretion deposited in layers around a central nucleus in the shells of various mollusks, and largely used as a gem. 2. A size of printing-type, smaller than agate. [*< LL. perla, prob. dim. of L. ^{as}pirum.*]

— **pearl'ash**, *n.* Crude potassium carbonate. — **pearly**, *a.* 1. Adorned with or resembling pearls. 2. Having a pure, sweet tone.

peasant, *pez'ant*, *n.* In Europe, a petty farmer; a farm-laborer. [*< OF. paisant, < pais, country.]* — **peasant-ry**, *n.* The peasant class.

pease, *pi'z*, *n. sing. & pl.* Peas collectively. [*< AS. ^{as}rise, < L. ^{as}pirum, peas.]*

peat, *pi't*, *n.* A substance of partially carbonized vegetable material, found usually in bogs. [*Ult. < AS. ^{as}etan, mend.]*

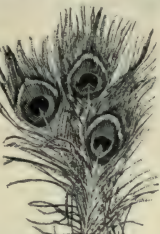
pebble, *peb'l*, *i. vt. & vi.* [*PEB'bled; PEB'bling.*] To impart a rough grain to leather.

II. n. 1. A small rounded fragment of rock. 2. An agate. 3. A quartz-crystal lens. — **pebbly**, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

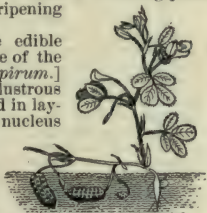
pe-can', *pe-can'*, *n.* A large hickory of the United States, with olive-shaped nuts. [*Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.]*

pec'ca-dil'lo, *pec'ca-dil'lo*, *n.* [*-LOS' or -LOES', pl.*] A slight or trifling sin. [*< Sp. pecadillo, dim. of pecado, sin.]*

pec'ca-ry, *pec'ca-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES', pl.*] A pugnacious hog-like American mammal, secreting an oily, musky substance. See *illus.* in next column. [*Of S. Am. origin.]*



Peacock-feathers.



Peanut, showing manner of growth.

peck', *pec, v. I. t.* To strike with or as with the beak; effect by quick and repeated blows, as of a beak. **II. i.** To use, as a beak, in striking. [*Var. of pick, v.*]

— **peck'er**, *n.*

peck, *n.* A measure of capacity; the fourth of a bushel. [*Prob. < PECK, v.*]



Collared Peccary. 1/48

pec'to-ral, *pec'to-ral*.

I. a. Pertaining to the breast or thorax. **II. n.** 1. An ornament worn on the breast. 2. A pectoral organ, fin, or muscle. 3. Any medicine for ailments of the chest. [*< L. pectoralis, < pectus, breast.]*

pec'u-late, *pec'yu-lét*, *vi.* [*-LA'TED'; -LA'-TING.*] 1. To appropriate public property to one's own use. 2. To embezzle; pilfer. [*< L. peculatus, pp. of peculor, defraud the public.]* — **pec'u-la'tion**, *n.* — **pec'u-la'tor**, *n.*

pe-cul'iar, *pe-ki'l'yar*, *a.* 1. Having a character exclusively its own; specific; particular. 2. Select or special. 3. Belonging particularly to one. [*< L. peculiaris, one's own.]* — **pe-cul'iar-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TI-ES', pl.*] That which renders a person or object singular or remarkable; the quality of being peculiar.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, *pe-ki'n'i-gi-ri*, *a.* 1. Consisting of money. 2. Monetary. [*< L. pecuniarius, < pecunia, wealth.]*

ped'a-gog'ue, *ped'a-gog*, *n.* A schoolmaster; especially, a pedantic, narrow-minded teacher. [*< Gr. ^{as}paidagōgos, < paid' (d-), child, + agō, lead.]* — **ped'a-gog'ic**, *ped'a-goj'ic*, *a.*

ped'al, *ped'al* or *pi'd'al*, *i. vt. & vi.* To operate by pedals; use the pedals. **II. a.** Pertaining to a foot or a pedal. **III. n.** A lever for the foot, in musical instruments and light machinery. [*< L. pedalis, < ped' (d-), foot.]*

ped'ant, *ped'ant*, *n.* A scholar who makes needless and inopportune display of his learning. [*< F. pédant, ult. < Gr. paidagōgos, PEDAGOGUE.]* — **pe-dan'tic**, *a.* — **ped'an-ty**, *n.* Ostentatious display of knowledge.

ped'dle, *ped'l*, *v.* [*PED'DLED; PED'DLING.*]

I. t. 1. To sell in small quantities from house to house. 2. To dispense little by little. **II. i.** To hawk; do a petty business. [*< PEDLER.]*

ped'dler, *etc.* Same as **PEDLER**, *etc.*

ped'es-tal, *ped'es-tal*, *n.* A base or support, as for a column, statue, or vase. [*< It. piedestallo, base of a pillar.]*

pe-des'tri-an, *pe-des'tri-an*. **I. a.** Characterized by or connected with walking. **II. n.** One who journeys on foot; a walker. [*< L. pedester, < ped' (d-), foot.]* — **pe-des'tri-an-ism**, *n.*

ped'i-cel, *ped'i-sel*, *n.* *Bot.* A stalk supporting a single flower in a compound inflorescence; any stalk or supporting part. [*< L. pediculus, dim. of ped' (d-), foot.]*

ped'i-gree, *ped'i-grī*, *n.* 1. A line of ancestors. 2. A genealogical register.

ped'i-ment, *ped'i-mēt*, *n.* *Arch.* A broad triangular space, as above a portico or door. [*< L. pedamentum, vine prop.]*

ped'ler, *ped'ler*, *n.* One who travels from house to house with goods to sell. [*< Prov.*

Eng. *ped*, basket.] **ped'dler**; **ped'lar**.
ped-un'cle, ped-un'cl or pe-dun'cl, *n.* 1. *Bot.* The general stalk or support of an inflorescence. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* A stalk or stem. [*< LL. pedunculus*, dim., *< L. pe(d)-s*, foot.]
—**ped-un'cu-lar**, *a.* [*PEEP*¹, *v.*]
peek, pik, *vt.* [*Colloq.*] To peep. [*Var. of*
peel, pil, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To strip off the bark or skin of. 2. To remove by stripping off. 2. *i.* To be detached, as a rind or skin. [*< L. pellis*, skin.] [*fruit.*]
peel, *n.* The skin or rind of certain kinds of
peep¹, pip, *i.* *vt.* 1. To look slyly or pryingly, as through a crack; peek; peer. 2. To be seen partially, as through a crevice. 2. *n.* A furtive look.
peep², *i.* *vt.* To utter a small, sharp sound. 2. *n.* The cry of a chick, a young frog, or the like. [*Imitative.*]
peer, pîr, *vi.* To look into a place or upon an object attentively and inquiringly.
peer, *n.* 1. An equal, as in natural gifts. 2. An equal before the law. 3. A noble; in the United Kingdom, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. [*< OF. per*, *< L. par*, equal.]
—**peer'age**, *n.* 1. The rank of a peer. 2. The nobility.—**peer'ess**, *n.* A woman who holds a title of nobility.—**peer'less**, *a.* Of unequal excellence.
pee'vish, pi'vish, *a.* 1. Feebly fretful and irritable; querulous. 2. Showing petulant discontent and vexation. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*
peg, peg, *v.* 1. *t.* To drive (a peg) into; fasten by pegs. 2. *i.* [*Colloq.*] To work perseveringly. [*excuse.*]
peg, *n.* 1. A wooden pin. 2. A pretext or **peg-al'ic**, pel-aj'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting the deep sea. [*< Gr. pelagikos*, *< pelagos*, open sea.]
pelf, pelf, *n.* Money; wealth; often implying ill-gotten gains. [*< OF. pelfre*, spoil.]
pel'i-can, pel'i-can, *n.* A large gregarious fish-eating bird of warm regions, having a large pouch on the lower jaw, for the temporary storage of fish. [*< Gr. pelekân*, pelican.]
pe-lisse, pe-lis', *n.* A long outer garment or cloak. [*F.*]
pell, pel, *n.* A skin; pelt; hence, a parchment roll. Common Pelican. 1/54 [*< L. pellis*, skin.]
pel'let, pel'et, *n.* A small round ball. [*< OF. pelote*, ball, *< L. pila*, ball.]
pel'li-cl(e), pel'i-cl, *n.* A thin skin, film, or layer. [*< L. pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.]
pell'mell', pel'-mel', *adv.* In a confused or promiscuous way or manner. [*< OF. pelle*, shovel, + *meller*, mix.]
pel-lu'cid, pel-lû'sid, *a.* Permitting to a certain extent the passage of light; translucent. [*< L. per*, through, + *lucéo*, shine.]
—**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*
pelt¹, pelt, *v.* 1. *t.* To strike or assail with something thrown. 2. *i.* To throw anything; descend violently. [*< L. pulto* (= *pulso*), beat.]
pelt², *n.* An undressed fur-skin. [Perhaps abbr. of *peltry*.] [*thrown.* [*< PELT*, *v.*]
pelt³, *n.* A blow, as one given by something



pelt'ry, pelt'ri, *n.* 1. Pelts collectively. 2. A pelt. [*< OF. peleterie*, *< pel*, skin.]
pel'vis, pel'vis, *n.* The part of the skeleton of the body: composed, in man, of the two hipbones and the sacrum. [*L., basin.*]—**pel'vic**, *a.*
pem'mi-can, pem'i-can, *n.* Dried venison or beef prepared as a food. [*Am. Ind.*]
pen¹, pen, *i.* *vt.* [*PENNED* or *PENT*; *PEN'NING*.] To enclose in a pen. 2. *n.* A small enclosure, as for pigs.
pen², *i.* *vt.* [*PENNED*; *PEN'NING*.] To write with a pen; indite. 2. *n.* An instrument for writing with a fluid ink. [*< L. penna*, feather.]
pe'nal, pi'nal, *a.* 1. Pertaining to punishment or its means or place. 2. Liable to punishment. [*OF.*, *< L. pœnalis*, *< pœna*, punishment.]—**pen'al-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] The consequences, as suffering, detriment, etc., that follow the transgression of laws.
pen'ance, pen'ans, *n.* Suffering voluntarily undertaken as an act of atonement. [*OF.*, *< L. pœnitentia*; see *PENITENCE*.]
pen'ce, pens, *n.* Plural of *PENNY*. **pen'niest**.
pen'chant¹, pan'shân' or pen'chant, *n.* A strong inclination; bias. [*F.*]
pen'cil, pen'sil, *i.* *vt.* [*-CILED* or *-CILED*; *-CILING* or *-CILING*.] To mark, write, or draw with a pencil. 2. *n.* 1. A long, pointed strip of graphite, slate, etc., used for writing, drawing, etc. 2. A small finely pointed paint-brush. 3. Lines or rays diverging from a given point. [*< L. penicillum*, painters' brush.]
pend¹, pend, *vt.* To be awaiting or in process of adjustment or settlement. [*< L. pendeo*, hang.]—**pend'ant**, *n.* Anything that hangs or depends; a short rope, streamer, or pennant.
pend'ent, —**pend'en-cy**, *n.* 1. The state of being undecided. 2. The state of being dependent.—**pend'ent**, *a.* 1. Hanging loosely; pendulous. 2. Projecting.—**pend'ing**, *prep.* 1. During the continuance of. 2. Awaiting; until.
pend'u-lum, pend'yû-lum, *n.* A body suspended from a fixed point, and free to swing to and fro.—**pend'u-lous**, *a.* Hanging, especially so as to swing.
pen'e-trate, pen'e-trêt, *v.* [*-TRA'TED*²; *-TRA-TING*.] 1. *t.* 1. To enter or force a way into the interior parts of. 2. To pass into the mind of. 3. To discern; detect. 2. *i.* To pass into or enter something. [*< L. penetratus*, pp. of *penetro*, put within.]—**pen'e-tra-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be penetrated.—**pen'e-tra-bl'i-ty**, *n.*—**pen'e-tra-iv(e)**, *a.*—**pen'e-tra-tion**, *n.* The act of penetrating, physically or mentally; acuteness; discernment.
pen'guin, pen'gwin, *n.* A web-footed bird of the southern hemisphere, with flipper-like wings. [*Perh. < W. pen*, head, + *gwyn*, white.]
pen-in'su-la, pen-in'sû-lâ, *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water. [*< pœne*, almost, + *insula*, island.]—**pen-in'su-lar**, *a. & n.*
pen'i-tent, pen'i-tent, *i.* *a.* Affected by a sense of one's own guilt and resolved on amendment. 2. *n.* One who is penitent. [*OF.*, *< L. penitent(-)s*, ppr. of *pœniteo*, repent.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**pen'i-tence**, *n.* The state of being penitent; contrition.—**pen'i-ten-tial**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or expressing penitence. 2. Pertaining to penance or punishment.—**pen'i-ten-tia-ry**. 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to

penance. **2.** Relating to the punishment and discipline of criminals. **II. n.** A prison in which convicts are confined at hard labor for punishment or reformation.

pen'knife, *n.* A small pocketknife.

pen'man, *pen'man*, *n.* [**-MEN**, *pl.*] A person considered with regard to his handwriting; also, a teacher of penmanship. — **pen'manship**, *n.* **1.** The art of writing. **2.** Handwriting; calligraphy.

pen'nant, *pen'ant*, *n.* **1.** A small flag of various forms, used on naval vessels. **2. Naut.** A short rope or pendant. [**Corr.** of **PENNON**.]

pen'nate, *pen'et or -ët*, *a.* Having wings or feathers. [**< L.** *pennatus*, **< penna**, feather.]

pen'ni-less, *pen'ni-less*, *a.* Poverty-stricken.

pen'non, *pen'en*, *n.* A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag, borne by medieval knights. [**OF.**, **< L.** *penna*, feather, wing.]

pen'ny, *pen'i*, *n.* [**FEENIES** or **PENCE**, *pl.*] **1.** A bronze coin of the British mint, one-twelfth of a shilling, or 2 cents U. S. value. **2.** [**Colloq.**, U. S.] A cent. **3.** Any coin or sum of trifling value. [**< AS.** *penning*, penny.]

— **pen'ny-weight**, *n.* The twentieth part of the ounce in troy weight. — **pen'ny-wise**, *a.* Unduly economical in small matters.

pen'ny-roy'al, *pen'i-rei'al*, *n.* A strong-scented herb of the mint family.

pe-nol'o-gy, *pe-nel'o-ji*, *n.* The science that treats of the punishment and prevention of crime and of the management of prisons and reformatories. [**< L.** *pena*, penalty, + **-ology**.]

pen'sile, *pen'sil*, *a.* Pendent and swaying; pendulous. [**< L.** *pensilis*, **< pendeo**, hang.]

pen'sion, *pen'shun*, *i. vt.* To grant a pension to. **II. n.** A periodical allowance to an individual on account of some meritorious work or service. [**F.**, **< L.** *pensio(n)*, **< pendo**, weigh.] — **pen'sion-a-ry**, *n.* [**-RIES**, *pl.*]

1. A pensioner. **2.** Formerly, a chief magistrate of a Dutch city or town. — **pen'sion-er**, *n.* One who receives a pension.

pen'sion', *pen'si-sh'n*, *n.* A boarding-school; also, a boarding-house. [**F.**, **= PENSION**.]

pen'siv(e), *pen'siv*, *a.* Engaged in or addicted to serious or quiet reflection; thoughtful; sad. [**< F.** *pensif*, **< penser**, think.] [**fin.**]

pent, *pent*, *pa.* Penned up or in; closely confined. — **pent-**, *comb. form.* [**< Gr.** *pentē*, five.]

— **pen'ta-gon**, *n.* A figure with five angles and five sides. [**< Gr.** *gōnia*, angle.]

— **pen-tag'o-nal**, *a.* — **pen'ta-he'dron**, *n.* [**-DRA**, *pl.*] A solid bounded by five plane faces. [**< Gr.** *hedra*, seat, side.] — **pen'ta-he'dral**, *a.* — **pen-tam'e-ter**, *n.* In prosody, a line of verse containing five units or feet. [**< Gr.** *metron*, measure.]

Pen'ta-teuch, *pen'ta-ti-ŭch*, *n.* The first five books of the Bible taken collectively. [**< Gr.** *pentateuchos*, **< pente**, five, + *teuchos*, book.]

Pen'te-cost, *pen'te-cost*, *n.* **1.** A Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover. **2.** The Christian feast of Whitsunday, commemorating the outpouring of the Spirit at Pentecost, *Acts* ii. [**< Gr.** *pentēkostē*, fiftieth (*sc. hēmera*, day).] — **pen'te-co'stal**, *a.*

pent'house, *pent'haus*, *n.* A structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of another building. [**Ult.** **< L.** *appendo*, append.]

pen'ticef, *pe-nult' or pi'nult*, *n.* The syllable

next to the last in a word. [**Abbr.** of **PENULTIMA**, **< L.** *pæne*, almost, + *ultima*, last.] — **pe-nul'ti-mat**, **-pe-nul'ti-mate**, *a.* Being the last but one.

pe-num'bra, *pe-num'brā*, *n.* A margin of a shadow observed in an eclipse, etc.

[**< L.** *pæne*, almost, + *umbra*, shade.]



Planet's Penumbra (exaggerated).

pen'u-ry, *pen'yu-ri*, *n.* Extreme poverty or want. [**< OF.** *penurie*, **< L.** *penuria*, want.]

— **pen'u-ri-ous**, *a.* **1.** Excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious. **2.** Scanty. **3.** Indigent. [**-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*]

pe'o-ny, *pi'o-ni*, *n.* [**-NIES**, *pl.*] A plant of the crowfoot family, having large terminal solitary flowers.

peo'ple, *pi'pl*, *i. vt.* [**PEO'PLED**; **PEO'PLING**.] To stock with inhabitants; populate. **II. n.**

1. All the human beings under the same government, speaking the same language, etc. **2.** Persons collectively. **3.** The populace. **4.** Kinsfolk; attendants; etc. [**< F.** *peuple* (**< L.** *populus*), people.]

pep'per, *pep'gr*, *i. vt.* **1.** To season with pepper. **2.** To pelt; rail at; scold. **II. n.**

1. A pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried berries of the pepper plant. **2.** A tropical climbing shrub of the pepper family.

pep'per-plant, *n.* [**Ult.** **< Sans.** *pippala*, the long pepper.]

— **pep'per-corn**, *n.* A berry of the pepper-plant; hence, anything insignificant.

— **pep'per-grass**, *n.* A garden salad or cress.

— **pep'per-mint**, *n.* **1.** A pungent aromatic herb, used in medicine and confectionery. **2.** An oil or other preparation from peppermint.

— **pep'per-y**, *a.* Pertaining to or like pepper; pungent; hence, quick-tempered; stinging.

pep'sin, *pep'sin*, *n.* The digestive ferment of the gastric juice; also, a medicinal preparation obtained from the stomachs of various animals. [**< F.** *pepsine*, **< Gr.** *pepsis*, cooking.]

— **pep'tic**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or promotive of digestion. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or producing pepsin.

per-, *prefix.* **1.** A Romance-Latin prefix meaning (1) through, by, by means of, for; as, *perceive*, *perjure*, *perennial*, *perthence*; (2) very; extremely; exceedingly; as, *peracute*, *perfervid*. In *paradon*, *paramour*, *pursue*, *appurtenance*, *parson*, *pellucid*, *pilgrim*, etc., its spelling has slightly changed. **2.** *Chem.* A prefix signifying the higher degree of valence in two similar compounds; as, iron *peroxid*, as distinguished from iron *protioxid*, used also to indicate the highest degree of combination among similar compounds. [**< OF.** *per*, *per*, *par*, **< L.** *per*, through.]

per, *prep.* By; by means of; through; used as a part of certain Latin phrases. — **per**



Black Pepper: a Branch with Flowering Catkins and Fruit. *a*, berry.

annum, by the year.—**per diem**, by the day.—**per se**, by itself; simply as such. [*L.*]

per'ad-ven'ture, per'ad-ven'chur or -tjūr, *adv.* Perchance; it may be; perhaps. [*< F. par aventure*, by chance.]

per-am'bu-late, per-am'biu-lēt, *v.* [*-LA'-TED⁴*; *-LA'-TING.*] **I. t.** To walk through or over, as for surveying. **II. i.** To walk about. [*< L. per*, through, + *ambulo*, go about.]

—**per-am'bu-la'tion**, *n.* The act of perambulating; specifically, an annual survey of boundaries.—**per-am'bu-la'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A rolling chair. **3.** A baby-carriage. **4.** A surveyor's measuring-wheel.

per-ca'le, per-cāl' or per-kēl', *n.* A closely woven cambric without gloss. [*F.*]

per-ceiv'e, per-siv', *vt.* [*PER-CEIV(E)D'*; *PER-CEIV'ING.*] **1.** To have knowledge of through the medium of the senses. **2.** To discern; understand; note. [*< L. OF percipio*, *< per*, by, + *capio*, take.]—**per-ceiv'a-ble** (*a.*), That may be perceived.—**per-ceiv'er**, *n.*

per cent, by or in the hundred. [*< L. per*, by; *centum*, hundred.]—**per-cent'age**, *n.* **1.** Rate per hundred. **2.** The allowance, commission, duty, or interest on a hundred.

per-cep'tion, per-sep'shun, *n.* The act, power, process, or product of perceiving; cognition of fact or truth in general; apprehension. [*F.*, *< L. perceptio(n)*, *< perceptus*, pp. of *percipio*, perceive.]—**per-cep'ti-ble** (*a.*), That may be seen or apprehended; perceivable.—**per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*—**per-cep'tiv'e** (*a.*), Perceiving, or having the power of perception.

perch, perch, *v.* **I. t.** To set on an elevated support; fix on a perch. **II. i.** To alight or sit on a perch; roost.

perch, *n.* A small common fish of both United States and European fresh and salt waters. [*< Gr. L. F. perke*, perch.]

perch, *n.* **1.** A staff, pole, or slat, variously used, especially as a roost; any elevated seat or situation. **2.** A measure: (1) One rod (16.5 feet). (2) In stonework, about 25 cubic feet. [*< OF. perche* (*< L. pertica*), pole.]

per-chance, per-ehngs', *adv.* In a possible case; peradventure; perhaps.

per-cip'i-ent, per-sip'i-ent, *a.* Having the power of perception; perceiving. [*< L. percipient(-e)s*, ppr. of *percipio*; *PERCEIVE.*]

per-co-late, per-co-lēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA'-TED⁴*; *-LA'-TING.*] To pass through fine interstices; filter; strain. [*< L. per*, through, + *colo*, filter.]—**per-co-la'tion**, *n.* Filtration.

per-con'tra, per-con'tra. On the contrary. [*L.*]

per-cus'sion, per-cush'un, *n.* **1.** Sudden collision, especially such as causes a shock or a sound. **2.** The vibration produced by collision. [*F.*, *< L. percussio(n)*, *< per*, through, + *quatio*, shake, strike.]—**per-cus'sion-cap**, *n.* A small cap of thin metal containing a fulminate for firing a charge.—**p-lock**, *n.* A gun-lock for exploding a percussion-cap.

per-di'tion, per-dish'un, *n.* **1.** Future misery or eternal death as the condition of the wicked; hell. **2.** Utter destruction. [*F.*, *< L. perdo*, destroy.]

per'e-gri-nate, per'e-gri-nēt, *vi.* [*-NA'-TED⁴*; *-NA'-TING.*] To travel from country to country, or from place to place. [*< L. per*, through,

+ *ager*, land.]—**per'e-gri-na'tion**, *n.*—**per'e-gri-na'tor**, *n.* A traveler or pilgrim.

per'emp-to'ry, per'emp-to'ri, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of debate or appeal; decisive; absolute. **2.** Positive in judgment or opinion; dictatorial. [*< L. peremptus*, pp. of *perimo*, annihilate.]—**per'emp-to'ri-ly**, *adv.*

per-en'ni-al, per-en'i-al. **I. a.** **1.** Continuing through the year or through many years. **2.** *Biol.* Growing continually. **II. n.** *Bot.* A plant that lasts year after year, usually blossoming and fruiting annually. [*< L. per*, through, + *annus*, year.]—**ly**, *adv.*

per'fect, per'fect or per'fect', *vt.* **1.** To bring up to the absolute standard. **2.** To make thoroughly informed or accomplished.—**per'fect-er**, *n.*—**per'fect'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**per'fect'i-ble** (*a.*),

per'fect, per'fect. **I. a.** **1.** Without defect or lack; complete. **2.** Thoroughly versed or informed. **3.** *Gram.* Noting past or finished action. **II. n.** *Gram.* The perfect tense. [*< L. OF perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, finish.]—**per'fec-tion**, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being perfect; supreme excellence. **per'fec-tness**, *n.* **2.** A particular quality that is supreme. **3.** The highest degree of a thing.—**per'fect-ly**, *adv.*

per-fi-dy, per-fi-di, *n.* [*-DIES²*, *pl.*] The act of violating faith or allegiance; treachery; faithlessness. [*< L. F. perfidia*, *< per*, from, + *fides*, faith.]—**per-fid'i-ous**, *a.* Characterized by perfidy; treacherous.

per'fo-rate, per'fo-rēt. **I. vt.** [*-RA'-TED⁴*; *-RA'-TING.*] To bore through; make a hole through. **II. per'fo-ret or -rēt**, *a.* Pierced with a hole or holes. [*< L. per*, through, + *foro*, bore.]—**per'fo-ra'ted**.—**per'fo-ra-tion**, *n.* **1.** A boring into or piercing through. **2.** A hole bored through.—**per'fo-ra'tor**, *n.*

per-force, per-fōrs', *adv.* By force or violence. [*< F. par*, by, + *force*, FORCE.]

per-form, per-fōrm', *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To bring to completion; accomplish. **2.** To fulfil, as a duty; discharge. **3.** To act out; represent. **4.** To render, as on an instrument; execute. **II. i.** To accomplish an act or a feat; do; especially, to act on the stage, etc. [*< OF. par-fournir*, *< par*, through, + *fournir*, FURNISH.]—**per-form'a-ble** (*a.*)—**per-form'ance**, *n.* **1.** The act of performing; also, the thing done; execution; action. **2.** A representation before spectators.—**per-form'er**, *n.*

per-fume, per-fūm', *v.* [*PER-FUMED'*; *PER-FUM'ING.*] To render odorous; scent. **II. per'fūm or per-fūm'**, *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor, as from flowers. **2.** A fragrant substance or mixture. [*< F. parfum*]—**per-fūmer**, *n.*—**per-fūmer-y**, *n.* Perfumes in general.

per-func-to-ry, per-func-to'ri, *a.* Done merely for the sake of getting through; negligent. [*< L. L. per*, through, + *fungor*, perform.] [*sibly.*]

per haps, per-haps', *adv.* It may be; possibly.—**pe'ri**, pē'ri or pē'ri, *n.* *Per. Myth.* A fairy or elf. [*< F. péri*, *< Per. pari*, fairy.]

peri-, prefix. Near; around. [*< L. peri-* (*< Gr. peri-*, *< peri*, around; akin to *para*, beside); or directly *< Gr. peri-* or *peri*.]

—**peri'-anth**, *n.* The combined calyx and corolla of a flower when so much alike as to be nearly indistinguishable.—**per'i-car'di-al**, *a.* Surrounding the heart. **per'i-car'di-ac**

or -ant. — **per'i-car-di'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium. — **per'i-car-di-um**, *n.* [**DI-A**, *pl.*] A membranous bag that surrounds and protects the heart. — **per'i-carp**, *n.* The wall of the ripened ovary of a flower, constituting the germ of a fruit. — **per'i-cra-ni-um**, *n.* The perosteum of the external surface of the cranium. [**+** *Gr. kranion*, skull.] — **per'i-gee**, *n.* The point in the orbit of the moon where it is nearest the earth. — **per'i-he-li-on**, *n.* The point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is nearest the sun. **per'i-he-li-um**, — **per'im'e-ter**, *n.* The boundary or rim of a figure or object.



Diagram showing
Perihelion.

s, sun; *a*, aphelion; *p*, perihelion.

per'il, *per'il*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [**PER'ILED** or **PER'ILLED**; **PER'IL-ING** or **PER'IL-LING**.] To expose to danger; put in peril; imperil. **II.** *n.* Exposure to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; jeopardy. [**F.**, < *L. periculum*, experiment, danger.] **per'il-ous**, *a.* Full of, involving, or attended with peril; hazardous.

per'i-od, *per'i-od*, *n.* **1.** A definite portion of time. **2.** A lapse of time; era. **3.** Termination. **4.** The present day. **5.** A dot (.) marking the end of a sentence, an abbreviation, etc. **6.** A complete sentence. [**< Gr. periodos**, < *peri*, around, + *hodos*, way.] — **per'i-od'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a period; characterized by definite periods. **2.** Belonging to a sentence that is grammatically complete. — **per'i-od'ic-al**. **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to publications that appear at fixed intervals. **2.** Periodic. **II. n.** A publication appearing at regular intervals. — **per'i-od-di'cy**, *n.* The quality of being periodic, as an intermittent disease.

per'i-os'te-um, *per'i-os'te-um*, *n.* A nervous, vascular membrane that surrounds the bones. [**< Gr. peri**, around, + *osteon*, bone.]

per'i-pa-tet'ic, *per'i-pa-tet'ic*. **I. a.** Walking about; moving. **II. n.** **1.** One given to walking about. **2.** [**P.**] A disciple of Aristotle. [**< Gr. peri**, about, + *patos*, path.]

per-iph'er-y, *per-if'er-i*, *n.* [**-IES**, *pl.*] **1.** The outer surface. **2.** Circumference. [**< Gr. peri**, around, + *pherō*, bear.] — **per-iph'er-al**, *a.*

per-iph'ra-sis, *per-if'ra-sis*, *n.* [**-SES**, *-sis* or *-sēs*, *pl.*] The art of saying little in many words; circumlocution. [**L.**, < *Gr. peri*, around, + *phrazō*, declare.] — **per'i-phrase**, *per'if-rēz*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**-PHRASED**; **PER'PHRASED**.] To express in a roundabout manner. **II. n.** Periphrasis. — **per'i-phras-tic**, *a.*

per'ish, *per'ish*, *vt.* To be destroyed; wither; decay. [**< L. perire**, perish, < *per*, through, + *eo*, go.] — **per'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to perish; mortal.

per'i-style, *per'i-stail*, *n.* *Arch.* A system of columns surrounding a building or court. [**< Gr. peri**, around, + *stylos*, pillar.]

per'i-to-ne'um, *per'i-to-ni'um* or *-nē'um*, *n.* A membrane that lines the abdominal cavity. [**LL.**, < *Gr. peri*, around, + *tenō*, stretch.]

per'i-wig, *per'i-wig*, *n.* A head-dress of false hair. [**< F. perruque**, *PERUKE*.]

per'i-win'kle, *per'i-win'kl*, *n.* A small sea-snail. See *illus.* in next column.

per'jure, *per'jur* or *-jūr*, *vt. & vi.* [**PER'JURED**;

PER'JUR-ING.] To make guilty of perjury; bear false witness. [**< L. per**, through, + *juro*, swear.] — **per'jur'er**, *n.* — **per'ju-ry**, *n.* Assertion of a falsity under oath.

per'ma-nent, *per'ma-nent*, *a.* Continuing in the same state or without essential change; durable. [**F.**, < *L. per*, through, + *maneo*, remain.] — **per'ma-nence**, *n.* The state of being permanent; durability; fixity. — *Periwinkle*.



per'ma-nen-cy, *n.* [**-CI-ES**, *pl.*] **1.** Permanence. **2.** Something permanent.

per'me-ate, *per'me-ēt*, *vt.* [**-A'TED**; **-A'TING**.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; be diffused through. [**< L. per**, through, + *meo*, pass.] — **per'me-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **per'me-a-ble**, *a.* Allowing passage, especially of fluids. — **per'me-a-tion**, *n.*

per'mis'sion, *per-mish'un*, *n.* The act of permitting or allowing; license granted. — **per-mis-si-ble**, *per-mis-siv*, *a.* **1.** That permits. **2.** That is permitted.

per'mit, *per'mit*, *vt. & vi.* [**PER-MIT'TED**; **PER-MIT'TING**.] **1.** To give tacit consent to; allow. **2.** To grant leave to; give permission. [**< L. permitto**, < *per*, through, + *mitto*, send.]

per'mit, *per'mit*, *n.* Permission or warrant. — **per'mu-ta-tion**, *per'miu-tē'shun*, *n.* Arrangement of a number of things with reference to their order; reciprocal change; interchange. [**< L. per**, through, + *mutō*, change.]

per'nicious, *per-nish'us*, *a.* Having the power of destroying or injuring. [**< L. per**, through, + *neco*, kill.]

per'o-ra-tion, *per'o-rē'shun*, *n.* The conclusion of an oration. [**< L. per**, through, + *oro*, harangue.]

per'pen-dic-u-lar, *per'pen-dic'yu-lar*. **I. a.** **1.** Upright or vertical. **2.** *Geom.* Meeting a given line at right angles. **II. n.** A perpendicular line. [**< L. per**, through, + *pendeo*, hang.] — **per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty**, *n.*

per'pe-trate, *per'pe-trēt*, *vt.* [**-TRA'TED**; **-TRA'TING**.] To do, or carry through, in a bad sense; be guilty of. [**< L. per**, through, + *patro*, perform.] — **per'pe-tra-tion**, *n.* — **per'pe-tra'tor**, *n.*

per-pet'u-al, *per-pech'u-al* or *-pet'yu-al*, *a.* **1.** Continuing unlimited in time. **2.** *Inces-sant*. [**< L. perpetuus**, < *per*, through, + *peto*, seek.] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **per-pet'u-ate**, *vt.* [**-A'TED**; **-A'TING**.] To cause to be continued or to endure indefinitely. — **per-pet'u-a-tion**, *n.* — **per'pet-u-i-ty**, *per-pe-tū'i-ti*, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] Something perpetual; unending time.

per-plex', *per-plex'*, *vt.* **1.** To subject to doubt or difficulty in determining. **2.** To make confusing. [**< L. per**, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, plait.] — **per-plex'i-ty**, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] A perplexed condition; bewilderment.

per'qui-sit'e, *per'cwi-zit*, *n.* Any profit from service beyond salary or wages. [**< L. per**, through, + *quæro*, seek.]

per'se-cute, *per'se-kiūt*, *vt.* [**-CU'TED**; **-CU'TING**.] **1.** To pursue in a manner to injure or afflict, as on account of religious belief. **2.** To harass. [**< L. per**, through, + *sequor*, follow.] — **per'se-cu'tion**, *n.* The act of persecuting; oppression. — **per'se-cu'tor**, *n.*

per'se-vere', per'se-vir', *vi.* [-VERED'; -VER'ING.] To persist in a purpose; continue striving. [*< L. per, through, + severus, strict.*]—**per'se-ver'ance**, *n.* The act or habit of persevering; persistence.

per-sim'mon, per-sim'on, *n.* The orange-red or yellow, plum-like fruit of an American tree of the ebony family, very astringent in taste until exposed to frost; also, the tree itself. [Am. Ind.]



Persimmon-leaves.
a, sterile flowers; b, fruit.

per-sist', per-sist', *vi.* 1. To adhere firmly to any course, design, etc. 2. To continue fixed; endure. [*< L. per, through, + sisto, caus. of sto, stand.*]

—**per-sist'ence**, *n.* The quality of being persistent; perseverance. **per-sist'en-cy**, **per-sist'ent**, *a.* 1. Firm and persevering in a course or resolve. 2. Enduring; permanent.

per'son, per'sun or -sn, *n.* 1. A human being; an individual. 2. The body of a human being, or its characteristic appearance. [*< F. personne, < L. persona, mask for actors, < per, through, + sonus, sound.*]—**per'son-age**, *n.* 1. A man or woman as an individual, especially one of rank. 2. An assumed character.—**per'son-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or done by a particular person. 2. Characteristic of human beings. 3. Pertaining to the body or appearance.—**per'son-al-ity**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] 1. That which constitutes a person. 2. Anything said of a person, especially if disparaging.—**per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*—**per'son-al-ty**, *n.* Personal property.—**per'son-ate**, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To assume the character of; impersonate.—**per'son-a'tion**, *n.* The act of personating; impersonation, especially false personation.—**per'son-a'tor**, *n.*—**per'son-ify**, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] 1. To attribute human qualities to. 2. To typify.—**per'son-i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* 1. Striking or typical exemplification. 2. *Rhet.* The figurative endowment of things or of ideas with personal attributes.

per-spec'tiv(e), per-spec'tiv. 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the art of perspective. 2. Drawn in perspective. II. *n.* 1. The art of delineating solid objects on a flat surface, so that they shall appear to the eye in relief like the real objects. 2. A distant view; vista. [*< L. per, through, + specto, look.*]

per-spic'u-ous, *a.* Having the quality of perspicuity; clear; lucid. [*< L. per, through, + specio, look.*]—*ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*—**per'spi-ca'cious**, *a.* Keenly discerning or understanding.—**per'spi-ca'i-ty**, *n.* Mental penetration.—**per'spi-cu'i-ty**, *n.* Clearness of expression or style; lucidity.

per-spire', per-spair', *vt. & vi.* [PER-SPIRED'; PER-SPIR'ING.] To excrete through the pores; sweat. [*< L. per, through, + spiro, breathe.*]—**per'spi-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of perspiring; sweat.

per-suade', per-swād', *vt. & vi.* [PER-SUADED'; PER-SUA'DING.] 1. To win over by entreaty or reasoning, or by an appeal, etc. 2. To win to full belief; plead successfully. [*< L. per, through, + suadeo, advise.*]

—**per-sua'der**, *n.*—**per-sua'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **per-sua'si-bil-e-ness**, **per-sua'si-bil-e**, *a.* Open to persuasion. **per-sua-da-bl(e)**, **per-sua'sion**, per-swə'zhon, *n.*

1. The act of persuading. 2. Settled opinion; accepted creed. 3. Persuasiveness.—**per-sua'siv(e)**, *a.* Having power or tending to persuade. *-ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*

pert, *pert, a.* Disrespectfully forward or free; saucy. [Partly *< W. pert, comely*; and partly *< OF. apert, open.*]—*ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*

per-tain', per-tēn', *vi.* 1. To belong as an attribute, property, element, etc.; appertain. 2. To have reference; relate. [*< L. per, through, + teneo, hold.*]

per'ti-na'cious, per'ti-nē'shus, *a.* 1. Tenacious of purpose; stubbornly adhering to a pursuit or opinion. 2. Continuing steadily; incessant. [*< L. pertinax (pertinac), < per, through, + tenax; see TENACIOUS.*]—**per'ti-nac'i-ty**, *n.* **per'ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

per'ti-nent, per'ti-nent, *a.* Related to or properly bearing upon the matter in hand; relevant. [*< L. pertinent(-t)s, ppr. of pertinere, pertain.*]—**per'ti-nence**, *n.* **per'ti-nen-cy**, *n.*

per-turb', per-turb', *vt.* To disquiet thoroughly; disturb greatly; agitate. [*< L. per, through, + turba, crowd.*]—**per'tur-ba'tion**, *n.* 1. The state of being perturbed; agitation. 2. Deviation in the motion of a heavenly body.

per-uke', per-ūk' or per'ūk, *n.* A wig introduced in England about 1670; periwig. [*< F. perruque.*]

per-use', per-rūz', *vt.* [PER-USED'; PER-USE'ING.] To read carefully or attentively; read through. [*< PER- + USE, v.*]—**per-ru'sal**, *n.* The act of perusing.

per-vade', per-vād', *vt.* [PER-VA'DED'; PER-VA'DING.] 1. To pass or spread through every part. 2. To permeate. [*< L. per, through, + vado, go.*]—**per-va'sion**, *n.*—**per-va'siv(e)**, *a.* Penetrating; permeating.

per-verse', per-ver's', *a.* 1. Wilfully wrong or erring; unreasonable. 2. Thwarting or refractory. 3. Petulant. [*< L. perversus, pp. of perverti; see PERVERT.*]—**per-verse-ly**, *adv.*—**per-ver'sion**, *n.* Distorted construction; misapplication.—**per-ver'si-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] Perverse nature or behavior. **per-verse-ness**, **per-ver'siv(e)**, *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert', per-vert'. I. *vt.* 1. To turn from its right purpose, use, or meaning. 2. To alter for the worse. II. *n.* An apostate; renegade. [*< L. per, through, + verto, turn.*]—**per-vert'er**, *n.*—**per-vert'i-bl(e)**, *a.*

per-vi-us, per-vi-us, *a.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable. [*< L. per, through, + via, way.*]—*-ness*, *n.*

pes'si-mism, pes'i-mizm, *n.* 1. A disposition to take a gloomy view of affairs. 2. Cynicism. [*< L. pessimus, worst.*]—**pes'si-mist**, *n.*—**pes'si-mis'tic**, *a.*

pest, *pest, n.* 1. A virulent epidemic; pestilence. 2. A pernicious or vexations person or thing. [*< F. peste (< L. pestis), plague.*]—**pest'house**, *n.* A hospital for treating infectious diseases.

pes'ter, pes'ter, *vt.* To beset in an annoying or irritating way.—**pes'ter-er**, *n.*

pes-tif'er-ous, *a.* 1. Carrying pestilence. 2. Threatening evil. [*< L. pestis, plague, + L. fero, bear.*]

pes'ti-lent, pes'ti-lent, *a.* 1. Tending to

produce malignant zymotic disease. **2.** Having a malign influence or effect. **3.** Making trouble; vexatious. [F., < L. *pestilent*(t)-s, < *pestis*, plague.] — **pes'ti-lent**, *n.* Any widespread and fatal infectious malady. — **pes'ti-lent'ial**, *a.* Having the nature of or breeding pestilence. — **pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pes'ti-le, *pes'ti*, *n.* An implement used for braying, bruising, or mixing substances, as in a mortar; a pounder. [< L. *of pistillum*, < *pistus*, pp. of *pinso*, pound.]

pet, *pet*, *vt.* [PET'TED; PET'TING.] To treat as a pet; fondle.

pet, *a.* **1.** Being a pet; indulged and fondled. **2.** Regarded as a favorite; cherished.

pet', *n.* **1.** A tame, fondled animal. **2.** Any loved and cherished creature. [< fr. *petit*.]

pet', *n.* A fit of pique or ill temper; peevish mood. [Prob. < PETT, through PETTISH, taken as 'like a spoiled child.']

pet'al, *pet'al*, *n.* One of the leaves or subordinate parts of a corolla. [< Gr. *petalon*, leaf.] — **pet'aled**, *a.* Provided with petals. **pet'al-ous**.

pe-tard', *pe-tård'*, *n.* An explosive device formerly used for making breaches, etc., as in walls. [OF.]

pet'i-ole, *pet'i-ol*, *n.* **1.** Bot. The footstalk of a leaf. **2.** Zool. A stalk or peduncle. [< L. *of petiolus*, fruit-stalk.] — **pet'i-o-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to a petiole. **pet'i-o-la'ry**. — **pet'i-o-late**, *a.* Having a petiole.

pet'it, *pet'i* [pet'it, in legal sense], *a.* Small; lesser; minor; petty: used in law phrases; as, *petit jury*; *petit larceny*. [F., = PETTY.]

pe-ti'tion, *pe-tish'un*. **I. vt. & vi.** To present a petition; request. **II. n.** A supplication, prayer, or formal request. [OF., < L. *petitio*(n)-, < *peto*, seek.] — **pe-ti'tion-er**, *n.*

pet'rel, *pet'rel* or *pî'trel*, *n.* A long-winged dusky sea-bird, frequenting the high seas, and rarely landing; Mother Carey's chicken. [< F. *pétrel*, lit. 'little Peter' (from seeming to walk on the sea, like St. Peter).]

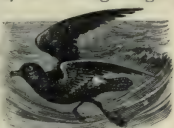
pet'ri-fy, *pet'ri-fai*, *vt.* [FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into a substance of stony character; figuratively, to make hard and unyielding. [< L. *petra*, rock; and see -FY.] — **pet'ri-fac'tion**, *n.* Partial or entire replacement of the material of an organism by mineral matter; fossilization. — **pet'ri-fac'tive**(e), *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to petrify. **pe-tri'fic**. **2.** Pertaining to petrification.

pe-trö-le-um, *pe-trö-le-um*, *n.* An inflammable oily liquid composed of various compounds of hydrogen and carbon exuding from the earth; coal-oil. [< L. *petra*, rock, + *oleum*, oil.]

pet'ti-coat, *pet'ti-cöt*, *n.* A skirt or loose garment depending from the waist; especially, a woman's underskirt. [< PETTY + COAT, *n.*]



Pestle and Mortar



Storm Petrel. 1/8

pet'ti-fog'ger, *pet'i-fog'gr*, *n.* An inferior lawyer, especially one resorting to small or tricky methods. [testy.]

pet'tish, *pet'ish*, *a.* Capriciously ill-tempered;

pet'ty, *pet'i*, *a.* [PET'TI-ER; PET'TI-EST.] Having little worth or rank; inferior. [< F. *petit*, small.]

pet'u-lant, *pet'yu-lant* or *pech'u-*, *a.* Displaying or characterized by capricious fretfulness. [< L. *petulan*(t)-s, ult. < *peto*, attack.] — **pet'u-lance**, *n.* **pet'u-lan-cy**.

pe-tu'ni-a, *pe-tü'ni-a*, *n.* A plant of a Brazilian genus of herbs of the nightshade family, with showy funnel-shaped flowers. [< Am. Ind. *petun*, tobacco.]

pew, *piū*, *n.* A long enclosed seat in a church. [< OF. *peu*, elevated seat, < L. *podium*, balcony, < Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous* (pod-), foot.]

pe'wee, *pi'wi*, *n.* [U. S.] A small olive-green flycatcher. [From its note.]

pe'wit, *pi'wit*, *n.* A pewee, lapwing, or a laughing gull. [Imitative.] **pe'wet**.

pew'ter, *piū'ter*, *n.* **1.** An alloy, usually of tin and lead, formerly much used for tableware. **2.** Pewter vessels collectively. [< OF. *peutre*, < I.G. *spialter*, zinc.]

pha'e-ton, *fē'g-ton*, *n.* A light four-wheeled boxless carriage, open at the sides, and usually having a top. [< Gr. *Phaëthōn*, fabled unlucky driver of the sun-chariot.]

pha'lanx, *fē'lanx* or *fāl-aqx*, *n.* [PHA-LANXES or (except in *Anat.* and *Bot.*) PHA-LANX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** The Macedonian order of battle, a formation with ranks 8 to 16 deep. **2.** Any compact body or corps. **3.** One of the bones of the fingers or toes. [< Gr. *phalanx*, battle-line, bone of finger or toe.]

phan'tasm, *fan'tazm*, *n.* **1.** An imaginary appearance; a phantom. **2.** A mental image; fancy. [< Gr. *phantasma*, < *phainō*, show.] — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a**, *n.* A changing, incoherent series of apparitions or phantasms. — **phan-tas'mal**, *a.* Of or like a phantasm.

phan'ta-sy, *phan'tom*, etc. Same as FANTASY, etc.

Phar'i-see, *far'i-si*, *n.* One of an ancient exclusive Jewish sect that paid excessive regard to tradition and ceremonies. [< Gr. *phariseios*, < Heb. *pārūsh*, separated.] — **phar'i-sa'ic**, *phar'i-sa'ic-al*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Pharisees. **2.** Observing the form, but neglecting the spirit, of religion.

phar'ma-ceu'tic, *fār'ma-siū'tic* or *-ciū'tic*, *a.* Pertaining to or relating to pharmacy. [< Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, < *pharmakon*, drug.]

phar'ma-cal; **phar'ma-ceu'tic-al**. — **phar'ma-ceu'tics**, *n.* Pharmacy as a science. — **phar'ma-ceu'tist, *n.* A qualified apothecary or druggist. **phar'ma-cist**.**

phar'ma-co-pö'ia, *fār'ma-co-pi'ia*, *n.* **1.** A book containing formulas and methods of preparing medicines, etc. **2.** A collection of drugs. [< Gr. *pharmakon*, drug, + *poieō*, make.]

phar'ma-cy, *fār'ma-si*, *n.* [CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The art or business of compounding and dis-



American Two-spring Phaeton.

- pensing medicines. **2.** A drug-store. [*< Gr. pharmakeia, < pharmakon, drug.*]
- Pha'ros**, fê'ros or fô'ros, *n.* **1.** The ancient lighthouse on the island of Pharos. **2.** [p.] Hence, any lighthouse; beacon.
- phar'ynx**, far'inx, *n.* [*PHA-RYN'GES, fa-rin'-jiz or -gès, pl.*] The part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus, serving as an air-passage, and also as a food-passage. [*< Gr. pharynx, throat.*] — **phar"-yn-ge'al**, *a.* **pha-ryn'gal**.
- phase**, fêz, *n.* Any one of varying manifestations of an object. [*< Gr. ¹²phasîs, < phao, shine.*] — **pha'sis**, *n.* A phase, as of the moon.
- pheas'ant**, fez'ant, *n.* **1.** A long-tailed gallinaceous bird; noted for the gorgeous plumage of the male. **2.** One of various other birds, as the ruffed grouse or partridge. [*< Gr. ¹²phasianos, < Phasis, Phasis, river in Colchis.*]
- phe'nix**, fi'nix, *n.* **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* A sacred bird, fabled as coming every 500 years to Heliopolis, where it burned itself on the altar, and rose again from its ashes young and beautiful. **2.** A person of rare and high excellence; a prodigy. [*< Gr. ¹²phoinix, phenix.*]
- phe'no'l**, fi'nol, *n.* A white crystalline compound derived from coal-tar oil; carbolic acid. [*< Gr. ²phainô, shine, + L. oleum, oil.*]
- phe-nom'en-on**, fe-nem'en-en, *n.* [*-EN-A, pl.*] **1.** Something visible or directly observable. **2.** Any unusual occurrence; marvel; prodigy. [*< Gr. phainomenon, neut. pass. ppr. of phainô, show.*] — **phe-nom'en-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to phenomena. **2.** Extraordinary or marvelous.
- phial**, fai'al, *v. & n.* Same as **VIAL**.
- phi-lan'thro-py**, fi-lan'thro-pi, *n.* Love of mankind; effort to mitigate social evils. [*< Gr. phileô, love, + anthrôpos, man.*] — **phil'an-throp'ic**, **phil'an-throp'ic-al**, *a.* — **phil-an'thro-pist**, *n.* An author or promoter of benevolent projects.
- phil'har-mon'ic**, fil'hâr-men'ic, *a.* Fond of harmony or music. [*< PHIL(o) + Gr. harmonia, HARMONY.*]
- Phi-lip'pic**, fil-ip'ic, *n.* **1.** Any one of the speeches in which Demosthenes denounced Philip of Macedon. **2.** [p.] Any impassioned speech characterized by invective. [*< Gr. Philippikos, < Philippus, Philip.*]
- Phi-lis'tine**, fi-lis'tin, *n.* **1.** One of a race that disputed the possession of southwestern Canaan with the Israelites. **2.** [p-or P-] An uncultured or mercenary person.
- phi-lo'l'o-gy**, fi-lo'l'o-ji, *n.* The study of language; linguistic science. [*< Gr. philôô, love, + logos, word.*] — **phil'o-log'ic**, **phil'o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **phil'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **phil'o-log-ist**, *n.* An expert in linguistics. **phil'o-log-et**.
- phil'o-mel**, fil'o-mel, *n.* [Poet.] The night-lingale. [*< Gr. philomela, < philêô, love, + melos, song.*] **phil'o-me-lat**.
- phil'o-pe-na**, fil'o-pi'na, *n.* A social game involving a gift made as a forfeit.
- phil'o-pro-gen'i-tiv(e)-ness**, fil'o-pro-jen'ti-tiv-nes, *n.* *Phren.* The love of offspring or of young animals, or the faculty of which this is a manifestation.
- phi-los'o-phy**, fi-los'o-fi, *n.* [*-PHI-ES, pl.*] **1.**

- The love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, knowledge of general principles as explaining facts and existences. **2.** The general laws that furnish the rational explanation of anything. **3.** Practical wisdom. **4.** Reasoned science. **5.** Metaphysics. [*< Gr. philosophia, < philêô, love, + sophia, wisdom.*]
- **phi-los'o-pher**, *n.* **1.** A student of philosophy. **2.** A man of practical wisdom. — **philosopher's stone**, something which should have the property of transmitting the baser metals into gold. — **phil'o-soph'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or founded on the principles of philosophy. **2.** Self-restrained and serene; rational; thoughtful; calm. — **phil'o-soph'ic-al**, *a.* Belonging to or used in the study of natural philosophy or physics. — **phil'o-soph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **philos'o-phize**, *vi.* [*-PHIZED; -PHIZ'ING.*] To examine or discuss philosophic subjects; theorize.
- phil'ter**, (fil'tgr, *n.* A love-potion. [*< Gr. phil'tre, (phil'tron, < philos, loving.*]
- phle-bot'o-my**, fle-bet'o-mi, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of bloodletting. [*< Gr. phleps (phleb-), vein, + temnô, cut.*]
- phlegm**, flem, *n.* **1.** A viscid, stringy mucus secreted in the air-passages or the stomach. **2.** Apathy; indifference. [*< Gr. phlegma, inflammation, phlegm.*] — **phleg-mat'ic**, *a.* Sluggish; indifferent. — **phleg-mat'ic-al-ly** or **phleg-mat'ic-ly**, *adv.*
- phlox**, flex, *n.* A plant of a North-American genus of herbs with opposite leaves and clusters of showy flowers. [*L., < Gr. phlox, flame, < phlegô, burn.*]
- phobia**, *suffix.* Unreasonable fear or dread; morbid dislike. [*< Gr. phobia, fear, dread, < phobomai, fear.*]
- phœ'nix**, *n.* Same as **PHENIX**.
- pho-net'ic**, fo-net'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to articulate sound. **2.** Directly representing articulate sound; as, *phonetic* spelling. [*< Gr. phônētikos, < phônē, sound.*] — **pho-net'ic-ist**, *n.* One who advocates or employs phonetic spelling. **pho'net-ist**. — **pho-net'ics**, *n.* The science of articulate sound. **phon'ics**; **pho-nol'o-gy**.
- phon'ic**, fen'ic or fô'nic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of sound. [*< Gr. phônē, sound.*]
- pho'no-graph**, fô'no-graf. **1.** A mechanism for recording sounds and reproducing them. **2.** A phonographic character. [*< Gr. phônē, sound, + graphô, write.*] — **pho-no-gram**, *n.* A phonographic message.
- pho-nog'ra-phy**, fo-neg'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The art of writing by sound; a style of shorthand. **2.** The art of representing articulate sounds by marks or letters. **3.** The art of making or using phonographs. — **pho-nog-ra-pher**, *n.* One skilled in phonography; a phonetic stenographer. — **pho'no-graph'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a phonograph. **2.** Pertaining to phonography. **pho'no-graph'ic-al**.
- phos'phate**, fos'fêt, *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid; any fertilizer valued for its phosphoric acid.
- phos'phor-us**, fos'fer-us, *n.* A soft yellowish element that readily absorbs oxygen, exhibiting a phosphorescent glow at a low tem-

a
Phlox.

Flowers of the wild
sweets-william; a, its
fruit (in dehiscence).

perature, and inflaming violently when heated.

[< Gr. *phōsphoros*, < *phōs*, light, + *phērō*, bear.] — **phos'phor-ate**, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. — **phos'phor-esce**, *vi.* To exhibit phosphorescence. — **phos'phor-es'cence**, *n.* The emission of light without sensible heat, or the light so emitted. — **phos'phor-es'cent**, *a.* — **phos-phor'ic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or derived from phosphorus. 2. Phosphorescent.

photo-. A combining form. [phōs (*phōt-*), light (< *phāō*, shine).] — **pho'to-en-grav'ing**, *n.* An engraving produced by mechanical and photographic process. — **pho'to-me-chan'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to illustration by photo-engraving and kindred processes. — **pho'to-phone**, *n.* Any instrument using a beam of light in the transmission of sound. — **pho'to-print'**, *n.* A print by a photomechanical process. — **pho'to-sphere**, *n.* The visible shining surface of the sun.

pho'to-graph, fō'to-graf. *I. vt. & vi.* To take a photographic picture of; practise photography. *II. n.* A picture taken by photography. [phōs (*phōt-*), light, + *graphō*, write.] — **pho'tog'ra-pher**, *n.* One who makes a business of photography. — **pho'to-graph'ic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or produced by photography. 2. Vividly depicted. — **pho'to-graph'ic-al**. — **pho'tog'ra-phy**, *n.* The process of forming and fixing an image by the chemical action of light.

phrase, frēz. *I. vt.* [PHRASED; PHRA'SING.] To express in words. *II. n.* 1. A few words denoting a single idea. 2. A concise, sententious expression. 3. Phraseology. 4. Any term or characterization. [phrasis, speech.] — **phra'se-o-log-y**, *n.* The choice and arrangement of words and phrases; diction.

phre-nol'o-gy, frē-nel'o-jī, *n.* A system which teaches that the faculties of the mind are manifested through special organs, or in separate portions of the brain, equal in number to the mental faculties. — **phren'o-log'ic**, **phren'o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

phthis'ic, tiz'ic, *n.* 1. Asthma. 2. Disease of the lungs. [phthisikos, < *phthisis*, consumption.] — **phthis'ic-al**, *a.* 1. Consumptive. 2. Asthmatic. — **phthis'ick-yt**.

phthis'is, thai'sis or thi'sis, *n.* Pulmonary consumption; tuberculosis. [L., < Gr. *phthisis*, consumption, < *phthiō*, waste away.]

phy-lac'ter-y, fi-lac'ter-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A charm or amulet, especially one worn by ancient Jews, enclosing passages of Scripture. [phylactērion, < *phylaxō*, watch.]

phyl'lox-e-ra, fil'ox-i'ra or -ē-ra, *n.* 1. A minute aphid destructive to grape-vines. 2. The diseased condition produced by this insect. [phyllox, leaf, + *xēros*, dry.]

phys'ic, fiz'ic. *I. vt.* To give medicine to; purge. *II. n.* 1. Medicine, or the science of medicine. 2. A cathartic. [physikē, < *physis*, nature.] — **phys'ic-al**, *a.* 1. Relating to the material universe or to the physical sciences. 2. Pertaining to the bodily life of man; corporeal. 3. Pertaining to the phenomena of matter or of the external world. 4. External. — **phys-i'cian**, *n.* One versed in medicine; a doctor. — **phys-i'cist**, *n.* A student of or specialist in physics. — **phys'ics**, *n.* The science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially in its relations to energy, and of the laws governing these phenomena.

phys'i-og'no-my, fiz'i-eg'no-mi, *n.* [-MIES, *pl.*] 1. The face or features as revealing character. 2. The outward look of a thing. [physis, nature, + *gnōmōn*, judge.]

— **phys'i-og-nom'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the face or to physiognomy. — **phys'i-og'no-mist**, *n.* An expert in physiognomy.

phys'i-ol'o-gy, fiz'i-el'o-jī, *n.* 1. The branch of biology that treats of the vital phenomena manifested by animals or plants. 2. A treatise on this science. [physis, nature; and see -ology.] — **phys'i-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **phys'i-o-log'ic**. — **phys'i-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in physiology.

phy-sique', fi-zik', *n.* The physical structure or organization of a person. [F.]

pi, {pai, *n.* *Print*. Type that has been

pie, {thrown into disorder. [Prob. < *pica*.]

pi'a ma'ter, pal'a mē'ter or pi'a mg'ter. The innermost of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. [L.; *pia*, fem. of *pius*, pious; *mater*, mother.] [planoforte.]

pi-an'ist, pi-an'ist, *n.* A performer on the **pi-a'no**, pi-a'nō. *I. a.* *Mus.* Soft. *II. adv.* *Mus.* Softly. *III.* pi-an'ō, *n.* [Colloq.] A pianoforte. [It.]

pi-an'o-for'te, pi-an'o-fōr'tē, *n.* A musical instrument, in which strings are struck by hammers, set in motion by keys. [It., < *piano*, soft, + *forte*, strong.]

pi-az'za, pi-az'a or pi-g'tsā, *n.* 1. In Europe, a plaza. 2. A covered outer walk or gallery. 3. [U. S.] A veranda. [It., market-place.]

pi'broch, pi'brōch, *n.* 1. Wild martial strains on the bagpipe. 2. [Poet.] A bagpipe. [piobaireachd, piping.]

pi'ca, pa'ca, *n.* *Print*. A size of type six lines to an inch in depth of body: 12-point.

This line is set in pica.

[< LL. *pica*, ordinal, < L. *pica*, magpie.] **pick'**, pik, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To operate upon with a pick. 2. To form by pecking. 3. To select; cull. 4. To separate or take from. 5. To filch. 6. To pluck. *II. i.* 1. To strike with a pick; peck. 2. To nibble. 3. To pilfer. [ME. *picken*; cp. AS. *pycan*, pick.]

pick, *n.* 1. A tool with a pointed head. 2. Right of selection; choice. 3. A quantity picked by hand. — **pick'ax**, *n.* A mattock of which one arm bears a point and the other a chisel-like edge. — **pick'axe**. — **pick'er**, *n.*

pick'er-el, pik'gr-el, *n.* A North-American fresh-water fish; a small or young pike. [Dim. < PIKE², *n.*]

pick'et, pik'-et. *I. vt.* 1. To fence with pickets. 2. To place on guard. 3. To tie to a picket. *II. n.* 1. A pointed stick, bar, or fence-paling. 2. *Mil.* A guard on the outskirts of a camp.

pick'l(e), pick'l. *I. vt.* [PIK'L(E)D; PICK-LING.] 1. To make pickle of. 2. To immerse in diluted acid. *II. n.* 1. A preserving, flavoring liquid, as brine. 2. One of certain objects preserved or flavored in pickle. 3. Diluted acid. 4. [Colloq.] A sorry plight. [Cp. D. *pekel*, pickle, ult. < *√* of *pick*, *v.*]



Pond-pickerel. 1/21

pick'pock'et, *n.* One who steals from pockets.

pic'nic, pic'nic. **I.** *vi.* [PIC'NICKED'; PIC'NICK-ING.] To have or attend a picnic. **II.** *n.* An outdoor pleasure-party, provided with its own eatables. [Perhaps < PICK, *v.*, + KNICK-, in KNICKKNACK.]

pic-to-ri-al, pic-to-ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with pictures. **2.** Graphic. **3.** Containing pictures. [**< L.** ^{LL} *pictor*, painter.]

pic-to-ri-al-ly, *adv.*

pic'ture, pic'chur or -tjŭr. **I.** *vt.* [PIC'TURED; PIC'TUR-ING.] **1.** To give visible representation of, as by a painting or drawing. **2.** To depict. **3.** To form a mental image of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sketch, engraving, painting, or photograph. **2.** A vivid verbal delineation. [OF., **< L.** *pictura*, **< pingo**, paint.] — **pic'tur-escape'**, *a.* Having the kind of beauty in which diversity is more prominent than unity. **2.** Figurative; graphic.

pie¹, pai, *n.* A magpie, or a related bird. [F.] **pie²**, *n.* Prepared food baked either between two layers or crusts of pastry or with only one layer. [**< Ir.** *pieghe*, pie.]

pie'bald', pai'bôld', *a.* Having spots, as of white and black. [**< PIE¹** + **BALD'**.]

piece, pis, *v.* [PIECED'; PIE'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To add or attach a piece or pieces to. **2.** To combine or reunite. **II.** *i.* To fit or be joined together.

piece, *n.* **1.** A loose or separated part; a fragment. **2.** A division; section; plot. **3.** That which is definite or complete in itself, though belonging to a class or series. **4.** A specimen or instance. [OF., **< LL.** *pecia*, piece.] — **piece'meal'**. **I.** *a.* Made up of pieces. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Piece by piece; gradually. **2.** In pieces. [**< PIE¹**, *n.*]

pie'd, paid, *a.* Mottled with various colors. [**< pie'plant'**, *n.* The garden rhubarb.]

pier, pir, *n.* **1.** A plain detached mass, as of masonry, usually serving as a support. **2.** An upright projecting portion of a wall. **3.** A projecting wharf. **4.** A solid portion of a wall between window-openings, etc. [**< F.** *pierre*, stone.]

perce, pirs, *vt. & vi.* [PIERCED'; PIER'CING.] **1.** To penetrate or puncture with a pointed instrument. **2.** To cut, break, or force a way. **3.** To make a passage. **4.** To cut to the quick. [**< F.** *percer*.]

pi'et-y, pi'et-i, *n.* **1.** Religious devoutness. **2.** Religiousness in general. [**< L.** ^F *pieta(t)-s*, **< pius**, pious.]

pig, pig. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PIGGED; PIG'GING.] **1.** To litter, as pigs. **2.** To act or live like pigs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hog or hog-like animal, especially when young. **2.** An oblong mass of metal cast in a rough mold, usually in sand. **3.** A greedy person. [ME. *pigge*; *cp. D.* *bigge*, *L.G.* *bigge*.] — **pig'gish**, *a.* Acting like a pig; greedy; grossly selfish and rude. — **pig iron**, iron in oblong masses or pigs.

pie'geon, pi'jun, *n.* **1.** A dove or some similar bird. **2.** One easily swindled. [OF., **< L.** *pipio*(*n*), a chirping bird, **< pipio**, chirp.] — **pie'geon-hole'**. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place in a pigeonhole; file away. **2.** To lay aside and ignore. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hole in a pigeon-house. **2.** A small compartment for filing papers.

pig'gin, pig'in, *n.* A small wooden vessel having one stave projecting above the rim for a handle.

pig'ment, pig'ment, *n.* Any coloring-material suitable for making paint, etc. [F., **< L.** *pigmentum*, **< pingo** (*v* pig), paint.]

pig'my, *a.* & *n.* Same as PYGMY.

pike¹, paik, *n.* **1.** A long pointed pole, used in medieval warfare. **2.** A spike or sharp point. [**< AS.** *pic*, prob. **< L.** *spica*, point.]

pike², *n.* A slender, long-snouted, voracious fish. [**< PIKE¹**, *n.*]

pike³, *n.* A turnpike. [Abbr. of TURNPIKE.]

piked, paikt or pik'ed, *a.* Having a pike; pointed.

pi-las'ter, pi-las'ter, *n.* Arch. A square column forming part of a wall. [**< LL.** ^{F+H} *pilastrum*, dim. of *L.* *pila*, pillar.]

pile¹, pail, *vt.* [PILED; PILING.] **1.** To gather or throw into a heap or pile; accumulate. **2.** To amass. [**< F.** *pile*, *tion*.]

pile², *vt.* To drive piles into, as for a foundation. **pile¹**, *n.* **1.** A quantity of anything gathered or thrown together in one place; a heap. **2.** Any great structure. [F., **< L.** *pila*, pier.]

pile², *n.* A heavy timber forced into the earth to form a foundation; a spile. [**< AS.** *pīl*, sharp stake, **< L.** *pilum*, javelin.]

pile³, *n.* A massive building or group of buildings. [F., pier.]

pile⁴, *n.* **1.** Hair collectively; fur. **2.** A hair-like surface on a fabric, as velvet. [**< L.** *pilus*, hair.]

piles, pilz, *n. pl.* Pathol. Same as HEMORRHOIDS; the popular term. [**< L.** *pila*, ball.]

pil'fer, pil'fer, *vt. & vi.* To take by petty theft; practise petty stealing. [**< OF.** *pelfrer*, rob, **< pelfre**, plunder.]

pil'grim, pil'grim, *n.* **1.** One who journeys, especially on foot, to some sacred place; hence, any wanderer. **2.** [P.] *Am. Hist.* One of the English colonists who in 1620 settled in Plymouth, Mass. [**< L.** *per*, through, + *ager*, field.] — **pil'grim-age**, *n.* A long journey, especially one made to a shrine or sacred place.

pill, pil, *n.* **1.** A medicinal substance put up in a pellet. **2.** Hence, a disagreeable necessity. [**< L.** *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]

pil'lage, pil'ej. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PIL'LAGED; PIL'LA-ING.] To rob openly and with violence. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of pillaging; open robbery, as in war. **2.** Spoil; booty. [OF., **< L.** *pilo*, plunder.]

pil'lar, pil'ar, *n.* **1.** A firm, upright, separate support; column. **2.** Something resembling a column in form or use. **3.** One who or that which strongly supports. [**< L.** ^{LL+OF} *pila*, pillar.]

pil'lon, pil'yun, *n.* A pad on a horse's back, behind the saddle, on which a second person may ride. [**< Ir.** *piliun*, pack-saddle.]

pil'to-ry, pil'o-ri. **I.** *vt.* [**< RIED**; **< RY-ING**.] To set in the pillory; hold up to scorn. **II.** *n.* [**< RIES²**, *pl.*] Formerly, a framework in



Piggin.



Pillory.

which an offender was fastened and exposed to public scorn. [*F. pectori, pillory.*]

pill'ow, pil'ō. *I. vt.* To lay on or support with a pillow. *II. n.* 1. A case of cloth stuffed with some yielding material, used as a support for the head, as in sleeping. 2. Any head-rest. 3. *Mech.* One of various supporting blocks or devices. [*< L. AS. pulvinus, cushion, pillow.*]—**pill'ow-case**, *n.* A covering drawn over a pillow. **p.-slip**.

pi'lot, pai'lot. *I. vt.* To direct the course of; steer; guide. *II. n.* 1. One licensed to conduct vessels in and out of port. 2. A book of sailing-directions. [*OF.* *< D. peilood, sounding-lead.*]—**pi'lot-age**, *n.* The act of piloting; the fee for such service.

pi'men'to, pi-men'to, *n.* 1. The dried unripe aromatic berries of a West-Indian tree; allspice. 2. The tree producing pimento spice.

pimp, pimp, *n.* A pander.

pimp'le, pim'pl, *n.* A minute swelling of the skin. [*< AS. piplian, blister.*]—**pim'ply**, *a.* Marked with pimples. **pim'pled**.

pin, pin. *I. vt.* [PINNED; PIN'NING.] 1. To secure with a pin. 2. To pierce with a pin; transfix; hence, to seize and hold firmly. *II. n.* 1. A short stiff piece of wire, with a point and a head, used in fastening together parts of clothing, sheets of paper, etc. 2. An ornamental device having a pin as a clasp. 3. A peg, as for a fastening, support, etc. 4. A piece of turned wood used in various bowling games. [*< L. LL. AS. pinna, penna, feather.*]

—**pin'cush'ion**, *n.* A cushion into which pins are stuck for convenience in use.—**pin'z-feath'er**, *n.* A rudimentary feather.—**pin'-hole**, *n.* A minute puncture.

pin'a-fore, *n.* A sleeveless apron protecting the front of a child's dress. [*< PIN, v., + AFORE, adv.*]

pin'cers, pin'serz, *n. sing. & pl.* A pair of nippers. **pinch'erst**.

pinch, pinch, *v. I. t.* 1. To squeeze between two hard bodies, or between a finger and thumb. 2. To bind and press upon. 3. To reduce by distress of any kind. 4. To treat stingingly. *II. i.* 1. To compress a thing between surfaces or edges. 2. To be parsimonious. [*< OF. pincer.*]—**pinch'er**, *n.*

pinch, *n.* 1. The act of pinching. 2. Painful pressure of any kind. 3. A case of emergency. 4. So much as can be taken between the finger and thumb.

pinch'beck, pinch'bec, *n.* A cheap imitation of gold. [*< Pinchbeck, inventor.*]

pine, pain, *vt. & vi.* [PINED; PI'NING.] To spend or consume in languishing; waste away with grief. [*< AS. pinian, torment.*]

pine, *n.* 1. A cone-bearing tree, having needle-shaped evergreen leaves, growing in clusters. 2. The wood of any pine-tree. [*< AS. pin.*]—**pine'ap'ple**, *n.* The conical edible fruit of a tropical plant.

pin'ion, pin'yun. *I. vt.* 1. To confine by binding or cutting the wings, as a bird. 2. To bind or shackle. *II. n.* 1. The wing of a bird. 2. A feather; wing-quill. 3. The segment of a bird's wing. 4. A shackle or band. 5. *Mech.* A small toothed wheel; cog-wheel. [*< OF. pignon, plume.*]

pink, pink, *vt.* 1. To puncture. 2. To decorate with holes.

pink, *n.* 1. A flower of any one of several garden plants, or the plant itself. 2. A pale rose-color; in this sense commonly attributive. 3. A type of excellence.

pin'nace, pin'ēs, *n.*

1. A six- to eight-oared boat, carried by an English man-of-war. 2. A small single-masted vessel.

pin'na-cl-e, pin'a-cl, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A small turret or tall ornament, as on a parapet. 2. A topmost point; summit.

pin'nate, pin'et or -ēt, *a.* 1. Having the shape or arrangement of a feather; said of leaves. 2. Having wing-like parts. [*< L. pinnatus, < pinna, feather.*]

pin'na'ted.

pint, paint, *n.* A dry and liquid measure of four gills. [*< F. pinte, < Sp. pinta, mark.*]

pin'tle, pin'tl, *n.* A pin upon which something pivots. [pines.]

pi'ny, pai'ni, *a.* Pertaining to or clothed with **pi'o-neer**, pai'o-nir'. *I. vt. & vi.* To take the lead in; be a pioneer. *II. n.* One of the first explorers of a country; one who prepares the way, as in a military movement. [*< F. pionnier, < pion, foot-soldier.*]

pi'ous, pai'us, *a.* 1. Possessed of piety; religious; godly. 2. Marked by a reverential spirit. 3. Practised in the name of religion. [*< L. pius, devout.*]—**pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*

pip, pip, *n.* A disease of fowls in which a false membrane forms around the tongue.

pip, *n.* The seed of an apple, orange, etc.

pipe, paip, *v.* [PIPED; PI'PING.] *I. t.* 1.

To play on a pipe; utter in a high key. 2. To whistle. 3. To convey in pipes. *II. i.* To play on a pipe; whistle.—**pi'per**, *n.*

pipe, *n.* 1. An apparatus, usually a small bowl with a hollow stem, for smoking.

2. A long conducting passage for conveying a fluid.

3. A tube, or any hollow or tubular thing. 4. A tubular wind-instrument; in the plural, the bagpipe. 5. A shrill call.

6. A large cask for wine. [*< AS. pipe, < (Scotch Bagpipes.)*

LL. pipa, < L. pipio, pipe, chirp.]—**pipe'-clay**, *n.* A white clay used for pottery.—**pi'-ping**, *i. pa.* 1. Playing on the pipe. 2. Singing or sizzling, as if hot. 3. Having a shrill sound. *II. n.* 1. The act of one who pipes.

2. A whistling sound. 3. A system of pipes.

4. A covered cord for trimming dresses.

pip'kin, pip'kin, *n.* 1. A small earthenware jar. 2. A piggin. [*Dim. of PIPE, n.*]

pip'pin, pip'in, *n.* An apple of many varieties.

pi'quant, pi'cant, *a.* 1. Having an agreeably pungent or tart taste. 2. Interesting; tart; racy. [*F.*]—**pi'quan-cy**, *n.*



Cultivated Pink.



Musical Pipes.

(Scotch Bagpipes.)

pique, *pīc*. **I. vt.** [PIQUED¹; PIQU'ING.] **1.** To excite a slight degree of resentment in. **2.** To stimulate by envy, jealousy, etc. **3.** Reflexively, to pride or value (oneself). **II. n.** A feeling of slight irritation or resentment. [**< F. & OF. piquer**, prick, sting.]

pir'ate, *pī'rēt*. **I. vt. & vi.** [PI'RA-TED¹; PI'RA-TING.] To subject to or practise piracy. **II. n.** **1.** A rover and robber on the high seas. **2.** A vessel engaged in piracy. **3.** A person who appropriates without right the work of another. [**F.**, **< Gr.¹ peirālēs**, pirate.]

pir'a-cy, *pī'rās*. **n.** [**-CIES¹, pl.**] **1.** Robbery committed on the high seas. **2.** The unauthorized publication of another's literary property.

pi-rat'ic-al, *a.* **pi-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pir'ou-ette, *pī'rū-et'*. **I. vi.** [**-ET'¹TED¹; -ET'¹TING.**] To make a pirouette. **II. n.** A rapid whirling upon the toes in dancing. [**F.**]

pis'ca-to-ry, *pīs'ca-tō-rī*, *a.* Pertaining to fishes or fishing. [**< L. piscator**, fisherman.]

pis'ca-to-ri-al, *a.*

pis'ci-cul'ture, *pīs'ci-cul'chur* or *-tūr*, *n.* The hatching and rearing of fish as an industrial art.

pis'til, *pīs'til*, *n.* The seed-bearing organ of flowering plants. [**< L. pistillum**; see **PESTLE**.]

pis'tol, *pīs'tul*, *n.* A small firearm having a stock to fit the hand and a short barrel or barrels. [**< It.¹ pistola**, orig. dagger.]

pis'tole, *pīs'tōl*, *n.* A gold coin of varying value. [**F.**]

pis-ton, *pīs'ton*, *n.* **1.** A disk fitted to slide in a cylinder, as in a steam-engine, and connected with a rod for receiving the pressure of or exerting pressure upon a fluid in the cylinder. **2.** A valve in a wind-instrument. [**F.**]

pit, *pīt*, *v.* [PIT'TED¹; PIT'TING.] **I. t.** **1.** To mark with pits; form hollows in. **2.** To set in antagonism or hostile opposition. **3.** To put into a pit. **II. i.** To become marked with pits.

pit¹, *n.* **1.** A cavity in the ground; an abyss. **2.** The main floor of the auditorium of a theater. **3.** An enclosed space in which animals trained for combat are pitted. **4.** A cavity or depression in the body; as, the arm-pit. **5.** Any slight depression or excavation. [**< AS. pytl**, **< L. puteus**, well.]

pit², *n.* [**U. S.**] The kernel of certain fruits.

pitch¹, *pīch*, *v.* [PITCHED¹; PITCH'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To project from the hand; toss; throw. **2.** To set in order; arrange. **3. Mus.** To set the pitch of. **II. i.** **1.** To throw underhand; loosely, to throw in any way. **2.** To fall or plunge downward. **3.** To settle. **4.** To rise and fall alternately. [**Var. of** **rick**, *v.*]

pitch², *vt.* To cover or treat with pitch.

pitch³, *n.* **1.** Point or degree of elevation. **2.** The degree of descent of a declivity; also, a descent, slope, etc. **3.** Inclination, as of a roof. **4. Mus.** The highness or lowness of a tone. **5.** A toss.

pitch⁴, *n.* **1.** A thick, tenacious, dark substance obtained by boiling down tar and from the residues of distilled turpentine. **2.** The resinous sap of pines. [**< AS. pic**, **< L. pix** (*pic*), pitch.]—**pitch'dark**¹, *a.* Very dark.—**p-pine**, *n.* A pine-tree of the eastern and southern U. S., with hard, resinous wood.

pitch'er¹, *n.* One who pitches.

pitch'er², *n.* A vessel with a spout and a handle, used for holding liquids to be poured out. [**< F. picher**, ult. **< Gr. bikos**, wine-vessel.]

pitch'fork¹, *n.* A large fork with which to handle hay, straw, etc.

pitch'y, *pīch'ī*, *a.* Resembling pitch; pitch-like; intensely dark.—**pitch'i-ness**, *n.*

pit'e-ous, *pīt'e-us*, *a.* **1.** Exciting pity or sympathy. **2.** Feeling pity; pitiful.

pit'fall¹, *pīt'fāl*, *n.* A pit contrived for entrapping wild beasts or men; hence, any hidden source of danger.

pith, *pīth*, *n.* **1.** The cylinder of soft, spongy tissue in the center of the stems and branches of certain plants. **2. Ornith.** The spongy substance of the interior of the shaft of a feather. **3.** Concentrated force; vigor. **4.** Gist. [**< AS. pitha**, pith.]—**pith'y**, *a.* [PITH'Y-ER; PITH'Y-EST.] **1.** Consisting of pith; like pith. **2.** Foreible; effective.—**pith'i-ness**, *n.*

pit'tance, *pīt'ans*, *n.* Originally, an allowance of food; hence, any meager allowance. [**< F. pittance**, lit. 'pious dole.']

pit'y, *pīt'ī*. **I. vt. & vi.** [PIT'IED; PIT'Y-ING.] To feel compassion or pity for. **II. n.** [PIT'IES¹, *pl.*] **1.** The feeling of grief or pain awakened by misfortunes or sorrows of others. **2.** Misfortune. [**< OF. pitie**, **< L. pietas**; see **PIETY**.]—**pit'i-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** That may be pitted; pathetic. **2.** Pitiful.—**pit'i-ful**, *a.* **1.** Calling forth pity. **2.** Exciting contempt; paltry.

-ly, *adv.* **-ness**, *n. **-pit'i-less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; cruel. **2.** Exciting no pity. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.**

piv'ot, *pīv'ut*. **I. vt. & vi.** To place or turn on a pivot; hinge. **II. n.** A pin on which a related part turns; that on which an important matter depends. [**F.**]

pla-card¹, *plā-cārd*¹. **I. vt.** **1.** To announce by placards. **2.** To post placards upon. **II. plac'ard** or **plā-cārd**¹, *n.* **1.** A paper publicly displayed, as a proclamation or poster. **2.** A tag bearing an owner's name. [**F.**]

plā-cate, *plē'kēt*, *vt.* [PLA'CA'TED¹; PLA'CA'TING.] To pacify; appease. [**< L. placatus**, pp. of *placo*, appease.]—**plā-ca-ble**, *a.* Appeasable; yielding.—**plā-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

place, *plēs*. **I. vt.** [PLACED¹; PLA'CING.] **1.** To set in a particular place; arrange. **2.** To put in office; appoint. **3.** To invest. **II. n.** **1.** A particular point or portion of space. **2.** A space regarded as abode or quarters. **3.** An open space or square, or a short street in a city. **4.** Position in order; degree; rank. **5.** An office, appointment, etc. **6.** Vacated room; stead. [**F.**, **< Gr.¹ plateia**, fem. s. of *platys*, wide.]

plac'er¹, *plās'gr*, *n.* In mining, a place where surface deposits are washed for valuable minerals. [**Sp.**, **< plaza**, place.] [**sense.**]

plā-cer², *plēs'gr*, *n.* One who places, in any

plac'id, *plās'id*, *a.* Having a smooth, unruffled surface, as a sheet of still water; unruffled; calm. [**< L. placidus**, **< placeo**, please.]—**plā-cid'i-ty**, *n.* **plac'id-ness**¹, *n.* **plac'id-ly**, *adv.*

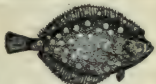
plā-gi-a-rize or **-rise**, *plē'jī-a-raīz*, *v.* [**-RIZED** or **-RISED**; **-RIZING** or **RI'SING.**] **I. t.** To appropriate and give out as one's own the literary or artistic work of another. **II. i.**

To commit plagiarism. [*< L. plagiarius, a plagiarist, < plagium, kidnapping.*] — **pla'gi-a-rism, n.** The act of plagiarizing, or something plagiarized. **pla'gi-a-ry; — pla'gi-a-rist, n.**

plague, plég. **I. vt.** [PLAGUED; PLA'GUING.] **1.** To pursue with annoyance. **2.** To afflict with the plague. **II. n. 1.** Anything troublesome or harassing. **2.** A pestilence or epidemic disease. **3.** Any great natural evil. [OF., *< L. ^{LL} plaga, blow.*]

plaice, plès, *n.* A European flounder; an American flatfish. [*< F. plaïse, flatfish.*]

plaid, plad or plêd. **I. a.** Having a pattern of stripes crossing at right angles; checkered. **II. n.** A rectangular woolen garment, cross-barred with colors, or any fabric so patterned. [*< Gael. plaide, contr. of pellaïd, sheepskin.*]



Plaice. 1/13

plain, plên. **I. a. 1.** Flat; smooth. **2.** Presenting few difficulties. **3.** Displaying no affectation. **4.** Lowly; unlearned; unadorned. **5.** Not variegated. **6.** Homely. **7.** Not rich, as food. **II. n.** An expanse of level land. [*< L. ^F planum, < planus, flat.*] — **ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

plaint, plênt, *n.* Audible utterance of sorrow or grief; lamentation. [*< F. plainte, < L. plangere, pp. of plango, beat the breast.*]

— **plain'tiff, n.** The party that begins an action at law. — **plain'tive, a.** Expressing a subdued sadness; mournful.

plait, plêt. **I. a. vt. 1.** To double in narrow folds. **2.** To braid. **3.** To mat. **II. n. 1.** A portion of a fabric folded over and fixed in place, as by sewing. **2.** A braid. [*< OF. pleit, < L. plicatus, pp. of plico, fold.*] — **pleat; .**

plan, plan, *v.* [PLANNED; PLAN'NING.] **I. t. 1.** To form a scheme or method for the doing of. **2.** To draw plans or designs for. **II. i.** To form a plan.

plane, *n.* **1.** A method; design. **2.** A drawing, showing the proportion and relation of parts, as of a building; any outline sketch; draft. **3.** A mode of action. [*F., < plan (< L. planus, flat).*]

plane, plên, *vt.* [PLANED; PLA'NING.] **1.** To make smooth or even, literally or figuratively; dress with a plane. **2.** To bring to a level. [*< L. ^{LL+P} planus, level.*]

plane, plên, *a.* Lying in a plane; level; flat. **plane¹, n.** **1.** A flat or uncurved surface. **2.** A grade of development; stage; level.

plane², n. A tool for smoothing boards by pushing it over the surface. [*F.*]

plane³, n. The sycamore or buttonwood, or some related tree. [*F.*] — **plane'tree¹, n.**

planner, plên'ner, *n.* A machine for planing wood or metal; planing-machine.

plan'et, plan'et, *n.* One of the bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun. [*< Gr. planêtês, = planêz, lit. 'wanderer.'*]

— **plan'et-a-ry, a. 1.** Pertaining to a planet. **2.** Wandering. — **plan'et-oid, n.** One of the several hundred small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

plank, plank. **I. vt. 1.** To cover with planks. **2.** [Colloq.] To lay down as if on a plank. **II. n. 1.** A broad piece of sawed

timber, thicker than a board. **2.** Anything that sustains or upholds; one of the principles of a political platform. [*< L. ^F planca, plank.*]

plant¹, plant or plint, v. I. t. 1. To set in the ground for growth. **2.** To furnish with plants or seeds. **3.** To engender; implant. **4.** To fix permanently. **II. i.** To sow seeds, or set plants. [*< L. ^{AS} planto, < planta, plant.*]

plant, n. 1. An organized non-sentient being endowed with vegetable life, in distinction from shrubs and trees. **2.** Any smaller form of vegetable life. **3.** The permanent appliances required for a factory or other institution. [*< AS. plante, < L. planta, plant.*]

plan'tain¹, plan'ten, n. A perennial weed with large, ovate, ribbed leaves. [*F., < L. ^F plantago (plantagin-), plantain.*]

plan'tain², n. A tropical perennial herb or its edible, banana-like fruit. [*OF.*]

plan-ta'tion, plan-tê'shun or plin-tê'shun, n. 1. In tropical or subtropical countries, a large farm; also, any place planted. **2.** The act of planting. [*F., < L. plantatio(n-), planting.*]

plant'er, plant'gr or plint'gr, n. 1. One who plants. **2.** An owner of a plantation.

plan'ti-grade, plan'ti-grêd. I. a. Walking on the whole sole of the foot, as men, bears, etc. **II. n.** A plantigrade animal. [*< L. planta, sole of the foot, + gradior, walk.*]

plaque, plig, *n.* A plate, disk, or slab, artistically ornamented. [*F.*]

plash, plash. **I. vt. & vi.** To splash. **II. n. 1.** A splash. **2.** A splash; flash. **3.** A small pool. [*< D. plash, puddle.*] — **plash'y, a.** Swampy; splashy.

plas'ter, plas'ter, vt. 1. To overlay with plaster. **2.** To apply a plaster to; daub with plaster. **3.** To treat with plaster.

plas'ter, n. 1. A composition of lime, sand, and water for coating walls and partitions. **2.** Calcined gypsum for making sculptors' casts, etc. **3.** A viscid substance spread upon linen, silk, or the like, for healing purposes. [*< AS. plaster, < Gr. ^L emplastron.*] — **plas'ter-er, n.** — **plas'ter-ing, n. 1.** The act of applying plaster. **2.** A coating of plaster.

plas'tic, plas'tic or plig'tic, a. 1. Giving form or fashion to matter. **2.** Capable of being molded. **3.** Pertaining to molding. [*< Gr. plastikos, fit for molding.*] — **plas'tic-al-ly, adv.** — **plas'tic'i-ty, n.**

— **plasty, suffix.** Growth. [*< Gr. plastos, formed.*]

plat¹, plat. I. vt. [PLAT'TED^a; PLAT'TING.] To plait. **II. n.** A plait. [*Var. of PLAIT, v.*]

plat². I. a. vt. To lay out in plats or plots. **II. n. 1.** A small piece of ground; a plot. **2.** A plotted map. [*< AS. plot, plot of ground.*]

plate, plêt. **I. vt.** [PLA'TED^a; PLA'TING.] **1.** To coat with a thin layer of metal. **2.** To sheathe in armor-plates. **3.** To hammer into plates. **II. n. 1.** A flat, extended, rigid body, as of metal, of slight relative thickness. **2.** A shallow vessel; dish for table use. **3.** Plated tableware; silverware. **4.** An electrolyte, stereotype, etc. **5.** Something resembling or likened to a plate. [*< Gr. ^{OF} platys, flat.*]

pla-teau¹, pla-tô', n. [TEAUX' or TEAUS', -tôz', pl.] An extensive stretch of elevated level land. [*F.*]

plat/en, plat'en, *n.* The part of a printing-press, typewriter, or the like, on which the paper is supported, to receive the impression. [*< F. platine, plate, < plat; see PLATE.*]

plat/form, plat'fôrm, *n.* 1. Any floor or flat surface raised above the adjacent level. 2. A formal scheme of principles, as of a religious or political body.

plat/i-num, plat'i-num, *n.* A whitish metallic element, highly infusible and able to resist acids. **pla-ti'nat**.

plat/i-tude, plat'i-tüd, *n.* 1. A flat, dull, or commonplace statement. 2. Dulness. [*F., flatness, < plat, flat.*]

Pla-ton'ic, pla-tôn'ik, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the philosopher Plato (427-347 B. C.). 2. Purely spiritual: said of love.

pla-toon', pla-tûn', *n.* *Mil.* Half of a company, commanded by a lieutenant. [*< F. peloton, ball, group.*]

plat/ter, plat'er, *n.* An oblong shallow dish. **plau/dit**, plô'dit, *n.* An expression of applause. [*< L. plaudere, applaud.*]

plau/si-ble, plô'zi-bl, *a.* Seeming likely to be true; specious; calculated to win confidence. [*< L. plausibilis, deserving applause, < plausus, pp. of plaudo, applaud.*]—**plau/si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] **plau/si-bl(e)-ness**.—**plau/si-bly**, *adv.*

play, plê, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To engage in play of any sort; produce or act in a play. 2. To perform upon, as a musical instrument. 3. To put into action. 4. To trifle with. **II. i.** 1. To engage in any exercise for diversion. 2. To gamble. 3. To act with levity. 4. To behave; act. 5. To perform. 6. To act or move freely.

play, *n.* 1. Action without special aim, or for amusement; exercise; competitive trial; also, gambling. 2. A dramatic composition. 3. Freedom of movement. [*< AS. plega, < plegan, play.*]—**play'er**, *n.*—**play'el'ow**, *n.* An associate in games, etc. **play'mate**'t. —**play'ful**, *a.* Frolicsome. **-ly**, *adv.*—**play'ing**, *n.* A toy.

-ple, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form English multiplicatives; as, *triplic*. [*< F. -ple, -ble, < L. -plus, -fold; akin to plenus, FULL.*]

plea, plî, *n.* An act of pleading, or that which is pleaded; an argument or entreaty; excuse. [*< OF. plait, < L. placitum, opinion.*]

plead, plîd, *vt. & vi.* [**PLEAD'**ED or (*irreg. colloq.* **PLEAD**, **pled**, **PLED**); **PLEAD'**ING.] 1. To advocate; supplicate; argue; urge. 2. To allege as an excuse or defense.

pleas'ant, plez'ant, *a.* 1. Giving or promoting pleasure. 2. Conducive to merriment; gay. [*< F. plaisant, < L. placen(t)-s, ppr. of placere, please.*]—**pleas'ant-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES*?, *pl.*] Playfulness; jest.

please, plîz, *vt. & vi.* [**PLEASED**; **PLEASE'**ING.] 1. To give pleasure to. 2. To be agreeable to. 3. To have a preference. [*< OF. plaier, < L. placeo, please.*]—**pleas'ing**, *pa.*—**pleas'ur-a-ble**, *a.*

pleas'ure, *n.* 1. An agreeable sensation or emotion. 2. Sensual gratification. 3. Amusement in general. 4. One's preference.

ple-be'ian, plê-bî'an, **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to the common people. 2. Hence, common;

inferior. **II. n.** 1. *Rom. Hist.* One of the common people. 2. A man of no rank. [*< L. OF. plebeus, < plebs, the common people.*]

pledge, plej, **I. vt.** [**PLEDGED**; **PLEDG'**ING.] 1. To place in the possession of another as security for a loan. 2. To offer solemnly, as security. 3. To bind by a promise. 4. To toast. **II. n.** 1. A guaranty for the performance of an act. 2. A formal promise. 3. The drinking of a health or a sentiment. [*< OF. plege, < L.L. plegium.*]

Plei'a-des, plai'a-dîz or plî'ya-dîz, *n. pl.* A group of stars, seven of which are visible to ordinary sight. [*L.*]

ple'na-ry, plî'na-ri, *a.* Full in all respects or requisites; complete. [*< L. LL. plenus, full.*]

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, plen'i-po-tên'shi-g-ri, **I. a.** Possessing full powers. **II. n.** [*-RIES*?, *pl.*] A diplomatic representative invested with full powers by a government. [*< L. plenus, full, + poten(t)-s, powerful.*]

plen'i-tude, plen'i-tüd, *n.* The state of being full, complete, or abounding; also, abundance. [*< L. plenitudo, < plenus, full.*]

plen'ty, plen'ti, **I. a.** Existing in abundance. **II. n.** 1. The state of being abundantly sufficient. 2. As much as can be required. [*< L. OF. plenita(t)-s, < plenus, full.*]—**plen'tious**, *a.* 1. Amply sufficient. 2. Yielding in abundance. 3. Characterized by plenty.—**plen'ri-ful**, *a.* Abundant; yielding in plenty.

ple'o-nasm, plî'o-nazm, *n.* The use of needless words; redundancy; tautology. [*< Gr. L. pleonasmus, < pleôn, more.*]—**ple'o-nas'tic**, *a.*

pleth'o-ra, pleth'o-ra, *n.* A state of excessive fullness. [*< Gr. plethôrê, < plêthos, fullness.*]—**ple-thor'ic**, ple-thôr'ic or pleth'o-ric, *a.*

pleu'ra, plû'ra, *n.* [**PLEUR'**Æ, plû'ri or -rê, *pl.*] The serous membrane that infolds the lungs. [*< Gr. pleura, rib, side.*]—**pleu'ri-sy**, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.—**pleu-rit'ic**, *a.*—**pleu'ro-pneu-mo-ni-a**, *n.* 1. A contagious disease of cattle. 2. In man, pleurisy combined with pneumonia.

pli'ant, plai'ant, *a.* 1. Capable of being bent or twisted with ease. 2. Easily yielding to influence. [*F., < L. plican(t)-s, ppr. of plico, fold.*]

—**pli'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Easily bent or twisted. 2. Easily persuaded or controlled.—**pli'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **pli'a-bl(e)-ness**.—**pli'an-cy**, *n.*—**pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*—**pli'ant-ness**, *n.*

pli'er, plai'er, *n.* 1. One who plies. 2. *pl.* Small long-jawed pincers for bending.

plight, plait, *vt.* 1. To promise formally and earnestly. 2. To betroth.

plight, *n.* A solemn engagement; betrothal. [*< AS. plith, pledge.*]

plight, *n.* A distressed or complicated situation. [*< L. OF. plicatus, pp. of plico, fold.*]

plod, plîd, *vt. & vi.* [**PLOD'**ED; **PLOD'**ING.] To walk over heavily; proceed with toll. [*< Ir. Gael. plod, pool.*]—**plod'der**, *n.*

plot, plôt, **I. vt. & vi. [**PLOT'**ED; **PLOT'**ING.] To lay plans for the accomplishment of; form a plot; conspire. **II. n.** 1. A secret plan to accomplish some purpose. 2. The series of incidents forming the skeleton of a story, play, or poem. [*Abbr. of complot, ult. < L. complotum, entanglement.*]—**plot'ter**, *n.***

plot, **I. vt.** [**PLOT'**ED; **PLOT'**ING.] 1. To locate on a map or chart; make a map or

chart of. **2.** To divide and stake off in plots.

II. n. **1.** A piece of ground set apart. **2.** A surveyor's map. [**< AS. *plot*.**]

plow'er, pluw'gr, *n.* A shore-bird, having long, pointed wings and a short tail.

plow, (plau. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To break up

plough, (or turn up with a plow. **2.** To culti-

ivate. **3.** To use a plow, or form by a

plow. **II. n.**

1. An implement for cutting, turning

over, stirring, or breaking up

the soil. **2.** Any imple-

ment that operates like a

plow. **3.** Figuratively, agriculture. [**< AS. *plōh*, plowland.**]

—**plow'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**plow'boy"**, *n.*

plough'boy", *n.*—**plow'er**, *n.* **plough'er**, *n.*

—**plow'man**, *n.* **plough'man**, *n.*—**plow/-**

share", *n.* The share or blade of a plow.

plough/share", *n.*

pluck, pluc, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To remove by a

quick pull or jerk; pick. **2.** To strip com-

pletely. **3.** To twitch. **II. i.** To give a sud-

den pull. [**< AS. *pluccian*, pluck.**]

pluck, *n.* **1.** Confidence and courage in the face

of difficulty or danger; courage. **2.** The heart,

liver, and lungs of an animal. **3.** A twitch.

—**pluck'y**, *a.* [**PLUCK'IER**; **PLUCK'Y-EST**.]

Brave and spirited; courageous.

plug, plug, *v.* [**PLUGGED**; **PLUG'ING**.]

To insert a plug in; stop with a plug. **II. n.**

1. Anything used to stop a hole. **2.** A cake

of tobacco. [**< MD. *plugge*, plug.**]

plum, plum, *n.* **1.** The edible fruit of a tree

of the rose family; also, the tree itself. **2.** A

raisin. **3.** The best part of anything. [**< AS. *plūme*, < Gr. *prōvoun*, plum.**]

plumage, plū'mēj, *n.* **1.** The feathers that

cover a bird. **2.** Figuratively, adornment. [**F,**

< plume; see **PLUME**.]

plumb, plum, *v.* **I. vt.** **1.** To test with a plumb-

line. **2.** To straighten. **3.** To supply (a

building) with gas-, water-, and sewer-pipes.

II. a. True, accurate, and upright; vertical;

perpendicular. **III. n.** A plumb-bob or plumb-

met. **IV. adv.** In a vertical direction. [**< F. *plomb*, < L. *plumbum*, lead.**]

—**plumb'-bob"**, *n.* The weight

used at the end of a plumb-line.

—**p-line**, *n.* A cord by which a

weight is suspended to test the per-

pendicularity or depth of something.

plum-ba'go, plum-bē'go or -bq-,

n. Graphite: used for lead-pencils,

etc. [**L., < plumbum**, lead.]

—**plumb-bag'i-nous**, *a.*

plumb'er, plum'gr, *n.* One who

makes a business of plumbing.

—**plumb'ing**, *n.* **1.** The art of

putting into buildings the tanks,

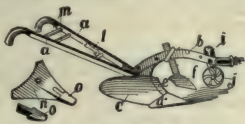
pipes, etc., for conveying water, gas,

and sewage. **2.** The pipe-system of

a building.

plume, plūm, *v.* [**PLUMED**; **PLU'MING**.]

1. To dress or arrange the feathers of. **2.**



Modern Plow.

a, *a*, handles; *b*, beam; *c*, moldboard; *d*, share; *e*, shin; *f*, colter; *g*, wheels; *h*, *h*, wheel; *i*, *i*, wrench; *m*, rounds; *n*, reversible-slip share; *o*, *o*, reversible-slip.

To adorn. **3.** To felicitate highly; used re-

flexively. **4.** To strip of plumes. **II. n.** A

feather worn as an ornament; a tuft of such

feathers. [**F.**, **< L. *pluma*, small soft feather.**]

plum'met, plum'et, *n.* The weight of a

plumb-line; plumb-bob.

plump, plump, *a.* Swelled out or enlarged to

the full; somewhat fat. [**ME. *plomp*, rude.**]

—**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

plun'der, plun'der, *v.* **I. vt.** **1.** To take prop-

erty from by violence; pillage; rob. **2.** To

seize by open force. **II. n.** **1.** That which is

taken by plundering. **2.** The act of plunder-

ing. [**< G. *plunder*, furniture, trumpery.**]

—**plun'der'er**, *n.* A freebooter; robber.

plunge, plunj, *v.* [**PLUNGED**; **PLUN'GING**.]

I. t. To thrust or throw suddenly into water

or the like. **II. i.** **1.** To jump, dive, or rush,

as into something that submerges. **2.** To

leap, fall, or break, as a wave. **3.** To descend

abruptly, as a cliff. [**< F. *plonger*, < LL.**

***plumbico**, **< L. *plumbum*, lead.**]

plunge, *n.* **1.** The act of plunging. **2.** A

sudden and violent motion.—**plun'ger**, *n.*

plu'per'fect, plu'per'fect, *a.* **Gram.** Ex-

pressing past time prior to some other past

time. **II. n.** The pluperfect tense.

plu'ral, plu'ral, *a.* **1.** Containing more than

one. **II. n.** The plural number. [**< L. *OF***

***pluralis*, < plus (*plur*), more.**]

—**plu'ral-ist**, *n.* **1.** Any one who holds a plurality of offices,

especially ecclesiastical. **2.** Among the Mor-

mons, one who has more wives than one.—**plu-**

ral'i-ty, *n.* [**PLURAL**, *pl.*]

1. The state of being plural. **2.** The larger portion or greater

number. **3.** [**U. S.**] *Poet.* The greatest of

more than two numbers; also, the excess of one

such number over the next highest number.

plus, plus, *a.* **1.** Having an addition (of);

increased (by); opposed to *minus*. **2.** More

than nothing; above zero; positive. [**L., more.**]

plush, plush, *n.* A cloth having a long cut pile

on one side. [**< L. *plūs*, hair.**]

—**plush'y**, *a.* Having a surface like plush.

plu'vi-al, plu'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rain;

rainy. **2.** Arising from the action of rain. [**< L. *pluvialis*, < pluvia, rain.**]

—**plu'vi-ous**, *a.*

ply, plid, *v.* [**PLIED**; **PLY'ING**.]

I. t. **1.** To work at with steadiness. **2.** To use with diligence.

II. i. **1.** To go back and forth; make trips.

2. To be busy. **3.** To proceed in haste. [**< F.**

***plier* (< L. *plico*), bend.]**

ply, *n.* [**PLIES**, *pl.*]

A web, layer, or thickness.

pneu-mat'ic, niu-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining

to the science of pneumatics. **2.** Pertaining

to air or gas. [**< Gr. *pneumatikos*, < *pneuma*, breath.**]

—**pneu-mat'ic-al**, *a.*—**pneu-mat'-**

ics, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the

mechanical properties of gases.

pneu-mo'ni-a, niu-mo'ni-a, *n.* Inflammation

of lung-tissue. [**< Gr. *pneumonia*, < *pneumon*, lung.**]

poach¹¹, pōch, *vt. & vi.* To cook (eggs) by

breaking, and dropping into boiling water.

poach², *vt. & vi.* To rob of game; intrude

upon unlawfully; encroach.—**poach'er**, *n.*

pock, pec, *n.* A pustule. [**< AS. *poc*.**]

—**pock'mark**¹¹, *n.* A pit or scar made by

smallpox.—**pock'marked**¹¹, *a.*

pock'et, pek'et, *Id. vt.* **1.** To put into a

pocket. **2.** To appropriate. **3.** To accept,



Plumb-bob.

f, finger-ring; *r*, reel for the line.

fūture (future); **āle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

as an insult, without resentment. **II. n. 1.** A pouch attached to a garment. **2.** A cavity, opening, or receptacle. [**< F. poche, dim. of poche; see pouch.**] — **pock'et-book**, *n.* A small book for carrying money.

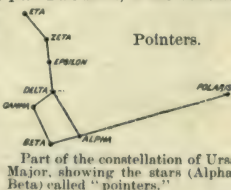
pod, pod. I. vi. [**POD'DED^d; POD'DING.**] To produce pods. **II. n.** A seed-vessel or capsule of a plant. [**CP. PAD¹, n.**]

po'em, pō'em, n. A composition in verse, characterized by imaginative thought and artistic construction. [**< Gr. poēma, < poieō, make.**] — **po'e-sy, n.** Poetry. — **po'et, n.** One who writes poems. — **po'et-as'ter, n.** An inferior poet; a mere rimer. — **po'et-ess, n.** A female poet. — **po-et'ic, po-et'ic-al, a.** — **po-et'ic-al-ly, adv.** — **po'et-ry, pō'et-ri, n.** The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, in rhythmical and metrical language.

poign'ant, poin'ant, a. Severely painful or distressing. [**F.**] — **-ly, adv.** — **poign'an-cy, n.** Severity or sharpness, as of pain or grief.

point^d, point, v. I. t. 1. To furnish with a point; sharpen. **2.** To make pungent or piquant. **3.** To extend or direct; aim. **4.** To show (a person) the way, as by the extended finger. **5.** To direct attention to. **6.** To punctuate. **II. i. 1.** To direct attention by the extended finger. **2.** To indicate, as a hunting dog, the presence of game by standing rigidly looking toward it.

point, n. 1. The sharp end of a thing. **2.** An object having a sharp or tapering end. **3.** A promontory. **4.** A prominent feature or peculiarity. **5.** A particular place; position. **6.** Any single item. **7.** An instant. **8.** A mark made by a pointed instrument. **9.** Any mark of punctuation, especially a period. **10.** In games, a unit of count. [**F., < L. punctum, < pungeo, punch, prick.**] — **point'blank^v, 1. a.** Aimed directly at the mark. **2.** Hence, direct; plain. **II. adv.** In a horizontal line; hence, directly. — **point'ed, pa. 1.** Having a point. **2.** Piquant. **3.** Emphasized. — **point'-ed-ly, adv.** — **point'er, n.** One who or that which points. Specifically: (1) One of a breed of dogs trained to point out game. (2) A hand or index-finger. (3) *pl.* Two stars, in the constellation of Ursa Major, whose connecting line points nearly to the north star.



poise, poiz. I. v. t. & v. i. [**POISED; POIS'ING.**] To support in equilibrium; be balanced or suspended; hence, to be in doubt. **II. n. 1.** The state of being balanced. **2.** Equanimity; repose. [**< OF. pois, < L. pensum, weight.**]

poi'son, poi'zn. I. vt. 1. To put poison into. **2.** To injure or kill with poison. **3.** To affect with any corrupting influence. **II. n.** A substance that when taken into the system acts in a noxious manner, tending to cause death or serious injury. [**OF., < L. polio(n-), rotten.**] — **poi'son-er, n.** One who or that which poisons or corrupts. — **poi'son-ous, a.**

poke, pōk, v. [**POKED^d; PO'KING.**] **I. t. 1.**

To push or thrust against or into. **2.** To thrust or push in or out. **II. i.** To go sluggishly or gropingly. [**Prob. of Celt. origin.**]

poke¹, n. 1. The act of pushing. **2.** A collar with an attachment, to keep animals from passing fences. **3.** A dawdler. **4.** A bonnet with a projecting front.

poke², n. The pokeweed. [**Am. Ind.**]

poke³, n. 1. A pocket, or small bag. **2.** The air-bladder of a fish. [**Prob. of Celt. origin.**]

po'ker¹, n. One who or that which pokes. **Poke Bonnet.**



po'ker², n. A game of cards in which the players bet on the value of their hands.

poke'weed¹, pōk'wid¹, n. A stout perennial herb having dark-purple berries.

polar, pō'lar, a. 1. Pertaining to the poles of a sphere, as of the earth. **2.** Pertaining to the poles of a magnet or other center of attraction or repulsion. [**< L. polus; see pole², n.**]

— **po-lar'i-ty, n.** The quality of having opposite poles. — **po'lar-i-za'tion or -sa'tion, n.** The act of polarizing, or the state of being polarized. — **po'lar-ize or -ise, vt.** [**-IZED, -ISED; -I'ZING, -I'SING.**] To develop polarity in; bring to opposite conditions corresponding to opposite poles.

pole, pōl, vt. [**POLED; PO'LING.**] To push or propel with a pole.

pole¹, n. 1. A long slender piece of wood or metal. **2.** A perch or rod. [**< AS. pāl, < L. palus, stake.**]

pole², n. 1. Either of the extremities of an axis of a sphere. **2.** Either of the polar regions of the earth. **3.** One of two points at which opposite qualities are concentrated. [**< Gr.¹ polos, < pelō, be in motion.**] — **pole'star¹, n.** The bright star near the north celestial pole.

pole'cat¹, n. One of certain weasel-like carnivores noted for a fetid odor when irritated or alarmed.



po-lem'ic, po-lem'ic, a. Pertaining to controversy; disputatious. [**< Gr. polemikos, warlike, < polemos, war.**] — **po-lem'ic-al.**

po-lice¹, po-lis¹. I. vt. [**PO-LICED^t; PO-LIC'ING.**] To place under the control of police. **II. n.** A body of civil officers organized under authority to maintain order and enforce law. [**F., < Gr. politēia, polity, < polis, city.**]

— **po-lice'man, n.** [**-MEN, pl.**] A member of the police.

pol'i-cy¹, pol'i-si, n. [**-CIES², pl.**] **1.** Prudence or sagacity in the conduct of affairs. **2.** A course or plan of action, especially of administrative action. **3.** Finesse in general; artifice. [**< Gr. politēia, polity.**]

pol'i-cy², n. [**-CIES², pl.**] **1.** A written contract of insurance. **2.** [**U. S.**] A gambling-game. [**< F. police.**]

pol'ish, pol'ish. I. vt. & vi. 1. To make smooth or lustrous, as by friction; render polite or accomplished. **2.** To take a gloss; become polite and elegant. **II. n. 1.** Smoothness or glossiness of surface; finish. **2.** A

varnish. **3.** Refinement of manner or style. [*< L. ^{of} polio, polish.*] — **pol'ish-er**, *n.*

Pol'ish, pō'lish. **I. a.** Pertaining to Poland. **II. n.** The Polish language.

po-lite', pō-lit', *a.* **1.** Exhibiting in manner or speech a considerate regard for others. **2.** Highly finished and elegant in style. [*< L. politus, pp. of polio, polish.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

pol'i-tic, pō'l'i-tic, *a.* **1.** Sagacious in planning; artful. **2.** Wisely adapted to an end; specious. **3.** Pertaining to public polity. — **po-lit'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to public polity. **2.** Belonging to the science of government. **3.** Pertaining to a party in a state. — **po-lit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pol'i-ti'cian**, *n.* **1.** One engaged in politics. **2.** One skilled in political science. — **pol'i-tics**, *n.* **1.** The science of civil government. **2.** Party intrigues, etc. **3.** One's political sentiments.

pol'i-ty, pō'l'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES; pl.*] **1.** The form or method of government of a nation, state, church, etc. **2.** Any community living under a polity. [*< F. politie, < Gr. ^L politia, polity.*] — **pol'ka**, pō'ka, *n.* A round dance in common time; also the music for it. [*F.*]

poll, pōl, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To enroll, as voters. **2.** To ascertain the opinions of. **3.** To receive or cast, as votes, at the polls. **4.** To lop; clip; shear. **II. i.** To vote at the polls.

poll', *n.* **1.** The head; hence, a person. **2.** A list of persons. **3.** The voting at an election; also, the votes thus registered. **4.** A poll-tax. **5.** The blunt or round end of a hammer or ax. [*< MD. pol, head.*] — **poll'tax'**, *n.* A tax on the person.

Poll', pōl, *n.* A parrot.

poll'ard, pōl'ard, *n.* **1.** A tree shorn of its top so that it puts out thick branches. **2.** An animal that has lost its horns. [*< POLL', n.*]

poll'en, pōl'en, *n.* The fine powder formed within the anther of a flowering plant. [*L.*, fine flour.]

pol-lute', pōl-lūt' or -lūt', *vt.* [*POL-LUTED; POL-LUTING.*] **1.** To make physically unclean; defile; stain; soil. **2.** To make morally corrupt. [*< L. pollutus, pp. of poluo, defile.*] — **pol-lu'ter**, *n.* — **pol-lu'tion**, *n.* The act of polluting; defilement.

po'lo, pō'lō, *n.* A game played on horseback or skates, usually with a light wooden ball and mallets. [*E. Ind.*]

pol-troon', pōl-trūn', *n.* **1.** A coward; dastard. **2.** A sluggard. [*< F. poltron, < It. poltrone, < poltro, bed.*] — **pol-troon'er-y**, *n.* Cowardice.

poly-, *prefix.* Many; much. [*< Gr. polys, many.*] — **po-lyg'a-mist**, *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy. — **po-lyg'a-mous**, *a.* Pertaining to polygamy. [*+ gamos, marriage.*] — **po-lyg'a-my**, *n.* The condition of having more than one wife or husband at once. — **poly-glot**, *a.* **1.** Expressed in several languages. **2.** Speaking several tongues. **II. n.** A book giving versions of the same text in several languages. [*+ glōta, tongue.*] — **poly-y-gon**, *n.* A closed figure bounded by straight lines or arcs, especially more than four. [*+ gōnia, angle.*] — **poly-g'o-nal**, *a.* — **pol'y-he'dron**, *n.* [*-DRA or -DRONS; pl.*] A solid bounded by plane faces, especially by more than four. [*+ hedra, seat.*] — **pol'y-he'dral**, *a.* — **pol'y-syl-la-bl(e)**, *n.* A word of several syllables, especially of more than three. — **pol'y-syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Having

several syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. **pol'y-syl-lab'ic-al**, — **pol'y-tech'nic**, *a.* Embracing many arts. **II. n.** A school of applied science and the industrial arts. [*+ technē, art.*] — **pol'y-the'ism**, *n.* The belief that there are more gods than one. [*+ theos, god.*] — **pol'y-the'ist**, *n.* — **pol'y-the-is'tic**, *a.* — **pol'y-the-is'tic-al**, *a.*

pol'yp, pōl'ip, *n.* A many-armed aquatic animal of the radiate type. [*< Gr. ^L polypos, < polys, many, + pous, foot.*] — **pol'y-pous**, *a.* Having many feet or roots — **pol'y-pus**, *n.* [*-PI, -PL, pl.*] A tumor projecting into a natural cavity, as the nostril.

pom'ace, pum'ēs, *n.* The substance of apples or like fruit crushed by grinding. [*< L. pomacium, cider, < L. pomum, apple.*]

po-made', pō-mēd' or pō-mdd', *n.* A perfumed dressing for the hair. [*< F. pommade, < L. pomum, apple.*] — **po-ma'tum**, *n.*

pome'gran-ate, pēm-grān-ēt, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the myrtle family, or the tree itself. [*< L. ^{of} pomum, fruit; granatum, with many seeds.*]

pom'mel, pum'el, *I. vt.* [*POM-MELED or POM-MELLED; POM-MELING or POM-MEL-LING.*] To beat with something bulky; pound; bruise. **II. n. A knob, as at the front of a saddle or on the hilt of a sword; the butt of a firearm. [*< OF. pomel, knob.*]**

pum'melt, *n.*

po-mol'o-gy, pō-mel'o-ji, *n.* The science of fruits and fruit-culture. [*< L. pomum, fruit, + -ology.*]

po'mi-cul'ture, *n.*

— **po'mo-log'ic-al**, *a.* fruit; c, cross-section of the fruit.

— **po-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

pomp, pēmp, *n.* Magnificent or ostentatious display. [*< Gr. ^{L+P} pompē, a sending, pomp.*]

— **pom'pous**, *a.* Ostentatious; pretentious; magnificent. — **pom-pos'i-ty**, *n.* **pom'pous-ness**, — **pom'pous-ly**, *adv.*

pond, pēnd, *n.* A body of still water, smaller than a lake. [*< ROUND², n.*]

pon'der, pēn'dēr, *v.* **I. t.** To weigh in the mind; consider thoughtfully. **II. i.** To reflect; meditate. [*< L. ponderō, < pondus (ponder-), weight, < pendo, weigh.*] — **pon'der-na-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being weighed. — **pon'der-er**, *n.* — **pon'der-os-i-ty**, *n.* The state of being ponderous. — **pon'der-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having weight; unusually forcible; also, huge; bulky. **2.** Heavy to the extent of dullness; lumbering; labored.

pon'iard, pēn'yārd, *n.* A small dagger, especially one with a slender triangular or square blade. See illus. on next page. [*< F. poignard, < poing, fist.*]

pon'tiff, pēn'tif, *n.* **1.** The Pope; also, any bishop. **2.** A high priest. [*< L. ^F pontifex, chief priest, lit. bridge-maker.*] — **pon-tif'ic**, *a.* — **pon-tif'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or appropriate for a pontiff. **II. n. **1.** A book containing the services conducted by a bishop. **2. pl.** The insignia, etc., of a pontiff. — **pon-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pon-tifi-cate**, *n.* The office of a pontiff or pope; also, a pope's term of office.**



Branch of Pomegranate.
a, flowers; b, the fruit; c, cross-section of the fruit.

pontoon', *pən-tūn'*, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used as part of a floating bridge; also, a bridge so supported. [*< L. ponton(n)*], transport, [*< pont(t)-s*, bridge.] **pont-on'**, *pl.*

po'ny, *pō'ni*, *n.* [*PO'NIÉS'*, *pl.*] **1.** A very small horse. **2.** [College Slang.] A translation used in the preparation of lessons. [*< Gael. ponaidh*, pony.]

poo'dl(e), *pū'dl*, *n.* One of a breed of curly-haired dogs. [*< LG. pudel.*]

pooh, *pū* or *pu*, *interj.* Bah! foh! expressing disdain. [Cp. Ice. *pū*, pooh.] **poh†**.

pooh'-pooh', *pū-pū'*, *vt. & vi.* To reject or decry contemptuously; speak sneeringly.

pool, *pūl*, *v.* **1. t.** To put into a common fund to be shared. **II. i.** To form a pool.

pool¹, *n.* A small collection of water or other liquid. [*< AS. pōl*, *< Ir. poll*, hole.]

pool², *n.* **1.** A collective stake in a gambling game. **2.** A combination formed for a speculative operation. **3.** A game played on a six-pocket billiard table. [*< F. poule.*]

poop, *pūp*, *n.* A short deck built over the after part of the deck of a vessel. [*< L. puppis*, stern of a ship.]

poor, *pūr*, *a.* **1.** Destitute of property; indigent. **2.** Lacking good or valuable qualities. **3.** Deserving of pity; unhappy. **4.** Miserable; paltry. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

pop, *pep*, *I. vt. & vi.* [*POPPED'*; *POP'PING.*] **1.** To thrust or put suddenly. **2.** To issue or explode with a pop. **II. n.** A sharp, explosive noise. **III. adv.** Unexpectedly. [Imitative.]

pope, *pōp*, *n.* **1.** The Bishop of Rome, supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** Any priest of the Greek Church. [*< AS. pāpa*, *< LL. papa*, *< Gr. papas*, father.] **-pope'-dom**, *n.* The office or dominion of a pope. **-po'per-y**, *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic Church. **-po'pish**, *a.* Pertaining to popes or popery. **-po'pish-ly**, *adv.*

pop-gun', *pep'-gun'*, *n.* A toy gun.

pop'in-jay, *pep'in-jē*, *n.* **1.** A coxcomb. **2.** The figure of a bird, formerly used as a mark. **3.** A parrot. [*< Gr. papagas*, parrot.]

pop'lar, *pep'lar*, *n.* A tree of several species, of rapid growth, and having soft wood; also, its wood. [*< L. populus*, poplar.]

pop'lin, *pep'lin*, *n.* A dress-goods of ribbed, lustrous texture. [*< F. popeline*, poplin.]

pop'py, *pep'i*, *n.* [*POP'PIES'*, *pl.*] A plant with showy flowers and a white juice that abounds in opium. [*< AS. popig*, *< L. papaver*, poppy.]

pop'u-lace, *pep-yu-lēs*, *n.* The body of the common people; the masses: invidiously, the rabble. [*F.*, *< L. populus*, people.]

pop'u-lar, *pep-yu-lar*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the people at large. **2.** Widely trusted or admired. **3.** Suitable to the common people. **4.** Prevalent among the people. [*< L. popularis*, *< populus*, people.] **-pop'u-lar-i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being popular. **-pop'u-lar-ize**, *vt.* [*-IZED*; *-IZING.*] To make popularly acceptable. **-pop'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

pop'u-late, *pep-yu-lēt*, *v.* [*-LA'TED'*; *-LA'*



French Pontard.

TING. **I. t.** To furnish with inhabitants. **II. i.** To propagate; breed. [*< L. populus*, people.] **-pop'u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The whole number of a people. **2.** The multiplying of inhabitants. **-pop'u-lous**, *a.* Containing many inhabitants.

por-, *prefix.* A form of *PRO-*; as, *portend*; *portent*. [*< L. por* for *pro*; see *PRO-*.]

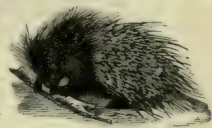
porce'lain, *pōrs'lēn*, *n.* A translucent kind of pottery; chinaware. [*< OF. porcelaine*, *< It. porcellana*, porcelain.]

porch, *pōrch*, *n.* **1.** A covered structure forming an entrance to a building. **2.** A veranda. [*< L. porticus*, *< porta*, door.]

por'cin(e), *pōrs'sin*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of swine. [*< L. porcinus*, *< porcus*, hog.]

por'cu-pine, *pōr'kiu-pain*, *n.* A large rodent, having erectile, quill-like spines. [*< OF. porc espin*; *porc*, hog; *espin*, thorn.]

pore, *pōr*, *vi.* [*PORED*; *POR'ING.*] To gaze or ponder with close and continued application.



Porcupine. 1/40

pore, *n.* A small orifice, especially a minute perforation in a membrane or tissue. [*F.*]

-po-ros'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The property of being porous. **2.** A pore. **-por'ous**, *a.* Having pores. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

pork, *pōrk*, *n.* **1.** The flesh of swine used as food. **2.** A swine or swine collectively. [*< OF. porc*, *< L. porcus*, hog.] **-pork'er**, *n.* A pig or hog. **-pork'y**, *a.* Pork-like.

por'phy-ry, *pōr'fī-ri*, *n.* [*-RIES'*, *pl.*] An igneous rock enclosing crystals of felspar. [*< Gr. porphyritis*, *< porphyra*, purple.]

por'poise, *pōr'pus*, *n.* A pig-like aquatic mammal; a dolphin. [*< OF. porpois*, lit. 'hog-fish'.]

por'ridge, *per'ij*, *n.* **1.** A food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk. **2.** A broth or stew of meal or vegetables. [*< LL. OF porrata*, leek-broth, *< L. porrum*, leek.]

-por'rin-ger, *n.* A small dish, having straight sides, and sometimes ears.

port¹, *n.* A harbor or haven. [*< AS. port*, *< L. portus*, harbor.]

port², *n.* **1.** An opening in the side of a ship. **2.** A gate, portal, door, or other entrance. [*< AS. port*, *< L. porta*, gate, door.]

port³, *n.* The left side of a vessel as one looks from stern to bow; formerly called *larboard*.

port⁴, *n.* The way in which one bears or carries himself; mien. [*F.*, *< porter*, carry.]

port⁵, *n.* A class of wines, rich in alcohol. [*< Pg. Oporto* (city in Portugal).]

port'a-bl(e), *pōrt'a-bl*, *a.* That may be readily carried or moved. [*< L. porto*, carry.] **-port'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.* **port'a-bl'i-ty**, *n.* **-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

port'age, *pōrt'ēj*, *n.* **1.** The act of transporting, especially from one navigable water to another. **2.** The place of such transportation, or that which is transported. [*F.*, *< LL. portaticum*, carriage, *< L. porto*, carry.]

por'tal, *pōrt'al*, *n.* A passage for entrance; entranceway. [*OF.*, *< L. porta*, gate.]

port-cul'lis, pōrt-cul'is, *n.* A grating that can be let down suddenly to close the portal of a fortified place. [*< OF. porte, gate; couliasse, f. s. of coulis, sliding.*]

Forte, pōrt, *n.* The Ottoman or Turkish government. [*F.*]

porte-mon-naie', pōrt'mən-nē', *n.* A pocketbook for money; a small purse. [*< F. porter, carry, + monnaie, MONEY.*]

por-tend', pōr-tend', *vt.* To indicate as about to happen; pre-sage. [*< L. portendo, foretell*]

por-ter', pōr-ter' or pōr-tent, *n.* Anything that portends what is to happen.—**por-ter-tious**, *a.* Full of portents of ill; ominous.—**por-ter-tiously**, *adv.*—**por-ter-tious-ness**, *n.*

por-ter¹, pōr'ter, *n.* One whose business it is to handle travelers' luggage, etc. [*< F. porteur, < L. porto, carry.*]—**por-ter-age**, *n.* The business of a porter; cost of carriage.

por-ter², *n.* A keeper of a door or gate. [*< F. portier, < L. porta, door.*]

por-ter³, *n.* A very dark brown malt liquor resembling ale. [*< PORTER*¹, *n.*]

port-fo-li-o, pōrt-fō'il-o, *n.* **1.** A portable case for holding drawings, etc. **2.** The office of a cabinet minister. [*< L.^{sp} porto, carry, + folium, leaf.*] [*side.*]

port-hole^o, *n.* A small opening in a ship's **por-ti-co**, pōr'ti-cō, *n.* [*-cos² or -cos³, pl.*] An open space with roof supported by columns; a porch. [*It.*]

por-tière^o, pōr'tiär', *n.* A curtain, or the like, for use in a doorway. [*F.*]

por-tion, pōr'shun, **1.** *vt.* **1.** To divide into shares for distribution. **2.** To endow with a portion. **II. n.** **1.** A part of a whole. **2.** An allotment; a share. **3.** The part of an estate coming to an heir. **4.** A wife's dowry. **5.** One's fortune or destiny. [*F.*, *< L. portio(n)*, portion.]-**por-tion-less**, *a.* Having no portion.

port-ly, pōrt'li, *a.* Of a full habit; somewhat stout.—**port-ly-ness**, *n.*

port-man'teau, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* A case for carrying clothing, etc., behind a saddle; also, a hand-bag or satchel. [*< F. portemanteau, < porter, carry, + manteau, MANTLE.*]

por-trait, pōr'trēt, *n.* A likeness of an individual. [*F.*]-**por-trai-ture**, pōr'trê-chur or tîär, *n.* **1.** A representation of an object. **2.** The act or part of portraiture.

por-tray', pōr-trê', *vt.* To represent naturally and vividly. [*< L.^x protraho, draw forth.*]

por-tray'al, *n.* The act of portraiture.

por-tress, pōr'tres, *n.* A female porter or doorkeeper.

Por-tu-guese^o, pōr'chu-gis', *n.* **1.** A native of Portugal; collectively, the people of Portugal. **2.** The language of Portugal.

pose¹, pōz, *vt. & vi.* [*POSED; PO'SING.*] **1.** To put into or take an attitude. **2.** To state as a proposition. [*< F. poser, put, < LL. pauso, < L. pauso, cease.*]

pose², *vt.* [*POSED; PO'SING.*] To puzzle by propounding a question hard to answer. [*Short for OPPOSE.*]-**po'ser**, *n.* **1.** A puzzling question. **2.** An examiner.



Portcullis.

pose, *n.* An attitude or posture to be copied in a portrait or statue.

po-si-tion, po-sish'un, *n.* **1.** The manner in which a thing is placed; also, the place where it is situated. **2.** Disposition of the parts of the body. **3.** Sphere of influence or duty. [*F.*, *< L. positio(n)*, *< positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.]-

pos'i-tiv(e), pez'1-tiv. **I. a.** **1.** Real; actual; existing. **2.** Openly and plainly expressed. **3.** Not admitting of doubt or denial. **4.** Free from doubt or hesitation; confident; decided; said of persons. **II. n.** That which is capable of being directly and certainly affirmed. [*< L.^{of} positivus, < positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.]-

pos-sess', pez-zes' or pes-ses', *vt.* **1.** To have the ownership and enjoyment of. **2.** To put in ownership or control. **3.** To take. **4.** To dominate. **5.** To imbue or impress thoroughly. [*< L. possessus*, pp. of *possideo*, possess.]-**pos-ses-sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of possessing. **2.** That which one possesses or owns; hence, property; wealth.—**pos-sess'iv(e)**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or expressive of possession. **II. n.** **1.** The possessive case. **2.** A possessive pronoun.—**possessive case**, the case of the noun or pronoun that denotes possession, origin, or the like.—**pos-sess'or**, *n.*

pos'si-bil(e), pos'1-bl, *a.* That may be true in some contingency; imaginably true. [*OF.*, *< L. possibilis, < posse, be able.*]-**pos'si-bil-ity**, *n.* [*-ness, pl.*] **1.** The fact of being possible. **2.** A possible thing.—**pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

post¹, pōst, *vt.* **1.** To put up in some public place; placard. **2.** To fasten posters upon.

post², *v.* **1. t.** **1.** To assign to a post. **2.** To place in the post-office. **3.** In bookkeeping, to transfer (items or accounts) to the ledger. **4.** To despatch. **II. i.** To travel with post-horses; hasten.

post¹, *n.* An upright piece of timber or other material used as a support, as in a building. [*< AS. post, post, stake.*]

post², *n.* **1.** A fixed place or station. **2.** An office or employment. **3.** An established system, as for transporting the mails. **4.** A postman; messenger. [*< F. poste, post, station.*]-**post'chaise**^o, *n.* A traveling-carriage.

post-, *prefix.* Behind or after; opposed to *ante-*. [*< L. post, < post, after.*]-**post'di-lu-vi-an**, *n.* One living after the deluge.

post-age, pōst'ej, *n.* **1.** The charge levied on mail-matter. **2.** The act of going by post.

post-age-stamp^o, *n.* A small printed label in payment of postage.

post'al, pōst'al, *a.* Pertaining to the mails or mail-service.—**postal card**, a card bearing a government stamp for carrying a written or printed message through the mails.

post'er¹, pōst'er, *n.* **1.** An advertising sheet for posting on a wall. **2.** A bill-poster.

post'er², *n.* **1.** One who travels post. **2.** A post-horse.

pos-te-ri-or, pes-tf'ri-er. **I. a.** **1.** Situated behind. **2.** Coming after another; later. **II. n.** The hinder part; (*pl.*) the buttocks. [*< L. posterior, compar. of posterus, following.*]-**pos-ter-i-ty**, *n.* The descendants of a progenitor; succeeding generations taken collectively.

pos'tern, pōs'tern, *n.* A back gate or door; a private entrance, especially a small gate beside a large one in a fortified place. See *illus.* on next page. [*< F. posterne, < L. posterus, POSTERIOR.*]

post-haste', pŏst'-hĕst'. **I. a.** Done with speed; instant. **II. adv.** With utmost speed.

post-thu-mous, pŏs'tiu-mŭs or pŏs'chu-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Born after the father's death: said of a child. **2.** Published after the death of the author, as a book. [postumus, superl. of *posterus*, following.]

post-til'ion, pŏs-til'yŭn, *n.* A rider of one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle. [postillon, < *poste*; see *POST*², *n.*]

post-man, *n.* A letter-carrier; mail-carrier.

post-mark'', **I. vt.** To put a postmark on. **II. n.** The stamp of a post-office on mail-matter.

post-mas'ter, *n.* An official having charge of a post-office.

post-me-rid'i-an, pŏst'me-rid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the afternoon: abbreviated *p. m.*

post-mort'em, pŏst-mŏr'tem, *a. & n.* After death; as, a *post-mortem* examination; to hold a *post-mortem*. [*L.*]

post-of'fice, pŏst-'of'is, *n.* An office for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of mails; also, the postal service.

post-paid'', *a.* Having postage prepaid.

post-pone', pŏst-pŏn', *vt.* [*POST-PONED'*; *POST-PON'ING*.] To defer to a future or later time. [post, after, + *pono*, place.] —**post-pone'ment**, *n.*

post-script, pŏst'script, *n.* A supplemental addition to a written or printed document: abbreviated *P. S.* [post, after, + *scribo*, write.]

post-tu-late, **I. vt.** To assume as self-evident. **II. n.** A position claimed as well known or self-evident. [postulo, demand.]

post-ure, pŏs'chur or -tjur. **I. vt. & vi.** [*POSTURED*; *POST-TUR-ING*.] To place in or assume a posture; pose. **II. n.** **1.** The visible disposition of the parts of a thing; position of the body; attitude. **2.** Mental attitude. [*F.*]

po'sy, pŏ'zŭ, *n.* [*PO'SIES*², *pl.*] **1.** A bunch of flowers, or a single flower. **2.** A brief inscription or motto. [*Contr.* of *POESY*.]

pot, pŏt, *v.* [*POT'TED*⁴; *POT'TING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To cook in a pot. **2.** To plant in pots of earth. **3.** To preserve, as meats, in pots. **II. i.** **1.** To shoot. **2.** To tittle.

pot, *n.* **1.** A round vessel for culinary and other purposes, chiefly domestic. **2.** A metal drinking-cup; mug. **3.** The contents of a pot. [potl, < *Ir.* *potla*, pot.] —**pot-hook''**, *n.* **1.** A bent piece of iron for lifting or holding pots. **2.** An old-time curved mark or elementary stroke in teaching penmanship. —**pot-house''**, *n.* An ale-house; tippling-house. —**pot-luck**, *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot to eat; hence, a meal not prepared for guests. —**pot'-sherd''**, *n.* A broken bit of crockery.

po'ta-ble, pŏ'ta-bl. **I. a.** Suitable for drinking: said of water. **II. n.** Something drinkable; a drink. [*F.*, < L. *potabilis*, < *poto*, drink.] —**po-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of drinking; a beverage. **2.** A drinking-bout.

pot'ash'', pŏt'ash', *n.* **1.** A white, solid, caustic,

alkaline compound. **2.** The liquid obtained by leaching the ashes of plants; lye. [n., + ASH², *n.*] [metallic element.]

po-tas'si-um, pŏ-tas'i-um, *n.* A bluish-white

po-ta'to, pŏ-tĕ'tŏ, *n.* [*-TOES*², *pl.*] **1.** One of the edible farinaceous tubers of a plant of the nightshade family; also, the plant. **2.** One of the sweetish, edible, spindle-shaped roots of a creeping vine; the *sweet potato*. [2 *batata*, sweet potato.]



Common Potato as it grows.

po'tent, pŏ'tent, *a.* Physically or morally powerful; effective; convincing; controlling. [poten(t)-s, ppr. of *possum*, be able.]

—**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.* —**po'ten-cy**, *n.* **1.** Inherent ability. **2.** Authority. **3.** Power to influence. —**po'ten-tate**, *n.* One having great power or sway; a sovereign. [potentat.] —**po'ten'tial**, **I. a.** **1.** Possible, but not actual. **2.** Having capacity for existence, but not yet existing. **3.** *Gram.* Indicating possibility or power. **II. n.** **1.** Anything that may be possible. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mode. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* A condition at a point by which something at that point would possess effective power. —**potential mode**, the verb phrase made up by means of the auxiliaries *may*, *can*, *could*, *must*, *should*, *would*, with an infinitive, and expressing power or possibility. —**po'ten'ti-al'ity**, *n.*

poth'er, pŏd'hŭr. **I. vt. & vi.** To harass and perplex; worry; make a fuss. **II. n.** Bustle or fuss. [*Freq.* < AS. *pothian*, push.]

po'tion, pŏ'shun, *n.* A draft, as of liquid medicine. [*F.*, < L. *potio(n)-*, < *poto*, drink.]

pot'tage, pŏt'ĕj, *n.* A thick broth or stew; a porridge. [potage, < *pot*, pot.]

pot'ter, pŏt'ŕ, *vt.* **1.** To work loiteringly or inefficiently. **2.** To walk feebly. [*Freq.* < AS. *pothian*, push.]

pot'ter, *n.* **1.** One who makes earthenware or porcelain. **2.** One who pots meats, etc.

—**pot'ter-y**, *n.* [*-IES*², *pl.*] **1.** A factory where potters' ware is made. **2.** The manufacture of earthenware or porcelain. **3.** Clay ware molded and hardened.

pouch', pauch, *v. i. t.* **1.** To pocket; hence, to swallow. **2.** To supply with money. **3.** To gather up, as the mouth of a sack. **II. i.** To take on a sack shape.

pouch, *n.* **1.** A small bag or sack. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A sac-like part; a marsupium. [poche, pouch.] [*try*]

poul'ter-er, pŏl'tŕ-ŕ, *n.* A dealer in poul-poultice, pŏl'tis, *i. vt.* [*TICED*²; *-TI-CING*.] To cover with a poultice. **II. n.** A mollifying remedy of a moist, mealy nature, applied to inflamed surfaces. [pul(t)-s, porridge.]

poul'try, pŏl'tri, *n.* Domestic fowls, as hens, ducks, etc. [pouleterie, < *poulet*, fowl.]

pounce, pauns, *v.* [*POUNCED*²; *POUN'CING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To make holes in; perforate. **2.** To attack suddenly. **II. i.** To make a sudden seizure; spring. [*Var.* of *PUNCH*¹, *v.*]

pounce¹, pouns, *n.* **1.** The act of pouncing.
2. A talon; claw.

pounce², *n.* **1.** A powder formerly used to absorb excess of ink, as on a manuscript. **2.** A finely pulverized substance used in transferring designs. [*L.F. pumex, pumice.*]

pound^{1a}, pound, *vt.* To confine in a pound; impound; restrain.

pound^{2a}, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To strike heavily and repeatedly. **2.** To break to pieces, or to bruise. **II. i.** **1.** To hammer steadily and continuously. **2.** To walk ploddingly. [*ME. pounen, < AS. punian, pound.*] — **pound'er**, *n.*

pound¹, *n.* **1.** A variable unit of weight: the avoirdupois pound is 16 ounces of 7,000 grains; the troy pound, 12 ounces of 5,760 grains. **2.** An English measure of account, worth about \$4.86: sign £. [*< AS. pund, < L. pondo, pound, akin to pondus, weight.*]

pound², *n.* A place in which stray animals or distrained goods are kept till redeemed. [*< AS. pund.*]

pour, pōr, *v.* **I. t.** To cause to flow in a continuous stream; send forth profusely. **II. i.** To flow forth; fall or come down profusely; diffuse itself widely. [*Of Celtic origin.*]

— **pour**, *n.* A pouring, flow, or downfall.

pout¹, pout, *vt. & vi.* To puff out, as the lips; be sullen. [*< W. pŵdu.*] — **pout'er**, *n.*

pout², *n.* A fit of sulkiness or ill humor.

pout³, *n.* One of various fishes having a pouting appearance.

pov'er-ty, pev'gr-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being poor. **2.** A lack of supply; dearth; destitution. [*< L. F. paupertas (-is), poverty.*]

pow'der, pau'dgr, *i. vt. & vi.* To make or become powder; put powder upon. **II. n.** A collection of minute free particles of dry substance; especially, gunpowder. [*< F. poudre, < L. pulvis, powder.*] — **pow'der-y**, *a.*

pow'er, pau'gr, *n.* **1.** Strength manifested in effective action; energy; force. **2.** The right to exercise control; legal authority. **3.** Any agent that exercises power. **4.** An important sovereign nation. [*< OF. poer, < L. posse, be able.*] — **pow'er-ful**, *a.* Possessing great force; very efficient; exercising great authority. — **pow'er-less**, *a.*

prac'ti-ca-ble, prac'ti-ca-bl, *a.* That can be put into practise. — **prac'ti-ca-ble'i-ty**, *n.* — **prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

prac'ti-cal, prac'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to actual experience. **2.** Derived from practise. **3.** Being such in fact or effect; virtual.

practise, (prac'tis, *v.* [prac'tised¹, -ticed²]; **practice**, (prac'tis-ing, -ti-cing.) **I. t.** **1.** To perform experimentally or habitually. **2.** To perform by way of training. **3.** To pursue regularly, as a profession. **II. i.** **1.** To exercise oneself with or about something for amusement or training. **2.** To pursue a profession or calling. [*< Gr. LL. praktikos, practical, < prassō, do.*] — **prac-ti-tion-er**, *n.* One who practises an art or profession.

practise, (n. **1.** Any customary action or **practice**, (proceeding; regular prosecution of a profession; frequent and repeated exercise in any matter. **2.** The doing or accomplishing of something thought of or planned.

pre-, prefix. **1.** Same as **PRE**, before. **2.** An

element in many words now preferably spelled **PRE-** (which see).

prag-mat'ic, prag-mat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the accomplishment of business, especially of state affairs. [*< Gr. pragmatikos, versed in affairs.*] — **prag-mat'ic-al**, *a.* Inclined to be officious or meddlesome; self-important; busy.

prai'rie, prē'ri, *n.* A tract of treeless land covered with coarse grass. [*F.*] — **prai'rie-chick'en**, *n.* The plinnated grouse of North-American prairies. **prai'rie-grouse**¹; **prai'rie-shen**²; — **p.-dog**, *n.* A marmot of the plains of North America. **p.-mar-mott**; — **p.-wolf**, *n.* The coyote.



praise, prēz. **I. vt.** [*PAISED; PRAIS'ING.*] To express approval or adoration of. **II. n.** **1.** Commendation expressed; applause. **2.** Thanksgiving for blessings conferred; laudation to the Deity. **3.** The object, ground, reason, or subject of praise. [*< OF. praister, < LL. pretio, prize, < L. pretium, price.*] — **praise-wor'thy**, *a.*

prance, prāns, *vt.* [*PRANCED; PRAN'cing.*] **1.** To move proudly with high steps. **2.** To ride in a capering manner.

prank, prānk. **I. vt. & vi.** To decorate gaudily; make a gaudy show. **II. n. A mischievous or frolicsome act.**

prate, prēt. **I. vt. & vi.** [*PRA'TED^d; PRA'-ting.*] To talk about vainly; be foolishly loquacious. **II. n.** Idle talk; prattle. [*< MD. praten, prate.*]

prat'tle, prat'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [*PRAT'TLED; PRAT'TLING.*] To utter in a simple or childish way; talk artlessly; prate. **II. n.** Childish talk. [*Freq. of PRATE, v.*] — **prat'tler**, *n.*

prawn, prēn, *n.* A shrimp-like crustacean, common in Great Britain. [*< L. perna, sea-mussel.*]



Prawn. 1/2

pray, prē, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To address devoutly or earnestly, as God. **2.** To ask for formally. **II. i.** To make pious invocation of the Supreme Being. [*< OF. praier, < L. precor, ask.*]

prayer, prār or prār'gr, *n.* **1.** The act of offering reverent petitions, especially to God. **2.** The act of beseeching earnestly. **3.** A form of words appropriate to prayer. **4.** A memorial or petition. — **prayer-book**ⁿ, *n.* A book of ritual prescribed for conducting divine service.

pre-, prefix. Before, as in time, place, or rank. [*< LL. pre, L. prae, < prae, before.*]

Pre- is a constituent of various nouns, adjectives, and verbs, self-explaining in connection with their second elements, in the sense of "before in time; in advance; prior; fore-"; as, **preen-**ge, to engage beforehand.

preach¹, prēch, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To deliver, as a sermon. **2.** To advocate after the manner of a preacher. **II. i.** To discourse publicly on a text of Scripture or a religious topic. [*< L. OF. prædico, proclaim.*] — **preach'er**, *n.*

fū-tū-re (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**,

pre'am'bl(e), *prī'am'bl*, *n.* A statement explanatory of what follows. [*< LL. praeambulo*, walk before.]

pre-ca'ri-ous, *pre-kā'ri-ūs*, *a.* **1.** Subject to continued risk; uncertain. **2.** Subject or leading to danger. **3.** Not firmly established. [*< L. precarius*, obtained by entreaty.]

pre-cau'tion, *pre-cō'shun*, *n.* **1.** Prudent forethought. **2.** A provision made for some emergency. [*OF.*, *< L. LL. prae*, before, + *caveo*, avoid.]—**pre-cau'tion-ary**, *a.* **pre-cau'tion-ally**, *adv.*

pre-cede', *pre-sid'*, *v.* [*PRE-CE'DED*⁴; *PRE-CE'DING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To go in advance of. **2.** To occur or exist before. **II. i.** **1.** To go or walk before some one else. **2.** To happen first. [*< L. OF. prae*, before, + *cedo*, go.]—**pre-ce'dence**, *pre-si'dens*, *n.* The act or right of preceding. **pre-ce'den-cy**, *n.*—**pre-ce'dent**, *a.*—**ly**, *adv.*—**pre-cedent**, *pres'e-dent*, *n.* **1.** Previous usage or established mode of procedure. **2.** An antecedent. **3.** A judicial decision considered as furnishing a rule for subsequent decisions.—**pre-ces'sion**, *n.* The act of preceding.

pre'cept, *prī'sept*, *n.* A prescribed rule of conduct or action. [*OF.*, *< L. praecipio*, take beforehand, admonish.]—**pre-cep'tor**, *n.* A teacher; instructor.—**pre-cep'to-ri-al**, *a.*—**pre-cep'tress**, *n.* A female preceptor.

pre'cinct, *prī'sinct*, *n.* **1.** A place definitely marked off by fixed lines. **2.** A minor territorial or jurisdictional district. [*< L. prae*, before, + *cingo*, gird.]

pre'cious, *pres'h'us*, *a.* **1.** Highly priced or prized. **2.** Ironically, good-for-nothing. [*< L. OF. pretiosus*, *< pretium*, price.]—**ly**, *adv.*

prec'i-pice, *pres'i-plis*, *n.* **1.** A high and steep cliff. **2.** The brink of such a cliff; hence, a perilous situation. [*OF.*, *< L. praecipitium*, *< praecipere*, headlong.]

pre-cip'i-tate, *pre-sip'i-tēt*, *v.* [*-TA'TED*⁴; *-TA'TING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To throw down from a height. **2.** To urge onward rashly; hasten. **3.** To cause to fall or to gather upon surfaces by condensation. **II. i.** To fall headlong from a height. [*< L. praecipere*, headlong.]

pre-cip'i-tate, *pre-sip'i-tet-or-tēt*, *a.* **I. a.** **1.** Rushing down headlong, or moving onward hurriedly. **2.** Hasty. **3.** Advanced prematurely. **II. n.** A substance separated from a solution by chemical or other force not mechanical.—**pre-cip'i-ta-tion**, *pre-sip'i-tē'shun*, *n.*—**pre-cip'i-tous**, *a.* **1.** Similar to a precipice. **2.** Headlong in motion.

pre-cise', *pre-sis'*, *a.* **1.** Strictly accurate; exact. **2.** Noting or confined to a certain thing. **3.** Scrupulously observant of rule. [*< L. OF. prae*, before, + *cedo*, cut.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**pre-ci'sian**, *pre-siz'an*, *n.* One who adheres punctiliously to rules and forms.—**pre-ci'sion**, *n.* The quality of being precise.

pre-clude', *pre-clūd'*, *vt.* [*PRE-CLU'DED*⁴; *PRE-CLU'DING*.] **1.** To render impossible or ineffectual by antecedent action. **2.** To exclude. [*< L. prae*, before, + *cludo*, shut.]—**pre-clu'sion**, *n.*—**pre-clu'sive**, *a.*

pre-co'cious, *pre-cō'shus*, *a.* Developing before the natural season; unusually forward; premature. [*< OF. precoces*, *< L. praecox* (-*coc*), early ripe.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**pre-coc'i-ty**, *n.*

pre'con-cert'⁴, *prī'cōn-sert'*, *vt.* To arrange in concert beforehand.

pre-cur'sor, *pre-cūr'ser*, *n.* One who or that which precedes and gives intimation of a coming event. [*< L. prae*, before, + *curro*, run.]—**pre-cur'sory**, *a.*

pred'a-to-ry, *pred'a-tō-ri*, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or undertaken for plundering. **2.** Addicted to pillaging. **pre-da'ceous**, *a.* **3.** Constituted for living by preying upon others. [*< L. praedatorius*, *< praedor*; see *PREY*, *v.*]

pred'e-ces'sor, *pred'e-sēs'er* or *prī'de-sēs'er*, *n.* One who goes or has gone before another in point of time. [*< L. OF. prae*, before, + *deces-sus*, departure.]

pre-des'ti-nate, *pre-des'ti-nēt*, *vt.* [*-NA'TED*⁴; *-NA'TING*.] To destine or decree beforehand or from the beginning of things. [*< L. prae*, before, + *destino*, DESTINE.]—**pre-des'ti-na'ri-an**, *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to predestination. **2.** Holding the doctrine of predestination. **II. n.** A believer in predestination.—**pre-des'ti-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of predestinating. **2.** The foreordination of all things by God, including the future bliss or misery of men.—**pre-des'tine**, *vt.* To predestinate.

pre-dic'a-ment, *pre-dic'a-ment*, *n.* **1.** A state, position, or condition; especially, a trying or amusing situation. **2.** A class or kind distinguished by definite marks. [*OF.*, *< L. LL. prae*, before, + *dico*, proclaim.]

pred'i-cate, *pred'i-kēt*, *v.* [*-CA'TED*⁴; *-CA'TING*.] To state as belonging to something. **II. n.** The word or words in a sentence that express what is affirmed or denied of a subject. [*< L. praedicatus*, pp. of *praedico*; see *PREDICAMENT*.]—**pred'i-ca-ble**, *a.* That may be predicated.

pre-dict'⁴, *pre-dict'*, *vt.* To prophesy; foretell; prognosticate. [*< L. prae*, before, + *dico*, speak.]—**pre-dic'tion**, *n.* The act of foretelling, or the thing foretold.—**pre-dict'or**, *n.*

pre'di-lec'tion, *prī'di-lec'shun*, *n.* A favorable prepossession; preference. [*< L. prae*, before, + *diligō*, love.]

pre-dom'i-nate, *pre-dem'i-nēt*, *vi.* [*-NA'TED*⁴; *-NA'TING*.] To have superior strength or authority; prevail; preponderate.—**pre-dom'i-nant**, *pre-dem'i-nant*, *a.* Superior in power; prevailing over others. [*< L. prae*, before, + *dominor*, DOMINATE.]—**pre-dom'i-nance**, *n.*—**pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-dom'i-na'tion**, *n.*

pre-em'i-nent, *prēm'i-nent*, *a.* **1.** Supremely eminent. **2.** Extraordinary in degree. [*OF.*, *< L. prae*, before, + *emineo*, stand forth.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**pre-em'i-nence**, *n.*

pre-empt'⁴, *prī-empt'*, *v.* [*U. S.*] **I. t.** To secure the right of preference in the purchase of (public land). **II. i.** To take up public land by preemption.—**pre-emption**, *n.* The right or act of preempting. [*< L. prae*, before, + *emptio(n)*, a buying.]

preface, *prefēs*, *v.* [*PREF'ACED*⁴; *PREF'ACING*.] **I. t.** To open with a preliminary statement or act. **II. i.** To write, speak, or do something as a preface.

preface, *n.* **1.** A brief explanation or address to the reader at the beginning of a book or other publication. **2.** Any introductory speech, writing, or act. [*OF.*, *< L. LL. praefatio(n)*, *<*

præ, before, + *for*, speak.] — **pref'a-to-ry**, *a*. **pref'ect**, *prī'fēct*, *n*. 1. *Hist.* A Roman governor or commander. 2. The head of a French department. [OF., < L. *præfectus*, prop. pp. of *præficio*, set over.] — **pref'ec-ture**, *n*. The office, jurisdiction, or province of a prefect; also, the official building for his use.

pre-fer', *prē-fer'*, *vt*. [PRE-FERRED'; PRE-FER-RING.] 1. To give precedence in the mind; like better. 2. To advance; nominate; appoint. 3. To offer or proffer. [< L. *præfero*, < *præ*, before, + *fero*, bear.] — **pref'er-a-ble**(*a*), *a*. — **pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n*. — **pref'er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n*. — **pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **pref'er-ence**, *n*. The act of preferring, the state of being preferred, or that which is preferred. — **pre-fer'ment**, *n*. Advancement; promotion.

pre-fix', *prē-fīx'*, *vt*. To put before or at the beginning of another thing. [< OF. *prefixer*, < L. *præ*, before, + *figo*, fix.]

pre-fix, *prī-fīx*, *n*. That which is prefixed; a significant syllable or particle used as the first element of a word.

preg'nan-cy, *prē-gnan-sī*, *n*. The state of being with young or with child. — **preg'nant**, *a*. Bearing young; fruitful; prolific.

pre-hen'si-ble(*a*), *prē-hen-sī-bl*, *a*. Capable of being apprehended or grasped. [< L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendo*, *prendo*, grasp, seize.]

— **pre-hen'sile**(*a*), *a*. Adapted for grasping or holding. — **pre-hen'sion**, *n*. The act of laying hold of or grasping, physically or mentally.

pre-judge', *prī-juj'*, *vt*. To judge in advance; determine or condemn hastily.

pre-judice, *prē-ju-dis*. 1. *vt*. [-DICED'; -DIC-ING.] 1. To imbue with prejudice or aversion. 2. To impair or derogate from. 2. *n*. A judgment or opinion formed without due examination; a premature or biased opinion. [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *judicium*, judgment.]

— **pre-ju-dī'cial**, *a*. Having power or tendency to prejudice.

prelate, *prē-lēt*, *n*. One of a higher order of clergy, as a bishop. [< L. *prælat*, placed over.] — **pre-la-cy**, *prē-lā-sī*, *n*. [-RIES^{pl}.] 1. The system of church government by prelates.

2. The dignity or function of a prelate.

pre-lim'i-na-ry, *prē-līm'i-nē-rī*. 1. *a*. Antecedent or introductory. 2. *n*. [-RIES^{pl}.] An initiatory step; a preparatory act. [< PRE- + L. *limen* (*līmīn*-), threshold.]

pre-lude', *prē-lūd' or -lūd'*, *vt. & vi*. [PRE-LU'DED'; PRE-LU'DING.] To begin with a prelude; precede as a prelude or forerunner. [< L. *præ*, before, + *ludo*, play.] — **pre-lu'der**, *n*.

pre-lude, *prī-lūd or -lūd*, or *prē-lūd*, *n*. 1. An opening strain at the beginning of a musical composition. 2. Any introductory or opening performance. 3. That which foreshadows a coming event.

pre-ma-ture', *prī-ma-tūr'*, *a*. Matured or developed before the natural period; done before the proper time; untimely. [< L. *præ*, before, + *maturus*, ripe.] — **pre-ma-tu'ri-ty**, *n*. **pre-ma-ture-ness**, *n*.

pre-med'i-tate, *prē-med'i-tēt*, *vt. & vi*. [-TA-TED'; -TA-TING.] To revolve in the mind beforehand; design or contrive previously; meditate beforehand. [< L. *præ*, before, + *meditor*, consider.] — **pre-med'i-ta'tion**, *n*.

pre-mi-er, *prī-mī-gr*. 1. *a*. First in position

or order of occurrence or creation. 2. *n*. A prime minister. [F., first, chief.]

pre-mise', *prē-maiz'*, *v*. [PRE-MISED'; PRE-MIS-ING.] 1. *t*. 1. To say or write as an introductory statement. 2. To propound as premises. 2. *i*. To state premises. [< L. *præ*, before, + *mitto*, send.]

prem'is(e), *prēm'is*, *n*. 1. A proposition laid down, that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion; a condition made. 2. *pl*. A distinct portion of real estate; land with its appurtenances.

pre'mi-um, *prī-mi-um*, *n*. 1. A reward or prize for a superior performance or production. 2. A price paid for a loan, insurance, etc. 3. The rate at which stocks, etc., are valued in excess of their nominal value. 4. A fee. [< L. *præmium*, lit. profit from booty.]

pre'mo-ni'tion, *prī-mo-nish'un*, *n*. A forewarning; presage; foreboding. [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *monere*, warn.] — **pre-mon'i-to-ry**, *a*. Giving or containing premonition.

pre-oc'cu-py, *prē-oc'yū-pai*, *vt*. To occupy in advance; engage or engross, as the mind; absorb; prepossess; prejudice. — **pre-oc'cu-pa'tion**, *n*. [ordain.]

pre'or-dain', *prī'ōr-dēn'*, *vt*. To fore-
pre-pare', *prē-pār'*, *v*. [PRE-PARED'; PRE-PAR-ING.] 1. *t*. 1. To adapt for a particular end. 2. To provide with what is appropriate or necessary; equip. 3. To bring into a suitable or desired state of mind. 2. *i*. 1. To make oneself ready. 2. To get everything ready. [< L. *præ*, before, + *parare*, make ready.] — **pre-p'a-ra'tion**, *prē-pā-rē'shun*, *n*.

1. The act of preparing. 2. An act or proceeding designed to bring about some event. 3. The fact of being prepared. 4. Something made or prepared. — **pre-par'a-tive**(*a*), 1. *a*. Serving or tending to prepare. 2. *n*. 1. That which is preparatory. 2. An act of preparation. — **pre-pa'a-to-ry**, *a*. 1. Serving as a preparation. 2. Occupied in preparation. — **pre-par'er**, *n*.

pre-pon'der-ate, *prē-pen'dēr-ēt*, *v*. [-A-TED'; -A-TING.] 1. *t*. 1. To surpass in weight. 2. To overpower. 2. *i*. To exceed in weight, influence, or power. [< L. *præ*, before, + *pondero*, weigh.] — **pre-pon'der-ant**, *a*. Having such superior force as to overbalance something else or all other things of a class. — **pre-pon'der-ance**, *n*. **pre-pon'der-a'tion**, *n*.

prep'o-si'tion, *prē-pō-zish'un*, *n*. The part of speech that denotes the relation of an object to an action or thing. [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *pono*, place.] — **prep'o-si'tion-al**, *a*. Pertaining to prepositions.

pre'pos-sess', *prī'pōz-zēs' or -pōs-sēs'*, *vt*. 1. To make a first impression on, especially a favorable impression. 2. To take possession of and hold in advance of others. — **pre'pos-sess-ing**, *pa*. Inspiring a favorable opinion from the beginning. — **pre'pos-ses-sion**, *n*. 1. The state of being prepossessed. 2. Prior possession.

pre-pos'ter-ous, *prē-pēs'tēr-us*, *a*. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense. [< L. *præ*, before, + *posterus*, following.]

pre-req'ui-sit(e), *prē-rec'wī-zit*. 1. *a*. Required as an antecedent condition; necessary to something that follows. 2. *n*. A necessary antecedent condition.

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

pre-rog'a-tiv(e), pre-rog'a-tiv, *n.* An indefeasible right, as of a king; any characteristic privilege peculiar to a person or class. [*< L. præ, before, + rogo, ask.*]

pre-sage', pre-sēj', *vt. & vi.* [*PRE-SAGED'; PRE-SA'GING.*] **1.** To indicate what is to come; portend. **2.** To have a presentiment of. **3.** To foresee. **4.** To prophesy. [*< L. præ, before, + sagio, perceive keenly.*]

pres'age, pres'ej or prī'sēj, *n.* An indication of something to come; presentiment.

pres'by-ter, pres'bi-ter or prez'bi-ter, *n.* **1.** One of the elders of a church. **2.** A priest. **3.** A member of a presbytery. [*< Gr. presbyteros, older; compar. of presbys, old.*]

—**pres'by-te'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a presbytery. —**Pres'by-te'ri-an**, *n.* **1.** One who believes in the government of the church by presbyters. **2.** A member of a Protestant ecclesiastical body holding to the government of the church by presbyters. —**Pres'by-te'ri-an**, *a.* —**Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism**, *n.* —**pres'by-ter'ys**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] **1.** A court or convocation in the Presbyterian church. **2.** The system of church government by presbyters. **3.** The body of elders in a church or district.

pres'cience, prī'shigns, *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place. —**pres'cient**, *a.* [*F., < L. præ, before, + scio, know.*]

pre-scribe', pre-scrib', *v.* [*PRE-SCRIBED'; PRE-SCRI'BING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To set or lay down authoritatively for direction or control. **2.** To give directions for the use of (a remedy). **II. i.** To lay down laws or rules; give directions. [*< L. præ, before, + scribo, write.*]

pre-scription, pre-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of prescribing. **2.** That which is prescribed. **3.** A physician's formula for compounding and administering a medicine. **4.** Title obtained in law by long possession. [*F., < L. præscriptio(n)-, precept.*] —**pre-scrip'tiv(e)**, *a.* Sanctioned by custom or long use.

pres'ence, prez'ens, *n.* **1.** The state of being present. **2.** Situation face to face. **3.** Something invisible but near and sensible, as an apparition. **4.** Personal appearance; bearing. [*OF., < L. præsentia, < præsent(-)s, present.*]

pre-sent', pre-zent', *vt.* **1.** To introduce to one's acquaintance. **2.** To bestow as a gift; offer or give formally. **3.** To endow or favor (a person) with a gift. **4.** To suggest. **5.** To bring up for consideration. **6.** To aim (a weapon). —**pre-sent'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Fit to be presented. —**pres'en-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of presenting. **2.** The manner of bringing into view or thought. —**to present arms** (*Mil.*), to salute by holding weapons perpendicularly in front of the body. —**pre-sent'er**, *n.*

pres'ent, prez'ent, *a.* **1.** Being in a place or company referred to or contemplated. **2.** Now going on; current. **3.** Actually in mind. **4.** Immediately impending; instant. [*OF., < L. præsent(-)s, ppr. of præse, be before.*] —**pres'ent-ly**, *adv.* After a little time; shortly.

pres'ent', *n.* **1.** Present time. **2.** The present tense. **3.** A present matter. —**these pres-ents**, the present writings; document in hand.

pres'ent', *n.* A gift.

pres-en'ti-ment, pre-sen'ti-mēt, *n.* A prophetic or imaginative sense of something to come; a foreboding. [*< L. præ, before, + sentio, feel.*]

pre-sent'ment, pre-zent'mēt, *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** A representation. **3.** Manifestation of character. **4.** A formal report presented to a court by a grand jury.

pre-serve', pre-zerv', *vt. & vi.* [*PRE-SERVED'; PRE-SERV'ING.*] **1.** To keep in safety; protect from harm; save. **2.** To maintain intact or unimpaired. **3.** To prepare so as to resist decomposition or change; make or put up, as preserves. **4.** To retain; keep. **5.** To make preserves, as of fruit. **II. n.** **1.** Anything preserved, as fruit cooked in sugar. **2.** A place in which game is protected for purposes of sport. [*< L. præ, before, + serco, save.*] —**pre-serv'a-bl(e)**, *a.* —**pres'er-va'tion**, *n.* The act of preserving, or the state of being preserved. —**pre-serv'a-tiv(e)**, *a.* Serving or tending to preserve. **II. n.** That which serves or tends to preserve. —**pre-serv'a-to-ry**.

pre-side', pre-zaid', *vi.* [*PRE-SID'ED'; PRE-SID'ING.*] To sit in authority over others; act as head or ruler. [*< L. præsideo, guard.*]

—**pre-si'der**, *n.*

pres'i-dent, prez'i-dēt, *n.* One who is chosen to preside over an organized body, especially, the chief executive officer of a republic. —**pres'i-den-cy**, *n.* [*-CI-ES, pl.*] **1.** The office, or term of office, of a president. **2.** The act of presiding or supervising. —**pres'i-den-tial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a president.

press', pres, *v.* [*PRESSED'; PRESS'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To act upon by weight. **2.** To thrust or crowd. **3.** To crush or squeeze; compress. **4.** To embrace. **5.** To insist upon; urge. **6.** To follow closely. **7.** To smooth or shape. **II. i.** **1.** To act by weight or force. **2.** To advance strenuously. **3.** To collect in throngs; encroach. **4.** To act on the mind with moral force. **5.** To be importunate. [*< L. pressio, freq. < pressus; see PRESS', n.*]

press', *vt. & vi.* To force into military or naval service; impress sailors or soldiers. [*< PREST, a., ready; confused with PRESS', v.*]

press, *n.* **1.** A dense throng. **2.** The act of crowding together. **3.** Hurry of affairs; urgency. **4.** A movable closet. **5.** An apparatus or machine by which pressure is applied, as for making wine, printing, etc. **6.** Newspapers or periodical literature collectively. [*< F. presse, < LL. pressa, < L. pressus, pp. of premo, press.*] —**press'ing**, *pa.* Demanding immediate attention. —**press'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**press'man**, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] A man who has charge of a press. —**press'ure**, *n.* **1.** The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed. **2.** Mech. Stress of any kind. **3.** An impelling or constraining moral force. **4.** Urgency; rush. **5.** Oppressive influence.

pres'tige, pres'tij or pres'tizh', *n.* Ascendency based on recognition of power. [*F.*]

pre-sume', pre-zūm', *v.* [*PRE-SUMED'; PRE-SUM'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To venture on without previous permission. **2.** To assume as entitled to belief. **II. i.** To behave with arrogance. [*< L. præ, before, + sumo, take.*] —**pre-su'ma-bl(e)**, *a.* Fair to suppose; reasonable. —**pre-su'ma-bly**, *adv.* —**pre-su'mer**, *n.* —**pre-sump'tion**, *n.* **1.** Blind confidence or self-assertion. **2.** A passing beyond the ordinary bounds of good breeding or

respect. **3.** The act of forming a judgment on probable grounds. **4.** That which may be assumed or taken for granted.—**pre-sump-tiv(e, a.** Creating or resting upon a presumption; affording reasonable grounds for belief.—**pre-sump-tu-ous, a.** Unduly confident or bold; audacious; insolent; foolhardy.

pre'sup-pose', prī'sup-pōz', *vt.* **1.** To imply or involve as a necessary condition. **2.** To take for granted.—**pre-sup'po-si-tion, n.**

pre-tend'^a, pre-tend', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To put forth as an excuse or pretext; simulate; feign. **2.** To put forward or assert a claim to. **3.** To state falsely as a matter of fact. **II. i. 1.** To make believe. **2.** To assume a character. [præ, before, + *tendo*, stretch.]—**pretend'er, n.** **1.** One who advances a claim or title; a claimant. **2.** A hypocrite; dissembler.—**pre-tense', pre-tence', n.** **1.** That which is pretended; a pretext. **2.** The act or state of pretending. **3.** A right or title asserted.—**pre-tension, n.** **1.** A claim put forward, whether true or false. **2.** Affectation; display.—**pre-tentious, a.** Characterized by pretension.

preter-, { *prefix.* Beyond; past; more than; as, **præter-,** { *pretermitt, preternatural.* [præter, < *præter*, beyond, < *præ*, before.]

preter-it, { *preter-it, i. a. 1.* Signify-

preter-ite, { ing past time or completed past action. **2.** Belonging to the past. **II. n.** The tense that expresses absolute past time. [OF *præter*, beyond, by, + *eo*, go.]

pre'ter-nat'u-ral, a. Different from and exceeding the common order of nature.

—**pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly, adv.**

pre'text, prī'text or pre'text', *n.* A fictitious reason or motive. [præ, before, + *textus*, pp. of *texo*, weave.]

pret'ty, prēt'ior or prīt'i, *a.* [**PRET'TI-ER;** **PRET'TI-EST.**] **1.** Characterized by delicate or superficial beauty. **2.** Tolerable; decent; sufficient. **3.** Sweet; precious. **4.** Characterized by effeminacy. **5t.** Strong; able; cunning. [prættig, clever, crafty.]

—**pret'ti-ly, adv.**—**pret'ti-ness, n.**—**pret'ty, adv.** Moderately; somewhat.

pre-vail', pre-vél', *vi.* **1.** To prove superior; triumph. **2.** To have effectual influence. **3.** To spread or extend widely. [præ, before, + *valeo*, be strong.]—**pre-vail'ing, pa.**

1. Current; prevalent. **2.** Efficacious.—**prev-a-lence, n.** The act, state, or quality of being prevalent.—**prev'a-lent-ly,**—**prev'a-lent, a.** **1.** Prevailing. **2.** Of wide extent; common. **3.** Efficacious.—**prev'a-lent-ly, adv.**

pre-var'i-cate, pre-var'i-kēt, *vi.* [**CA'TED';** **CA'TING.**] To use ambiguous or evasive language; quibble; shuffle. [præ, before, + *varicus*, straddling.]—**pre-var'i-ca'tion, n.** **1.** A misleading or equivocal statement. **2.** A trick.—**pre-var'i-ca'tor, n.**

pre-vent'^a, pre-vent', *v.* **I. t. 1.** To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures. **2.** To intercept; check; restrain. **II. i. 1.** To take precautionary measures. [præ, before, + *venio*, come.]—**pre-vent-a-ble(e, a.** That may be prevented.—**pre-ven'tion, n.** The act of preventing, or the state of being prevented.—**pre-vent'iv(e, i. a.** Intended or serving to ward off harm. **II. n.** That which prevents or hinders.

pre-vi-ous, prī'vi-us, *a.* Being, or taking place, before something else. [præ, before, + *via*, way.]—**ly, adv.**—**ness, n.**

prey, prē. **I. vt. 1.** To seize and devour; take booty; make a victim of one. **2.** To act injuriously upon. **II. n. 1.** Any animal seized by another for food; booty. **2.** Anything made the victim of that which is hostile or evil. **3.** The act of preying. [preie, < L. *præda*, booty.]—**prey'er, n.**

price, prais. **I. vt.** [**PRICED';** **PRI'CING.**] **1.** To ask the price of. **2.** To set a price upon. **II. n.** An equivalent given or asked in exchange; valuation: [pris, < L. *pretium*, price.]—**price'less, a.**

prick', pric, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To pierce; puncture. **2.** To sting; goad. **3.** To put a punctured mark against. **4.** To erect (the ears), as a horse. **II. i. 1.** To have or cause a sensation of being stung. **2.** To ride at full speed. **3.** To point upward. [prician, < *prica*, sharp point.]—**prick'er, n.**

prick, n. **1.** The act of pricking, or the state of being pricked. **2.** That which pricks. **3.** A mark made by pricking. [prica, sharp point.]—**prick'le(e, v.** [**PRICKLED';** **PRICKLING.**] **I. t. 1.** To puncture slightly with fine, sharp points. **2.** To give a pricking sensation to, as the skin. **II. i. 1.** To be covered with prickles. **2.** To have a stinging sensation.—**prick'le(e, n.** **1.** A small, sharp point, as on the bark of a plant. **2.** A stinging sensation.—**prick'li-ness, n.**—**prick'ly, a.** **1.** Furnished with prickles. **2.** Stinging.—**prick'ly; pear", n.** A kind of cactus, or its pear-shaped and often prickly fruit.

pride, praid. **I. vt. & vi.**

[**PRIDED';** **PRIDING.**] To indulge in pride or self-gratulation; be exalted or elated; exult; glory. **II. n. 1.** Undue sense of one's own superiority. **2.** A proper sense of personal dignity and worth. **3.** That of which one is justly proud. **4.** The acme of excellence. **5.** Mettle. **6.** Display. [prȳt, < *prȳt*, proud.]



Joint of a Prickly-pear bearing Fruits (a, a.)

priest, prist, *n.* One especially consecrated to the service of a divinity. [AS *presbyter*, presbyter, < Gr. *presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]—**priest'ess, n.**—**priest'hood, n.** The priestly office, character, or order; priests collectively.—**priest'ly, a.**

prig. I. vt. To filch or steal. **II. n. 1.** A formal, pedantic person. **2.** A thief. [prig'gish, a.

prim, prim. **I. vt. & vi.** [**PRIMMED;** **PRIMMING.**] To decorate or adjust primly. **II. a.** Stiffly proper and neat. [OF.]—**prim'ness, n.**

pri'ma-cy, prai'ma-si, *n.* [**CI-ES',** *pl.*] **1.** The state of being first. **2.** The office of a primate. [primacie, < LL. *primas* (*primal*); see PRIMATE.]—**pri'mate-ship, n.**—**pri'mal, a.** Being at the beginning or foundation; chief.—**pri'ma-ry, a. i.** Original; radical; primitive. **2.** Fundamental; chief. **3.** First in order of advancement.—**pri'ma-ri-ly, adv.**—**pri'mate, n.** The prelate highest in rank in a nation or province. [primate, < LL. *primalis*, < L. *primus*, first.]

prime, praim, *v.* [**PRIMED;** **PRIMING.**] **I. t. 1.** To make ready; supply with powder for ignition or with some percussion device, as a gun.

fiütjäre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **öil**; **c** (k); **ehat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **in**k; **thin**.

2. To cover with the first coat of paint or plaster. **II. i. 1.** To make a gun ready for firing; put in readiness for proper action. 2. To come before the mean time, as a tide.
- prime**, *prim*, *a.* 1. First in rank, value, time, or order. 2. Chief; excellent; primitive. 3. Pertaining to the vigor of fresh maturity.
- prime**, *n.* 1. The period succeeding youth and preceding age. 2. Hence, the period of full perfection in anything. 3. The beginning of anything. [*F.*, < *L. primus*, first.]
- prim'er**¹, *prim'ér*, *n.* 1. An elementary reading-book. 2. Either of two sizes of printing-type, **great primer** and **long primer**.
- prim'er**², *prai'mgr*, *n.* 1. Any device used for priming a gun. 2. A person who primes a firearm.
- prim'e'val**, *prai-m'val*, *a.* Belonging to the first ages. [*< L. primævus*, youthful, < *primus*, first, + *æcum*, age.]
- prim'i-tiv**(e), *prim'i-tiv*. **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; first; earliest. 2. Old-fashioned; simple; plain. **II. n.** A primary or radical word. [*< L. primitivus*, < *primus*; see **PRIME**.]
- prim'o-gen'i-ture**, *prai'mo-jen'i-chur* or *-tjur*, *n.* 1. Seniority by birth. 2. The right of the eldest son to inherit. [*< L. primus*, first, + *gigno*, beget.]
- prim-or-di-al**, *prai-môr'di-al*, *a.* First in order or time; original; primitive. [*F.*, < *L. primordium*, origin.]
- prim'rose**¹, *prim'rôz*¹, *n.* 1. An early flowering perennial with variously colored flowers. 2. A pale greenish-yellow color.
- prince**, *prins*, *n.* 1. A male monarch or sovereign. 2. The son of a monarch; also, a male descendant of a royal house. 3. One of a high order of nobility. [*F.*, < *L. princeps*, < *primus*, first, + *capio*, take.]
- prince'dom**, *n.* The rank, dignity, or jurisdiction of a prince.—**prince'ly**, *a.*—**prin'cess**, *n.* 1. A female member of a royal family. 2. A queen.
- prin'ci-pal**, *prin'si-pal*. **I. a.** First in rank, character, or importance; chief. **II. n.** 1. One who takes a leading part. 2. Property or capital; a sum on which interest accrues. [*F.*, < *L. principalis*, < *princeps*, chief.] —**ly**, *adv.*—**prin'ci-pal'i-ty**, *n.* [*-ties*, *pl.*] The territory of a reigning prince.
- prin'ci-pl**(e), *prin'si-pl*, *n.* 1. A cause from which a thing proceeds. 2. Essential character; essence. 3. A general truth or proposition. 4. A settled law or rule of action, especially of right action. 5. A law of nature as illustrated in the mechanical powers. [*< L. F. principium*, a beginning.]
- print**¹, *print*, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To make a mark or marks upon, as by pressure. 2. To impress (type, letters, or pictures, etc.) on paper, cloth, etc.; make copies of by a printing-press. 3. To send forth in print; publish. 4. To fix, as by impressing; impress. **II. i.** To practise printing as a business.



Common Primrose.

- print**, *n.* 1. An impression with ink from type, plates, etc. 2. Anything printed; an impression; imprint. 3. A reproduction from such an impression. 4. Printed calico. [*< OF. preinte*, for *empreinte*, imprint.] — **prin'er**, *n.* — **print'ing**, *n.* 1. The making and issuing of matter for reading by means of type and the printing-press. 2. Presswork. 3. The act of reproducing a design upon a surface by any process. 4. That which is printed.
- pri'or**, *prai'ér*. **I. a.** Preceding in time, order, or importance. **II. n.** A monastic officer next in rank below an abbot. [*L.*, former, earlier.] — **pri'or-ess**, *n. fem.* — **pri-or'i-ty**, *n.* Antecedence; superiority.—**pri-or-y**, *n.* [*PRI-OR-IES*, *pl.*] A monastic house presided over by a prior or prioress.
- prism**, *prizm*, *n.* 1. A solid whose bases or ends are any similar equal and parallel plane figures, and whose lateral faces are parallelograms. 2. The spectrum. [*< Gr. prisma*, lit. 'something sawed,' < *prizo*, saw.] — **pris-mat'ic**, *a.* 1. Refracted or formed by a prism; resembling the spectrum; exhibiting rainbow tints. 2. Pertaining to or shaped like a prism. **pris-mat'ic-al**, *adj.*
- pris'on**, *priz'n*. **I. vt.** To imprison. **II. n.** A place of confinement. [*F.*, < *L. pressio(n)*, seizing, < *prehendo*, seize.] — **pris-on-er**, *n.* A captive; one held in custody.
- pris'tin**(e), *pris'tin*, *a.* Pertaining to the earliest state or time. [*< L. pristinus*, primitive.]
- prith'ee**, *pridh'i*. I pray thee.
- pri'va-cy**, *prai'va-si*, *n.* [*-cies*², *pl.*] 1. The condition of being private. 2. A matter that is private. 3. A place of seclusion.
- priv'ate**. **I. a.** 1. Retired; secluded; secret. 2. Personal or unofficial; without rank. 3. Disposed to be secretive or reticent. 4. Not common or general. **II. n.** A common soldier. [*< L. privatus*, pp. of *privo*, separate.]
- **pri'va-tee'r**¹, *prai'va-tir*¹, *n.* 1. A vessel owned and officered by private persons, but carrying on maritime war under letters of marque. 2. One who engages in privateering.
- pri-va'tion**, *prai-vê'shun*, *n.* 1. The state of lacking something necessary or desirable; want of the common comforts of life. 2. Deprivation. [*OF.*, < *L. privatio(n)*, < *privo*; see **PRIVATE**.] — **priv'a-tiv**(e). **I. a.** 1. Causing privation, want, or destitution; depriving. 2. Altering a word so as to express a negative instead of a positive meaning. **II. n.** 1. That which has its only reality in the absence of something. 2. A prefix indicating negation.
- priv'et**, *priv'et*, *n.* An ornamental European shrub, often used for hedges.
- priv'i-lege**, *priv'i-lej*. **I. vt.** [*-LEGED*; *-LEG-ING*.] To grant a privilege to. **II. n.** A right or immunity enjoyed under special conditions. [*OF.*, < *L. privus*, one's own, + *lex* (*leg-*), law.]
- priv'i-ly**, *priv'i-li*, *adv.* Privately; secretly.
- priv'i-ty**, *priv'i-ti*, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] Knowledge shared with another or others regarding a private matter. [*< L. OF privus*, private.]



Geometrical Prisms.

a, triangular; b, octagonal; c, pentagonal.



Privet.

priv'y, priv'i, *a.* **1.** Participating with another or others in the knowledge of a secret transaction. **2.** Removed from publicity; secret. **3.** Designed for individual or private use. [**<** *L.* ^{OF} *privatus*, private.]—**priv'y**, *n.* [*PRIV'-TES*, *pl.*] **1.** A water-closet.

prize, prīz, *v.* **1.** To place a value on; hold or esteem as precious. **II. n.** **1.** Something offered as a reward. **2.** A thing seized as the result of a contest. **3.** Anything to be striven for. [**<** *F.* *prise*, **<** *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take.]

pro, prō, *n.* An argument in favor of something; as, the *pros* and cons. **II. prep.** In behalf of; according to; for. [**<** *L.* *pro*, for.]

pro-, *prefix.* Before; fore; forward; for; instead of. [**<** *L.* *pro*, **<** *pro*, before; or **<** *Gr.* *pro*, **<** *pro*, before.]

prob'a-bil(e), prob'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Having more evidence than the contrary; likely to be true or to happen. **2.** That renders something worthy of belief. [*F.*, **<** *L.* *probabilis*, **<** *probo*, prove.]—**prob'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] The state of being probable; a probable event or statement.—**prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

prob'ate, prob'ēt or -bēt, *a.* **1.** Relating to making proof, as of a will. **II. n.** **1.** Formal, legal proof, as of a will. **2.** The right of proving wills. [**<** *L.* *probatus*, pp. of *probo*, prove.]

pro-ba'tion, prob'bē'shun, *n.* A proceeding to test character; examination; trial; novitiate. [**<** *L.* *probatio(n)-*, examination.]—**pro-ba'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to probation.—**pro-ba'tion-er**, *n.* A novice.

probe, prob, *v.* [*PROBED*; *PRO'BING*.] **1.** To explore with a probe. **2.** To search through; scrutinize. **II. n.** **1.** An instrument for exploring cavities, the course of wounds, etc. **2.** That which proves or tests. [**<** *L.* *probo*, ^{OF} prove, test, **<** *probus*, good.]

prob'i-ty, prob'i-ti, *n.* Tried integrity; strict honesty. [**<** *L.* ^F *probita(t)-s*, **<** *probus*, good.]

prob'lem, prob'lem, *n.* A perplexing question demanding settlement. [**<** *Gr.* *pro*, before, **<** *ballō*, throw.]—**prob'lem-at'ic**, *a.* **prob'lem-at'ic-al**.

pro-bos'cis, prob-bes'sis or -cis, *n.* [*-CI-DES*, *-si-diz* or *-ci-dēs*, *pl.*] An animal's trunk or snout. [*L.*, **<** *Gr.* *pro*, before, **<** *boskō*, feed.]

pro-ce'dure, pro-si'jur or -sid'yūr, *n.* A method of proceeding; a course of action.

pro-ceed^{ed}, pro-sid', *vt.* **1.** To go on or forward; continue. **2.** To begin and carry on a series of actions. **3.** To issue or come, as from some source. [**<** *L.* *procedo*, **<** *pro*, before, **<** *cedo*, go.]—**pro-ceed'ing**, *n.* **1.** An act or course of action. **2. pl.** The records of meetings, as of a society.—**pro'ceeds**, *n. pl.* Product; return; yield.

proc'ess, pres'es, *n.* **1.** A course or method of operations. **2.** A passage; advance; course. **3.** A judicial writ or order. [**<** *L.* ^{OF} *processus*, progress.]—**pro-ces'sion**, *n.* **1.** An array, as of persons, moving in orderly succession. **2.** The act of proceeding.

pro'claim['], pro-clēm', *vt.* To announce aloud or in a public manner; promulgate. [**<** *L.* *pro*, forth, **<** *clamo*, call.]—**pro-claim'er**, *n.*—**pro'cla-ma'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of proclaiming. **2.** That which is proclaimed.

pro-cliv'i-ty, pro-cliv'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*]

Natural disposition or tendency; propensity. [**<** *L.* ^F *pro*, before, **<** *clivus*, sloping.]

pro-cras'ti-nate, pro-cras'ti-nēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-NA'TED*; *-NA'TING*.] To defer or delay from time to time. [**<** *L.* *pro*, for, **<** *crastinus*, of to-morrow.]—**pro-cras'ti-na'tion**, *n.* The act, tendency, or habit of procrastinating.—**pro-cras'ti-na'tor**, *n.*

pro'cre-ate^d, pro'cre-ēt, *vt.* To engender; beget. [**<** *L.* *pro*, before, **<** *creo*, create.]—

pro'cre-a'tion, *n.*—**pro'cre-a'tiv(e)**, *a.* **proc'tor**, proc'tor, *n.* **1.** An attorney; proxy. **2.** A college official charged with maintaining order. [**<** *L.* ^{OF} *procurator*, PROCURATOR.]

pro-cure['], pro-kiūr', *vt.* [*PRO-CURED*; *PRO-CUR'ING*.] **1.** To come into possession or enjoyment of by some effort or means. **2.** To bring about by effort or means. [**<** *L.* *pro*, for, **<** *curo*, care for.]—**pro-cur'a-ble**(e), pro-kiūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be procured.—**pro-cu-ra'tion**, proc'yū-rē'shun, *n.* A proxy; power of attorney.—**pro-cu-ra'tor**, *n.* One employed to act for another; a Roman provincial administrator.—**pro-cure'ment**, *n.*

prod, pred, *v.* [*PROD'DED*; *PROD'DING*.] To punch or poke. **II. n.** **1.** Any pointed instrument. **2.** A thrust or punch. [*Prob.* **<** *Ice*, *broddr*, spike.]

prod'i-gal, pred'i-gal, *a.* **1.** Addicted to wasteful expenditure. **2.** Yielding in profusion. **II. n.** One who is wasteful or prodigate. [**<** *L.* *pro*, forth, **<** *ago*, drive.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**prod'i-gal'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*]

prod'i-gy, prod'i-ji, *n.* [*-GIES*, *pl.*] **1.** Something so extraordinary as to excite wonder and admiration. **2.** A monstrosity. [**<** *L.* *prodigium*.]—**pro-dig'ious**, *a.* Enormous or extraordinary; vast; excessive. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

pro-duce['], pro-diūs', *v.* [*PRO-DUCED*; *PRO-DUC'ING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To bring into existence from previous materials. **2.** To bring to view. **3.** To be the cause of. **4.** To manufacture; make. **5.** To give rise to; result in. **II' i.** To yield or generate an appropriate result. [**<** *L.* *pro*, before, **<** *duco*, lead.]—**pro-du'cer**, *n.*—**pro-du'ci-ble**, *a.*

prod'uce, pred'iūs or -yūs, *n. sing. & pl.* A product; farm-products collectively.

prod'uct, prod'uct, *n.* **1.** Anything produced. **2.** The result obtained by multiplication. [**<** *L.* *productus*, pp. of *produco*, PRODUCE.]

—**pro-duc'til(e)**, *a.* Capable of being extended.—**pro-duc'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing. **2.** That which is produced.—**pro-duc'tiv(e)**, *a.* Producing or tending to produce; fertile; remunerative. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

pro'em, pro'em, *n.* An introductory statement. [**<** *Gr.* ^L *pro*, before, **<** *ōmos*, a path.]

pro-fane['], pro-fēn'. *I. vt.* [*PRO-FANED*; *PRO-FAN'ING*.] **1.** To make common or unholy; desecrate; pollute. **2.** To put to a wrong or degrading use. **II. a.** **1.** Manifesting irreverence toward the Deity or sacred things. **2.** Secular; uninspired. [*F.*, **<** *L.* *pro*, before, **<** *fanum*, temple.]—**pro-fa-na'tion**, *n.* The act of profaning.—**pro-fan'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being profane. **pro-fane'ness**.

pro-fess['], pro-fes', *vt.* **1.** To make open declaration of. **2.** To announce publicly one's skill in, as in art, science, etc. **3.** To make a show or pretense of. [**<** *L.* *pro*, forth, **<**

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oil**; **e** (*k*); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

faleor, confess.] — **pro-fess'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fess'or**, *n.* **1.** An occupation that involves a liberal education, and mental rather than manual labor. **2.** The act of professing. **3.** That which is professed. — **pro-fes'sion-nl**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a profession. **2.** Pertaining to a special occupation, often for gain; opposed to *amateur*. — **pro-fess'or**, *n.* **1.** A public teacher of the highest grade. **2.** One who professes skill and offers instruction in some art. **3.** One who makes open profession, as of a religious faith. — **pro-fess'or-ship**, *n.*

proffer, *proffer*, *v.* **1.** *vt.* To offer for acceptance. **II.** *n.* The act of proffering, or that which is proffered. [*< L. pro*, forth, + *fero*, bring.]

pro-ficient, *pro-fish'ent*. **I.** *a.* Thoroughly versed, as in an art or science. **II.** *n.* An expert; adept. [*< L. proficio*, advance.] — **pro-ficien-cy**, *n.*

pro'file, *pro'fil* or *pro'fail*, *n.* **1.** An outline or contour. **2.** The outline of a human face as seen from the side. [*< It. f. profilo*, border, *< L. flum*, thread.]

profit, *prof'it*, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be of profit to. **II.** *t.* **1.** To obtain profit. **2.** To be of advantage or use.

profit, *n.* **1.** Any accession of good from labor or exertion; benefit; return. **2.** Excess of returns over outlay. [*F.*, *< L. profectus*, pp. of *proficio*; see **PROFICIENT.] — **profit-less**, *a.* — **profit-a-ble**, *a.* Bringing profit; remunerative; advantageous.**

profligate, *prof'li-get* or *-gēt*. **I.** *a.* Abandoned to vice. **II.** *n.* A depraved or abandoned person. [*< L. pro*, forward, + *fligo*, dash.] — **proflig-a-cy**, *n.*

pro-found, *pro-found'*. **I.** *a.* **1.** Intellectually deep. **2.** Complete or full in character or effect. **3.** Abstruse. **4.** Far below the surface. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fathomless depth; an abyss. **2.** The ocean; the deep. [*< L. f. profundus*, deep.] — **pro-fun'di-ty**, *n.* The state of being profound. — **pro-found-ness**, *n.*

pro-fuse, *pro-fūs'*, *a.* **1.** Giving or given forth lavishly. **2.** Copious; overflowing. [*< L. pro*, forth, + *fundo*, pour.] — **pro-fuse-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fu'sion**, *n.* Exuberance; prodigality.

pro-gen'i-tor, *pro-jen'i-ter*, *n.* A forefather or parent. [*L.*]

prog'e-ny, *prog'e-ni*, *n.* Offspring, whether of human beings or of lower animals. [*< L. of pro*, forth, + *gigno*, produce.]

prog-no'sis, *prog-nō'sis*, *n.* A prediction, as in regard to the course and termination of a disease. [*L.*, *< Gr. pro*, before, + *gignōskō*, know.] — **prog-nos'tic**, *a.* Relating to prognosis. **II.** *n.* A sign of some future occurrence; an omen. — **prog-nos'ti-cate**, *vt. & n.* [*-CA'TED'*; *-CA'TING'*.] **1.** To foretell by indications. **2.** To be an omen of. — **prog-nos'ti-ca-tion**, *n.*

pro'gram, [*pro'gram*, *n.* **1.** A list giving the exercises, as for an entertainment. **2.** Any prearranged plan. [*< Gr. f. pro*, before, + *graphō*, write.]

pro-gress', *pro-gres'*, *vt. & vi.* To move forward; grow; gain; advance; improve. [*< L. pro*, forward, + *gradior*, go.]

pro'gress, *prog'res*, *n.* **1.** A moving forward in space. **2.** Advancement toward maturity or completion, or toward a better state. — **pro-**

gres'sion, *n.* The act of progressing; advancement. — **pro-gress'iv(e, a.)** **1.** Characterized by, making, or tending to make progress. **2.** Aiming at or encouraging progress.

pro-hib'it, *pro-hib'it*, *vt.* **1.** To forbid; interdict. **2.** To hinder or debar. [*< L. pro*, before, + *habeo*, hold.] — **pro-hib'i-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of prohibiting; an interdiction. **2.** The forbidding of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages. — **pro'hib'i-tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes in or favors prohibition. — **pro-hib'it-iv(e, a.)** Tending to prohibit. — **pro-hib'i-t-o-ry**, *a.* Relating to or involving prohibition.

pro-ject', *pro-ject'*, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot or throw forth. **2.** To contrive or plan. **3.** To throw forth or forward, as an image, shadow, etc. **II.** *t.* To stand out; jut out. [*< L. of pro*, forth, + *jacio*, hurl.] — **pro-ject'ile**, *a.* **1.** Projecting, or impelling forward. **2.** Produced by projection. **II.** *n.* A body projected by force; a shot, as for or from a cannon. — **pro-jection**, *n.* **1.** The act of projecting. **2.** That which projects; a prominence. **3.** A scheme; project. **4.** The representation of something on a plane, as in a map. — **pro-ject'or**, *n.* **1.** One who devises projects. **2.** That which projects (something).

proj'ect, *proj'ect*, *n.* Something projected or planned; a plan; scheme.

pro-lif'ic, *pro-lif'ic*, *a.* Producing abundantly; fertile. [*< L. proles*, offspring, + *facio*, make.]

pro'lix, *pro'lix* or *pro-lix'*, *a.* **1.** Wearisomely long. **2.** Verbose; tedious. [*< L. prolixus*, stretched out, *< liqueo*, be clear.] — **pro-lix'i-ty**, *n.* **pro-lix-ness**, *n.*

pro-loc'u-tor, *pro-loc'yu-ter* or *prel'o-kiu-ter*, *n.* **1.** One who speaks for another. **2.** The presiding officer of a convocation. [*L.*, *< pro*, for, + *locutus*, pp. of *loquor*, speak.]

pro'logue, *pro'log*, *n.* A prefatory statement to a poem, discourse, or performance. [*F.*, *< Gr. pro*, before, + *logos*, a speech.]

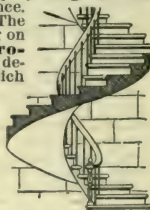
pro-long', *pro-leng'* or *-lōng'*, *vt.* To extend in time or space. [*< F. prolonger*, *< L. pro*, forth, + *longus*, long.] — **pro'lon-ga'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of prolonging. **2.** An extension.

prom'en-ade', *prom'en-ād'*. **I.** *vt.* [*-A'DED'*; *-A'DING'*.] To take a promenade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A walk for amusement or exercise. **2.** A place for promenading. [*F.*, *< promener*, take out for a walk.]

prom'i-nent, *prom'i-nent*, *a.* **1.** Jutting out; protuberant. **2.** Conspicuous; eminent. [*OF.*, *< L. prominere*, project.] — **prom'i-nence**, *n.* **1.** The state of being prominent. **2.** That which is prominent. — **prom'i-nen-cy**, *n.*

pro-mis'cu-ous, *pro-mis'ku-us*, *a.* **1.** Composed of individuals or parts confusedly mingled. **2.** Indiscriminate; unrestricted. [*< L. pro*, forth, + *misceo*, mix.] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

prom'ise, *prom'is*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*PROM'ISED'*; *PROM'ISING'*.] **1.** To engage to do or not to do. **2.** To give ground for hope or expectation. **II.** *n.* **1.** An assurance given by one person to another that the former will or will not do a specified act. **2.** Reasonable ground



Projection of a
Winding Stairway.

for hope or expectation. **3.** Something promised. [*< L. promissum, < pro, forth, + mitto, send.*] — **prom-is-so"ry, a.** Containing a promise; of the nature of a promise.

prom-on-to"ry, prom-on-to"ri, n. [*-RIES^s, pl.*] A high point of land extending into the sea; a headland. [*< LL. pro, forth, + mons, mountain.*]

pro-mote', pro-mōt', vt. [*PRO-MO'TED^d; PRO-MO'TING.*] **1.** To foster; encourage; advance. **2.** To raise to greater dignity or honor. [*< L. pro, forward, + moveo, move.*] — **pro-mo'tion, n.** The act of promoting, or the state of being promoted.

prompt, premt. I^a. vt. **1.** To incite; instigate. **2.** To make a suggestion to; suggest; inspire. **II. a.** Acting, or ready to act, at the moment. [*F.*] — **prompt'er, n.** One who or that which prompts. — **prompt-i-tude, n.** The quality of being prompt. **prompt'ness^t. — prompt'ly, adv.**

prom-ul-gate, pro-mul'gēt, vt. [*-GA'TED^d; -GA'TING.*] **1.** To announce officially and formally. [*< L. promulgo, make known.*]

— **pro-mul-ga'tion, n.**

prone, prōn, a. **1.** Lying flat; prostrate. **2.** Leaning forward or downward. **3.** Having a strong propensity. [*F.*]

prong, preng, n. Any sharp-pointed instrument; a tine of a fork, fang of a tooth, or the like. [*< W. procio, poke.*]

pronoun, prō'noun, n. A word used instead of a noun. [*< L.^f pro, for, + nomen, noun.*] — **pro-nom'i-nal, pro-nem'i-nal, a.** Of, pertaining to, or like a pronoun.

pronounce', pro-nouns' vt. & vi. [*PRO-NOUNCED^t; PRO-NOUN'CING.*] **1.** To give articulate utterance to. **2.** To utter formally. **3.** To declare. [*< L.^f pro, forth, + nuntio, announce.*] — **pro-nounce'a-ble, a. — pronounced', pa.** Of marked character; decided. — **pro-nun'ci-a-tion, pro-nun'si-ē'shun or -shē'shun, n.** The act or manner of pronouncing words.

proof, prūf. I. a. **1.** Employed in or connected with proving or correcting. **2.** Firm; impenetrable. **3.** Of standard alcoholic strength. **II. n.** **1.** The act or process of proving, in any sense. **2.** Evidence and argument sufficient to induce belief. **3.** The standard strength of alcoholic liquors. **4.** A printed trial sheet, as for correction. [*< LL.^{of} proba, < L. probō, prove.*]

prop, prep. I. vt. [*PROPEED^t; PROP'PING.*] **1.** To support so as to keep from falling. **2.** To keep from declining; sustain. **II. n.** That which sustains an incumbent weight.

prop-a-gate, prop-a-gēt, v. [*-GA'TED^d; -GA'TING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To generate; cause to multiply, spread, or continue. **2.** To diffuse; disseminate. **II. i.** To be produced or multiplied by generation. [*< L. propagatus, pp. of propago, to set slips, propagate.*] — **prop'a-ga-tion, n. — prop'n-ga'tor, n.**

prop-el', pro-pel', vt. [*PRO-PELLED^t; PRO-PEL'LING.*] To drive or urge forward; force onward. [*< L. pro, forward, + pello, drive.*] — **pro-pel'ler, n.** **1.** One who or that which propels. **2.** A screw propeller. **3.** A vessel driven by a screw propeller.

pro-pen'si-ty, n. [*-TIES^s, pl.*] Mental dis-

position to good or (oftener) to evil; tendency. [*< L. pro, forward, + pendeo, hang.*]

prop'er, prop'gr, a. **1.** Having special adaptation or fitness. **2.** Becoming; seemly; correct. **3.** Naturally belonging to a person or thing. **4.** Understood in the most correct sense. **5. Gram.** Belonging, as a name, to an individual. [*< L.^f proprius, one's own.*]

prop'er-ty, prop'er-ti, n. [*-TIES^s, pl.*] **1.** Anything that may be owned. **2.** Ownership or dominion. **3.** Whatever belongs to any object, as a distinguishing quality. [*< L. proprietat(-)s, < proprius, one's own.*]

prop'h-e-cy, pref'e-si, n. [*-CIES^s, pl.*] **1.** A prediction made under divine influence; any prediction. **2.** Discourse delivered under divine inspiration. [*< Gr. prophēta, < prophētes, PROPHET.*]

prop'h-es-y, pref'e-sai, v. [*-SIED; -SY'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To predict or foretell, especially under divine inspiration. **2.** To speak or utter for God. **II. i.** **1.** To speak by divine influence. **2.** To predict future events.

prop'h-et, pref'et, n. **1.** One who delivers divine messages or interprets the divine will. **2.** One who foretells the future. [*< Gr. prophētes, < pro, before, + phēmī, speak.*]

— **prop'h-et-ess, n. — pro-phet'ic, a.** Pertaining to a prophet or prophecy. — **pro-phet'-ic-al; — pro-phet'ic-al-ly, adv.**

prop'hy-lac'tic, prō'fi-lac'tic, a. Operating to ward off something, especially disease. [*< Gr. pro, before, + phylassō, guard.*]

pro-pin'qui-ty, pro-pin'cwi-ti, n. **1.** Nearness in place or time. **2.** Kinship. [*< L.^{of} propinquitat(-)s, < propinquus, near.*]

pro-pi'ti-ate, pro-pish'i-ēt, vt. & vi. [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To appease and dispose to kindness or favor; conciliate. [*< L. propitiatus, pp. of propitio, render favorable, appease.*] — **pro-pi'ti-a-tion, n.** **1.** The act of propitiating. **2.** That which propitiates. — **pro-pi'ti-a-to"ry, a.** Pertaining to or causing propitiation.

pro-pi'tious, pro-pish'us, a. **1.** Kindly disposed; gracious. **2.** Auspicious; favorable. [*< L. propitius, favorable.*]

pro-portion, pro-pōr'shun, I. vt. **1.** To form with a harmonious relation of parts. **2.** To separate into portions. **II. n.** **1.** Relative magnitude, number, or degree. **2.** Fitness and harmony; symmetry. **3.** A proportionate or proper share; any share or part. **4.** An equality or identity between ratios. [*F., < L. pro, for, + portio, portion.*] — **pro-portion'al, a. — pro-portion-ate, a.** Being in due proportion.

pro-pose', pro-pōz', v. [*-POSED^t; -PO'SING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To offer for acceptance or consideration. **2.** To purpose; intend. **II. i.** To plan; make an offer, especially of marriage. [*< F. proposer, < pro-, forth, + poser, put.*] — **pro-po'sal, n.** An offer; also, that which is proposed. — **pro-po'ser, n. — prop'o-si'tion, n.** **1.** Something proposed for acceptance or consideration; also, the act of proposing. **2.** The statement of a judgment in words, including a subject and a predicate. **3.** A statement to be demonstrated.

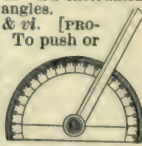
pro-pound^d, pro-pound', vt. To state formally for consideration or solution. [*< L. pro, before, + pono, place.*]

pro-pri'et-or, pro-prai'et-er, n. A person

fiū'tū're (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

having the exclusive title to anything. [*< L. OF LL. proprietas, property.*] — **pro-pri-é-ta-ry**, *pro-pri-é-t-ri*. **I. a.** Pertaining to a proprietor; subject to exclusive ownership. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] A proprietor or a body of proprietors, collectively. — **pro-pri-é-tess**, *n.*
pro-pri-é-t-y, *pro-pri-é-t-i*. **n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] Becomingness; fitness; correctness. [*< L. OF proprietas(-s, property).*]
pro-pul-sion, *pro-pul-shun*, *n.* The act or operation of propelling. [*F., < L. pro, forward, + pello, drive.*] — **pro-pul-siv(e, a.** Having a tendency to propel.
pro-ra-ta, *prô-rê-ta* or *rg'ta*. In proportion; as, the loss was shared *pro rata*. [*L.*]
pro-rogue, *pro-rôg', vt.* [*PRO-ROGUED'; PRO-ROGU'ING.*] **1.** To terminate by royal command (a session of the British Parliament). **2.** To put off or delay. [*< L. prorogo, extend, defer.*] — **pro-ro-ga-tion**, *n.*
pro-s-, *prôg-z.* To, before. [*< Gr. pros, toward, before, < pro, forth.*]
pro-sa'ic, *pro-zê'ic, a.* **1.** Unimaginative; commonplace. **2.** Pertaining to or having the form of prose. [*< LL. prosaicus, < L. prosa; see PROSE, n.*] — **pro-sa'ic-al-**, *pro-sa'ic-al-ly, adv.*
pro-scribe, *pro-scrâib', vt.* [*PRO-SCRIBED'; PRO-SCRIB'ING.*] **1.** To outlaw; ostracize. **2.** To reject with condemnation. [*< L. pro, before, + scribo, write.*] — **pro-scrib'er**, *n.* — **pro-scrip-tion**, *n.* Interdiction; ostracism; outlawry. — **pro-scrip-tiv(e, a.** Pertaining to or having the character of proscription.
prose, *prôz.* **I. vt. & vt.** [*PROSED; PRO'SING.*] To write or say in a dull or commonplace manner. **II. a.** Pertaining to prose; tedious; prosy. **III. n.** Speech or writing without metrical structure. [*F., < L. prosa, prose.*] — **pro-s-ser**, *n.* A dull or tedious writer or talker.
pro-s-e-cute, *prôs'e-küt, v.* [*-CUTED'; -CUT'ING.*] **1. t.** To pursue or follow up; carry on. **2.** To carry on a judicial proceeding against or seek to enforce by legal process. **II. i.** To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. [*< L. OF prosecutus, pp. of prosecutor, PURSUE.*] — **pro-s'e-cu-tion**, *n.* The act or process of prosecuting; in law, the party prosecuting. — **pro-s'e-cu'tor**, *n.*
pro-s'e-lyte, *prôs'g-lait.* **I. vt. [*-LY'TED'; -LY'TING.*] To win over to a different religion, sect, or party. **pro-s'e-ly-tize** or **-tise't.** **II. n.** One thus won over. [*< Gr. prosêlytos, < pros, to, + ellein, come.*] — **pro-s'e-ly-tism**, *n.* The making of converts.
pros-o-dy, *prôs'o-dî, n.* The science of poetical forms. [*< Gr. pros, to, + ôde, song.*] — **pros-o-dist**, *n.*
pros-pect, *prôs'pect.* **I. a. vt. & vt.** To explore, as for minerals; view; survey. **II. n.** **1.** A future probability based on present indications. **2.** An extended view. **3.** The direction in which anything faces. [*F., < L. pro, forward, + specio, look.*] — **pro-spec-tiv(e, a.** **1.** Being still in the future. **2.** Looking to the future. — **pros-pect-or**, *-er, n.* — **pro-spec-tus**, *n.* A paper containing information of a proposed undertaking; a summary; outline.
pros-per, *prôs'per, vt. & vt.* To render prosperous; be prosperous; thrive. [*< L. pro, for, + spero, hope.*] — **pros-per-i-ty**, *n.* The state of being prosperous. — **pros-per-ous**, *a.* **1.** Successful; flourishing. **2.** Favoring; auspicious.**

pros'ti-tute, *prôs'ti-tüt.* **I. vt.** [*-TU'TED'; -TU'TING.*] To apply to base or vile purposes. **II. a.** Surrendered to base or vicious purposes. **III. n.** Any base hireling. [*< L. pro, before, + statuo, place.*] — **pros'ti-tu-tion**, *n.* The act or business of prostituting.
pros'trate, *prôs'trêt.* **I. vt. [*PRO'STRA'TED'; PRO'STRA'TING.*] **1.** To lay or cause to fall flat. **2.** To overthrow. **3.** To reduce to extreme weakness. **II. pres'tret** or **-trêt, a.** Wholly overcome; prostrated. [*< L. pro, before, + sterno, strew.*] — **pros-tra'tion**, *n.*
pro'sy, *prô'zi, a.* [*PRO'SI-ER; PRO'SI-EST.*] Tiresome; dull.
pro-TECT, *pro-TECT', vt.* To preserve in safety; guard; defend. [*< L. pro, before, + tego, cover.*] — **pro-tection**, *n.* The act of protecting; a protected condition; that which protects. — **pro-TECT-iv(e, a.** Affording or suitable for protection; sheltering. — **pro-TECT-or**, *n.* One who protects; a defender. **pro-TECT-er-i-**, *pro-TECT-or-ate, n.* A relation of protection and partial control by a strong over a weaker nation. — **pro-TECT-ress**, *n.* A female protector.
pro'té'gé, *prô'tê-zhê, n.* [*-GEE', -zhê, fem.*] One specially cared for by another older or more powerful. [*F.*]
pro-TEST, *pro-TEST', v.* **I. t.** To assert earnestly; declare solemnly; asseverate. **II. i. 1.** To make a protest; enter a formal dissent. **2.** To make a solemn asseveration. [*< L. pro, before, + testis, witness.*] — **Pro-TES-tant**, **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism. **2.** [*p-*] Making a protest. **II. n.** A member of one of those bodies of Christians opposed to Roman Catholicism. — **Pro-TES-tant-ism**, *n.* The principles and common system of doctrines of Protestant churches. — **pro-TES-ta-tion**, *n.* The act of protesting, or that which is protested.
pro-TEST, *pro-TEST, n.* The act of protesting; solemn or formal objection.
pro-tho'rax, *pro-thô'rax, n.* The anterior segment of the thorax of an insect.
proto-, *prôto-*. First; used specifically in chemistry (1) to denote the first or lowest member of a series, or the one in which the element specified has its smallest valence, as opposed to *per-*; as, *protochlorid*; (2) as the equivalent of *mono-*. [*< Gr. prôtos, first, < pro, before.*]
pro-to-plasm, *prô-to-plazm, n.* The substance that forms the principal portion of an animal or vegetable cell. [*< Gr. prôtos, first, + plasma, molded form.*]
pro-to-type, *prô-to-taip, n.* A primitive form; original. [*< Gr. prôtos, first, + typos, type.*]
pro-tract, *pro-TRACT', vt.* To extend in time; prolong. [*< L. pro, forward, + traho, draw.*] — **pro-TRACT'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which protracts. **2.** A protractor. — **pro-TRACT-ion**, *n.* — **pro-TRACT-or**, *n.* An instrument for measuring and laying off angles.
pro-trude, *pro-trüd', vt. & vt.* [*PRO-TRU'DED; PRO-TRU'DING.*] To push or thrust out; project outward. [*< L. pro, forward, + trudo, thrust.*] — **pro-tru-sion**, *n.* — **pro-tru-siv(e, a.**
pro-tu-ber-ant, *pro-tû'ber-ant, a.* Swelling out; bulging. [*< L. LL. pro, forth, + tuber, swelling.*] — **pro-tu-ber-ance**, *n.* **1.** Something that**



Protractor.

protrudes. **2.** The state of being protuberant. **pro-tu'her-a-tion.**

proud, praud, *a.* **1.** Arrogant; haughty; also, self-respecting. **2.** Sensible of honor and personal elation. **3.** High-mettled. **4.** Being a cause of honorable pride. [*< AS. prūt, proud.*]

prove, prīv, *v.* [*PROVED; PROV'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To establish by evidence. **2.** To put to a test. **3.** To learn by personal experience. **II. i.** To turn out, upon trial, to be something specified. [*< L. OF. probō, < probus, good.*]

prov'en-der, prov'en-der, *n.* Food for cattle; provisions generally. [*< OF. provendre.*]

prov'erb, prov'erb, *n.* **1.** A brief, pithy saying. **2.** Something proverbial; a byword. [*< L. pro, forth, + verbum, word.*] — **pro-ver-bi-al**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or like a proverb. **2.** Well-known; notorious. — **pro-ver-bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-vid'e, pro-vid', *vt. & vi.* [*PRO-VI'DED'; PRO-VI'DING.*] **1.** To make, procure, or furnish for future use. **2.** To furnish with supplies. **3.** To stipulate. [*< L. pro, forward, + video, see.*] — **pro-vi'ded**, *conj.* On condition. — **prov'i-dence**, *n.* **1.** The care exercised by the Supreme Being over the universe. **2.** [P.] Hence, the Deity. **3.** An event or circumstance ascribable to divine interposition. **4.** The exercise of foresight. — **pro-vi-dent**, *a.* Exercising foresight; economical. — **pro-vi-den-tial**, *a.* Resulting from or exhibiting the action of God's providence. — **ly**, *adv.* — **pro-vi'der**, *n.*

pro-vice, prov'ins, *n.* **1.** Any large administrative division of a country. **2.** A comprehensive department or sphere, as of knowledge or duty. [*F., < L. pro, before, + vinceo, conquer.*] — **pro-vin'cial**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a province. **2.** Local; narrow. **II. n.** **1.** A native or an inhabitant of a province. **2.** A monastic superior of a district or province. — **pro-vin'cial-ism**, *n.*

pro-vi'sion, pro-vizh'un, *i. vt.* To furnish with food. **II. n.** **1.** Measures taken in advance. **2.** A supply of food. **3.** A stipulation. [*F., < L. provisio(n), < provideo, provide.*] — **pro-vi'sion-al**, *a.* Temporary. — **pro-vi'so**, pro-vai'zō, *n.* A conditional stipulation. [*L.*] — **pro-vi'so-ry**, *a.* Containing or made dependent on a proviso.

pro-voke, pro-vōk', *v.* [*PRO-VOKED'; PRO-VOK'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To offend. **2.** To stimulate. **3.** To occasion; to elicit. **II. i.** To produce resentment. [*< OF. provoquer, < L. provoco, < pro, forth, + voco, call.*] — **prov'o-ca-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of provoking. **2.** An incitement to action. — **pro-vō-ca-tive**, pro-vō'ca-tiv or vēc'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** A serving to provoke. **II. n.** That which provokes, or tends to provoke.

pro-w, pran, *n.* The fore part of a vessel's hull. [*< Gr. L. + prōra, < pro, before.*]

pro-w'ess, pran'ēs, *n.* Strength, skill, and intrepidity in battle. [*< OF. prowess.*]

prowl, praul, *vt. & vi.* To roam about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder. [Perhaps *< W. proclo, poke.*] — **prowl'er**, *n.*



Prow of a Roman Galley.

prox'i-mate, prōx'i-met or -mēt, *a.* Being in immediate relation with something else; next. [*< L. proximus, nearest, superl. of prope, near.*] — **prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **prox-im'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being near or next.

prox'i-mo, prōx'i-mō, *adv.* In or of the next or coming month: abbreviated *prox.* [*L., abl. s. of proximus; see PROXIMATE.*]

prox'y, prōx'i, *n.* [*PROX'IES', pl.*] A person empowered by another to act for him, the right so to act, or the instrument conferring it.

prude, prūd, *n.* A person, especially a woman, who makes an affected display of modesty. [*F., fem. of OF. prou, prud, good, excellent.*]

— **pru'der-y**, *n.* Primness; assumed coyness. — **pru'dish**, *a.*

pru'dent, prū'dent, *a.* **1.** Cautious; judicious; worldly-wise. **2.** Sagacious; judicious. **3.** Characterized by practical wisdom or discretion. [*F., < L. prudent(t)-s; contr. of providen(t)-s; see PROVIDENT.*] — **pru'dence**, *n.* The quality of being prudent; sagacity; economy; discretion. — **pru-den'tial**, *a.* Proceeding from or marked by prudence.

prune, prūn, *vt. & vi.* [*PRUNED; PRU'NING.*] **1.** To trim off superfluous branches. **2.** To trim feathers with the bill, as a bird. [*< OF. prouner.*]

prune, prūn, *n.* **1.** The dried fruit of the common plum. **2.** A plum. [*F., < Gr. L. prounon, plum.*]

pru'ri-ent, prū'ri-ent, *a.* Impure in thought and desire. [*< L. prurien(t)-s, itching.*]

Prus'sian, prush'an or prū'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Prussia. **II. n.** A citizen of Prussia.

— **Prussian blue**, a coloring substance used in dyeing, etc. — **prus'sic**, prūs'ic or prū'sic, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue. — **prussic acid**, a volatile, colorless, and extremely poisonous liquid compound of hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen.

hydrocyanic acid.

pry¹, prūi, *i. vt. & vi.* [*PRIED; PRY'ING.*] To observe carefully; scrutinize; look into curiously or slyly. **II. n. [*PRIES', pl.*] A sly and searching inspection. [Transposition of ME. *piren* (*< LG. piren*), look closely.]**

pry², *vt. i. vt.* [*PRIED; PRY'ING.*] To work upon or move with a lever. **II. n.** A lever.

psalm, sām, *n.* A sacred song or lyric. [*< Gr. F. + AS. psalmos, < psallō, play a stringed instrument.*] — **psalm'ist**, *n.* A composer of psalms. — **psal'mo-dy**, *n.* **1.** Psalm-singing. **2.** A collection of psalms.

Psal'ter, sōl'ter, *n.* The Book of Psalms. — **psal'ter-y**, *n.* [*-IES', pl.*] **1.** A Hebrew stringed musical instrument. **2.** A Psalter.

pseud-, {Combining forms.

pseudo-, { [*< Gr. pseudēs, false, pseudos, falsehood.*]

— **pseu'do-nym**, *n.* A fictitious name; pen-name. — **psen-don'y-mous**, *a.*

psy'chic, {sai'kic, -al, *a.* Pertaining to **psy'chic-al**, {the mind or soul. [*< Gr. psy-chikos, < psychē; see PSYCHE.*]

psy'chol'o-gy, sai-col'o-jī, *n.* The science of the human soul and its operations. [*< Gr. psychē, soul, breath, + -logy.*] — **psy'cho-log'ic-al**, *a.* **psy'cho-log'ist**, *n.*

ptar'mi-gan, tār'mi-gan, *n.* [*-GANS' or -GAN,*



Psaltery.

pl.] A grouse of the northern hemisphere. [*< Gael. tarmach-an, ptarmigan.* 1/14

pto'ma-in. { tō'-
pto'ma-ine, { mā-
in, -in, *n.* A poison-
ous alkaloid, derived
from decomposing
or putrefying ani-
mal matter. [*< Gr.*
ptōma, corpse.]

pu'ber-ty, piū'ber-
ti, *n.* Opening man-
hood or womanhood.
[*< OF. puberte, <*

L. puberta(t)-s, < puber, of ripe age.]
pub'lic, pub'lic. *I. a.* Pertaining to the peo-
ple at large; open to all; well-known. *II. n.*
The people collectively. [*< L. publicus, <*
populus, people.]-**pub'li-can,** *n.* *1.* [Erg.]
The keeper of a public house. *2. Rom. Hist.* One
who farmed or collected the public revenues.-
pub'li-ca'tion, *n.* *1.* The act of publishing.
2. A newspaper, magazine, etc.-**pub'lic-i-ty,**
n. The state of being public.-**pub'lic house,**
n. An inn, tavern, or hotel. *2.* [Erg.] A place li-
censed to sell intoxicating liquors; liquor-saloon.

pub'lish, pub'lish, *vt.* *1.* To make known
publicly. *2.* To issue (or print, bind, and is-
sue), as from the press. *3.* To circulate. [*<*
L. publico, make public.]-**pub'lish-er,** *n.*

puck'er, puk'er. *I. vt. & vi.* To gather into
small folds or wrinkles; corrugate. *II. n.*
A wrinkle, or group of wrinkles. [Freq. *<*
poke!, n.]

pud'ding, pud'ing, *n.* *1.* A dessert of soft
food, usually farinaceous. *2.* A large sausage.
[*< Ir. putog, pudding.*]

pud'dle, pud'l, *v.* [PUD'DLED; PUD'DLING.]
I. t. 1. To convert (melted pig iron) into
wrought iron by melting and stirring. *2.* To
make muddy. *II. i.* To stir up filth.

pud'dle, *n.* A small pool of dirty water.

pu'er-il(e), piū'er-il, *a.* Juvenile; immature;
weak; silly. [*< L. puerilis, < puer, boy.*]

-**pu'er-il-i-ty,** *n.* Puerile state.
puff, puff. *I. vt. & vi. 1.* To blow upon with
puffs; inflate; swell. *2.* To utter fulsome praise.
3. To pant; breathe hard. *II. n. 1.* A breath
emitted suddenly and with force; a whiff.
2. A public expression of fulsome praise. *3.*
An inflated, spongy, or fluffy article. [Imi-
tative.]-**puff-y,** *a.*

puff'in, puff'in, *n.* An auk with deep com-
pressed bill. [*< PUFF; from its puffed-out*
beak.]

pug, pug, *n. 1.* A pug-dog. *2.* A monkey.
[Form of *Puck*, *< Ir. puca, elf.*]-**pug'-dog?**
n. A small, short-haired dog with upturned
nose.-**pug-nose,** *n.* A snub-nose.

pug'il-ism, piū'il-izm, *n.* The art of boxing
or fighting with the fists. [*< L. pugil, boxer.*]
-**pu'gil-ist,** *n.*-**pu'gil-is'tic,** *a.*

pug-na'cious, pug-nē'shūs, *a.* Disposed to
fight; quarrelsome. [*< L. pugnax (pugnac-),*
< pugno, fight.]-**pug-na'c'i-ty,** *n.*

pu'is-sance, piū'is-sans, *n.* Power; ability
to fight or conquer. [F.]-**pu'is-sant,** *a.*

pule, piūl, *vi.* [PULED; PULING.] To peep;
whimper. [*< OF. puiler, imitative.*]

pull, pul. *I. vt. & vi. 1.* To draw with force;



Ptarmigan. 1/14

haul; drag; tug. *2.* To pluck. *3.* To draw
out. *4.* To row, or transport by rowing. *II.*
n. 1. The act of pulling. *2.* A draft of liquid.
3. An advantage, as through political favorit-
ism. [*< AS. pullian, pull.*]

pul'let, pul'et, *n. 1.* A young hen. *2.* A
small edible European bivalve. [*< LL. pul-
la, young hen.*]

pul'ley, pul'e, *n. 1.* A wheel grooved to
receive a rope, and usually
mounted in a block. *2.* A
wheel driving, carrying, or be-
ing driven by a belt. [*< F.*
pontie, pulley.]



pul'mo-na-ry, pul'mo-nə-ri,
a. 1. Pertaining to the lungs. Split Pulley.
2. Having lung-like organs. [*<*
L. pulmonarius, < pulmo(n)-, lung.]-**pul-**
mon'ic, *a. 1.* Pertaining to the lungs. *II.*
n. A medicine for lung-disease.

pulp, pulp, *n.* A moist, soft, slightly cohering
mass of matter, as the soft, succulent part of
fruit. [*< L. pulpa, solid flesh.*]-**pulp'ous,**
a. Consisting of or resembling pulp. **pulp'yt.**

pul'pit, pul'pit, *n. 1.* An elevated stand or
desk for a preacher in a church. *2.* The office
or work of preaching; hence, the clergy as a
class. [*< L. of pulpitum, stage, platform.*]

pul'sate, pul'set, *vi.* [PUL'SATED; PUL'SA-
TING.] To throb; beat. [*< L. pulsatus, pp.*
of pulso; see PULSE, v.]-**pul'sa-tile,** *a.*
Pulsatory.-**pul'sa'tion,** *n.* A throbbing;
also, a single heart-beat. [pulsate.]

pulse, puls, *vi.* [PULSED; PULS'ING.] To
pulse! *n. 1.* The rhythmic beating of the
arteries. *2.* Any throbbing; pulsation. [*<*
L. pulsus, beating.]

pulse? *n.* Leguminous plants collectively, as
peas, beans, etc., or their edible seeds. [*<*
L. of puls, pottage.]

pul'ver-ize, pul'ver-iz, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED;
-IZING.] To reduce or become reduced to
powder; to crush. [*< L. pulvis (pulver-), dust,*
powder.]**pul'ver-ise?**,-**pul'ver-i-za-**
tion or -sa'tion, *n.*

pu'ma, piū'ma, *n.* An American carnivore,
rang-
ing
from
Can-
ada to
Pan-
ago-
nia.
[Peru.]



Puma. 1/32

pum'ice,
pum'is, *n.*
Spongy or
cellular
volcanic
lava: used
as a polish-
ing-materi-
al. [*< L.*
pumex (pumic-), perhaps < spuma, foam.]

pump, pump, *vt. & vi. 1.* To raise with
a pump. *2.* To extract information by ques-
tioning.

pump? *n.* A mechanical device for raising,
circulating, exhausting, or compressing a fluid.
See illus. on next page. [*< F. pompe.*]

pump? *n.* A light shoe for dancing. [*< F.*
pompe, ult. < Gr. pompe, a sending.]

pump'kin, pump'kin (*Colloq.* pūp'kin), *n. A*

papā, ūsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ġ, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

large trailing vine; also, its fruit. [*< Gr. L+OF pepón, melon.*]

pun, *pun*, *I. vt. & vi.* [PUNNED; PUN'NING.]

To make a play on words. **II. n.**
The use of a word in two senses,
more or less incongruous.

punch¹, *punch*, *vt.*

To make a hole or indentation in. [*< L. punctum, point.*]

punch², *vt.* To beat or strike. [Corr. of PUN-

ISH.]—**punch'er**, *n.*

punch¹, *n.* A tool or machine for perforating or indenting.

punch², *n.* An alcoholic beverage composed of wine or spirits, sweetened, flavored, and diluted with water. [*< Hind. panch (< Sans. pancha), five: from the five original ingredients—arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon.*]

punch³, *n.* A blow, thrust, poke, or nudge.

Punch¹, *n.* The mock-hero in a comic performance of puppets. [*< It. pulcinello.*]

pun'cheon¹, *pun'chon*, *n.* **1.** An upright supporting timber. **2.** A punch or perforating tool. [*< L. OF punctio(n)-, puncture.*]

pun'cheon², *n.* A liquor-cask of variable capacity, from 72 to 120 gallons. [*< OF. poinson, wine-vessel.*]

punc-til'io, *punc-til'io*, *n.* A nice point of etiquette. [*< Sp. puntillo.*]

punc-tu-al, *punc-tu-al*, *or* *-tial*, *a.* **1.** Exact as to appointed time. **2.** Done or made precisely at an appointed time. [*< L. punctum, point.*]

-ly, *adv.*—**punc-tu-al'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] Promptness. **punc-tu-al-ness**¹.

punc-tu-ate, *punc-tu-ét* *or* *-tū-ét*, *vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED; -A'TING.*] To divide or mark with significant points; use punctuation. [*< L. LL punctum, point.*]

-tion, *n.* The use of points.

punc-ture, *punc-tur* *or* *-tūr*, *I. vt.* [*-TURED; TUR-ING.*] To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument. **II. n.** A small hole made by piercing. [*< L. LL punctus, point.*]

pun'gent, *pun'gent*, *a.* **1.** Pricking, stinging, or piercing. **2.** Caustic, keen, or raucy. [*< L. pungens(t)-s, ppr. of pungo, prick.*]

-pun'gen-ey, *n.*

pun'ish¹, *pun'ish*, *vt.* To inflict a penalty upon for a crime or fault; requite with penalty; chastise; castigate. [*< L. punio, < pœna, punishment.*]

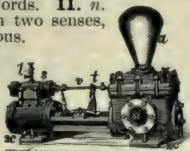
-pun'ish-a-ble, *a.*—**-pun'ish-ment**, *n.* Penalty; also, the act of punishing.—**pu-ni-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to punishment.

pun'ka, *pun'ka*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A screen-like fan swung from the ceiling.

pun'ster, *pun'ster*, *n.* One who puns.

punt¹, *punt*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole. **2.** In football, to give a punt to (the ball). **II. i.** To go hunting or fishing in a punt.

punt², *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed boat. **2.** A barge propelled with a pole. **3.** The kicking of a dropped football before it strikes the ground. [*< AS. punt, < L. ponto(n)-; see PONTOON.*]



Direct-acting Steam-pump.

a, air-chamber; *l*, lubricator; *s*, steam-chest; *sc*, steam-cylinder; *si*, suction-inlet; *t*, tappet; *v*, valves; *rod*; *wc*, water-cylinder.



pu'ny, *piū'ni*, *a.* [PU'NI-ER; PU'NI-EST.] Weak and insignificant. [*< OF. puisné, < LL. post-natus, younger.*]

pup, *pup*, *n.* Same as PUPPY.

pu'pa, *piū'pa*, *n.* [PU'PÆ, piū'pf or piū'pē, pl.]

The third stage of an insect that undergoes a metamorphosis, as of a butterfly. [*L.*, girl, doll, fem. of *pupus*, boy.]

pu'pil¹, *piū'pil*, *n.* A person under the care of a teacher; scholar; learner. [*< L. pupillus, pupilla, dim. of pupus, boy, pupa, girl.*]

-pu'pil-age, *n.* The state of being a pupil.

pu'pil², *n.* The opening in the iris of the eye. [*< L. pupilla, pupil of the eye, little girl.*]

pup'pet, *pup'et*, *n.* A small figure that by means of wires is made to perform mock drama. [*< L. OF pupa, girl, doll.*]

pup'py, *pup'i*, *n.* [PUP'PIES, pl.] **1.** The young of a canine mammal, as of a dog. **2.** A silly fop. [*< F. poupée, < L. pupa, doll, puppet.*]

-pup'py-ish, *a.*—**pup'py-ism**, *n.*

pur-, *pur-*, *prefix.* See PRO-

pur'blind¹, *pūr'blind*¹, *a.* Afflicted with dimness of vision; near-sighted. [*< PURE, adv., + BLIND.*]

-pur'blind'ness, *n.*

pur'chase, *pūr'chēs*, *I. vt.* [PURCHASED; PURCHASED.] To buy. **II. n.** **1.** The act of purchasing, or that which is purchased. **2.** A mechanical advantage for moving heavy bodies. [*< OF. purchasier, < pur-, forth, + chacier, pursue.*]

pure, *plūr*, *a.* **1.** Free from mixture. **2.** Free from moral defilement; refined. **3.** Absolute; mere; sheer. [*< L. OF purus, clean.*]

-pure-ly, *adv.* Wholly; very.—**pure'ness**, *n.* Purity.

purge, *pūrj*, *I. vt. & vi.* [PURGED; PURGING.] **1.** To cleanse or purify; clear from accusation or suspicion. **2.** To affect or be affected with a cathartic. **II. n.** A cathartic; also, its administration or operation. [*< L. F. purgo, cleanse.*]

-pur-ga-tion, *n.* The act or process of purging.—**pur-ga-tive**, *I. a.* Efficacious in purging. **II. n.** A cathartic.—**pur-ga-to-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] R. C. Ch. An intermediate state where souls are made fit for heaven by expiatory suffering.

pu'ri-fy, *piū'ri-fai*, *v.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To make clear or pure. **2.** To cleanse ceremonially. **II. i.** To grow or become pure or clean. [*< L. F. purifico, make pure.*]

-pu'ri-fi-ca-tion, *n.*

Pu'ri-tan, *piū'ri-tan*, *I. a.* Pertaining to the Puritans. **II. n.** **1.** One of a sect of English Protestants (1559) who advocated popular rights and opposed ritualism and all laxity of morals. **2.** One of the Pilgrim settlers of New England.

-Pu'ri-tan'ic, *a.* **Pu'ri-tan'ic-ali-**

pu'ri-ty, *piū'ri-ti*, *n.* The state of being pure. [*< L. LL+ purus, pure.*]

purl, *pūrļ*, *vt.* To flow with a bubbling sound; ripple. [*< Sw. porla, purl.*]

purl, *pūrļ*, *n.* The outskirts of any place. [*< OF. purlée, a going through.*]

pur-loin¹, *pūr-lein*¹, *vt.* To take by theft; steal. [*< OF. purloigner, < LL. prologo, PROLONG.*]

-pur-loin'er, *n.*

pur'pl(e), pŭr'pl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PUR'PL(E)D; PUR'PLING.] To color or imbue with purple; become purple. **II.** *a.* Of the color of purple. **III.** *n.* **1.** A color of mingled red and blue, between crimson and violet. **2.** Royal power or dignity; rank; wealth. **3.** The office of a cardinal. [*< F. pourpre, < L. purpura, < Gr. porphyra, purple-shell.*]

pur'port, pŭr'pŏrt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To signify; mean; imply. **II.** *n.* A meaning intended; import; significance; substance. [*< OF. pur-porter, intend, < pur-, forth, + porter, carry.*]

pur'pose, pŭr'pus. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PUR'POSED; PUR'POSING.] To determine, resolve, or intend; have a fixed design or determination. **II.** *n.* A plan intended to be carried out; design; settled resolution. [*OF., < L. propositum, < pro, before, + pono, place.*]
—**pur'pose-ly**, *adv.*

purr, pŭr. **I.** *vi.* To make a low murmuring sound, as a cat. **II.** *n.* An intermittent murmuring sound, such as a cat makes when satisfied or pleased. [*Imitative.*]

purse, pŭrs. **I.** *vt.* [PURSED; PURSING.] **1.** To contract into wrinkles or folds. **2.** To place in a purse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bag for carrying money. **2.** A treasury. **3.** A sum of money offered as a prize. [*< F. bourse, purse, < Gr.^{LL} byrsa, hide.*] — **purse'proud'**, *a.* — **purs'er**, *n.* An officer having charge of the accounts, etc., of a vessel; paymaster.

pur-sue', pŭr-sŭ', *v.* [PUR-SUED; PUR-SUING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow persistently; chase; hunt. **2.** To seek. **3.** To continue; follow up. **II.** *t.* To continue; proceed. [*< L.^{OP} prosequor, < pro, forward, + sequor, follow.*]
— **pur-su'a-ble**, *a.* — **pur-su'ance**, *n.* The act of pursuing. — **pur-su'ant**, **I.** *a.* Conformable. **II.** *adv.* In accordance; agreeably; conformably; usually with *to*. — **pur-su'er**, *n.* — **pur-su'it**, *n.* The act of pursuing; a business followed; vocation.

pur'sy, pŭr'si, *a.* Short-breathed; asthmatic; fat. [*< L.^{OP} pulso, beat.*]

pu'ru-lent, piŭ'ru-lent, *a.* Consisting of or secreting pus. [*< L. purulentus, < pus, pus.*]
— **pu'ru-lence**, *n.*

pur-vey', pŭr-vē', *vt. & vi.* To furnish or provide supplies. [*< OF. purveier, < L. provideo, provide.*] — **pur-vey'ance**, *n.* — **pur-vey'or**, *n.*

pur-view, pŭr-viŭ, *n.* Extent, sphere, or scope of anything. [*< OF. pourvieu, < pourvoir, PURVEY.*]

pus, pus, *n.* A secretion from inflamed tissues. [*L., < v. pu in puto, rot.*]

push, push. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To press against or urge forward; thrust. **2.** To exert pressure in moving. **II.** *n.* **1.** A propelling or thrusting pressure; shove. **2.** An emergency. **3.** Activity; energy. [*< F. pousser, < L. pulso; see PULSE, v.*]

pu'sil-lan'i-mous, piŭ'si-lan'i-mus, *a.* Mean-spirited; cowardly; weak. [*< L. pusillus, very little, + animus, mind.*] — **pu'sil-lan'im'i-ty**, *n.*

puss, pus, *n.* **1.** A cat. **2.** A hare or rabbit. [*Perhaps imitative of a cat's "spitting."*]



Puzzle.

Take the scissors off the cord without moving the cord from the stick.

— **pus'sy**, *n.* [PUS'SIES, *pl.*] Puss: a diminutive.

pus'tule, pus'tŭl, *n.* A small pimple containing pus. [*< L. pustula, < pus, pus.*]

put, put, *v.* [PUT; PUTTING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set, lay, or place. **2.** To bring into a particular state or form; express; render. **3.** To commit; entrust. **4.** To set or apply. **5.** To urge. **II.** *i.* To direct one's course. [*< AS. potian, push.*]

pu'ta-tive, piŭ'ta-tiv, *a.* Supposed; reported; reputed. [*< F. putatif, < L. puto, think, prane.*]

pu'tre-fy, piŭ'tre-fai, *vt. & vi.* [*FIED; -FY-*



Pyramid.

ING. To cause to decay with fetid odor; rot; decay; decompose. [*< L.^{OP} putreo, be putrid, + facio, make.*] — **pu'tre-fac'tion**, *n.* — **pu'tre-fac'tive**, *a.* — **pu'tres-cence**, *n.* — **pu'tres-cent**, *a.* Becoming putrid.

pu'trid, piŭ'trid, *a.* Being in a state of putrefaction. [*< L. putridus, < putreo, be rotten.*]

— **pu'trid'i-ty**, *n.* **pu'trid-ness**.

put'ter, put'gr, *vi.* [*Colloq.*] To trifle; potter.

put'ty, put'i. **I.** *vt.* [PUT'TIED; PUT'TY-ING.] To fill up or stop with putty. **II.** *n.* A preparation of whitening and oil for filling cracks, etc. [*< OF. potee, calcined tin.*]

puz'zle, puz'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PUZZLED; PUZZLING.] To confuse or perplex; mystify; to be perplexed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A perplexing problem. See *illus.* in preceding column. **2.** A quandary. [*For opposal, < OPOSE.*]

pyg'my, pig'mi. **I.** *a.* Diminutive; dwarfish. **pyg-me'an**, *II.* *n.* [PYG'MIES, *pl.*] A dwarf. [*< Gr. Pygmaios, < pygmē, a measure = 1½ inches, orig. a fist.*]

py-ja'mas, *n. pl.* [Anglo-Ind.] Pajamas.

pyr'a-mid, pir'a-mid, *n.* **1.** A solid structure of masonry with a square base, and with triangular sides meeting in an apex. See *illus.* above. **2.** Any structure or solid of such form. [*< Gr. pyrami(d)-s, pyramid, of Egypt. orig.*] — **py-ram'i-dal**, *a.* **pyr'a-mid'ic**; **pyr'a-mid'ic-al**.

pyre, pair, *n.* A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body. [*< Gr. pyra, < pyr, fire.*]

pyr'ite, pir'ait, *n.* [PY-RITES, *pl-ral'iz, pl.*] A compound of



Python. 1/30

papā, gsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ſ, î (ee); o, ôh; oratōr, ôr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

iron and sulfur, of a pale yellow color. [*< Gr.^L pyrites, flint, < pyr, fire.*]
py^{ro}-tech^{nic}, pi'ro-tec'nic, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks. [*< Gr. pyr, fire, + technē, art.*]
py^{ro}-tech^{nic}-al, -py'ro-technic, *n.* Fireworks.
py^{ro}-tech^{nist}, -py'ro-technist, *n.* Fireworks.
py^{thon}, pi'then, *n.* 1. A large non-venomous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds.

See illus. on preceding page. 2. A soothsayer or soothsaying spirit. [*L.*]

— **pyth^{on}-ess**, *n.* The priestess of the Delphic oracle.— **py^{tho}-n'ic**, *a.*

pyx, pix, *n.* 1. *R. C. Ch.* A vessel in which the host is preserved. 2. A receptacle for coins at the British mint. [*< L. pyxis, < Gr. pyxis, box, < pyxos, boxwood.*]

Q

Q, q, kiŋ, *n.* [QUES, Q's, or Qs, kiŋz, *pl.*] A letter: the seventeenth in the English alphabet.

quack¹, cwac. **I.** *vt.* To utter a quack. **II.** *n.* A croaking sound, as of a duck. [*imit.*]

quack². **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make false or unfounded pretensions, as to medical skill. **II.** *n.* A pretender, as to medical skill; a charlatan. [*< QUACK¹*].— **quack**, *a.*— **quack'er-y**, *n.* [*-ness, pl.*] Ignorant or fraudulent practise.

quad, cwed, *n.* [Collog.] Same as **QUADRAT**.

quad^{ran}'gle, cwed'ran'gl, *n.* 1. A plane figure having four sides and four angles. 2. A court, square or oblong, as within a public building. [*< L. quadrangulus, < quattuor, four, + angulus, angle.*].— **quad^{ran}'gu-lar**, *a.* Having four angles.

quad^{rant}, cwed'rant, *n.* 1. The quarter of a circle, or of its circumference. 2. An instrument having a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius for measuring angles on it. [*OF., < L. quadrant(-)s, < quattuor, four.*]

— **quad^{ran}'t-al**, *a.*
quad^{rat}, cwed'rat, *n.*
Print. A piece of type-metal lower than the letters for spacing; abbreviated **quad**. [*OF.; see QUADRATE.*]

quad^{rate}, cwed'rēt, *v.* [*QUAD^{RA}'TED; QUAD^{RA}'TING.*] **I.** *t.* To divide into quarters. **II.** *i.* To correspond or agree; square.— **quad^{rate}**, *a.* Square.

— **quad^{rate}**, *n.* Something square; in anatomy, a bone suspending the lower jaw in certain vertebrates. [*< OF. quadrat, < L. quadratus, pp. of quadro, square.*].— **quad^{ra}'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to a square. **II.** *n.* *Alg.* 1. An equation of the second degree. 2. *pl.* The part of algebra that treats of quadratic equations.

quad^{ren}'ni-al, cwed-ren'i-al, *a.* Occurring once in four years; comprising four years. [*< L.^L quattuor, four, + annus, year.*]

quadri-. A combining form. [*< L. quattuor, four.*].— **quad^{ri}'ri-lat'er-al**, *a.* Four-sided. **II.** *n.* A figure formed from four straight lines. See illus. in next column.— **quad^{ri}'lion**, *n.* A cardinal number: (1) In the French (and U. S.) system of numeration, 1 followed by 15 ciphers. (2) In the English system, 1 followed by 24 ciphers.

— **quad^{ri}'syl'la-bl(e)**, *n.* A word of four syllables.

qua-drille¹, cwa-dril', *n.* 1. A square dance

for four or more couples. 2. Music for such a dance. [*F.*]

quad-roon', cwed-rūn', *n.* A person having one-fourth negro and three-fourths white blood. [*< Sp. cuarteron, < cuarto, fourth.*]

quadru-. A combining form: Same as **QUADRI**.

— **quad^{ru}'ma-na**, *n.* *pl.* An order of quadrumanous animals, including monkeys. [*+ L. manus, hand.*].— **quad^{ru}'ma-nous**, *a.* Four-handed; having all four feet hand-like, as monkeys.— **quad^{ru}'ped**, *a.* Having four feet. **II.** *n.* An animal having four feet; especially, a four-footed mammal. [*+ L. pes, foot.*].—

quad^{ru}'ped-al, *a.*— **quad^{ru}'pl(e)**, *a.* *vt. & vi.* [*-PL(E)D; -PLING.*] To multiply by four; become quadruple. **II.** *a.* 1. Consisting of four united or of four parts. 2. Multiplied by four.— **quad^{ru}'plex**, *a.* Fourfold.— **quad^{ru}'pli-cate**, *a.* *vt.* [*-CA^{TED}; -CA^{TING}.*] To double twice; quadruple. **II.** *a.* *Math.* Fourfold.— **quad^{ru}'pli-ca^{tion}**, *n.*

quaff¹, cwgf, *vt. & vi.* To drink, especially with relish or copiously. [*< Gael. cuach, cnp.*] (under the foot; boggy.)
quag^{gy}, cwag'i, *a.* Yielding to or quaking
quag^{mire}², cwag'moir', *n.* Marshy ground that gives way under the foot; bog. [*< QUAKE + MIRE, n.*]

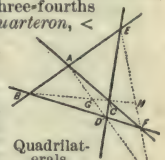
quail, cwēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To cause to shrink or lose courage. 2. To subdue; crush. **II.** *i.* 1. To shrink from facing trial or pain. 2. To decline; slacken. [*< AS. cwelan, die.*]

quail, *n.* An Old World or American bird valued for the table; a bob-white or similar bird. [*< OF. quaille.*]

quaint, cwēnt, *a.* Pleasingly odd or old-fashioned. [*< L.^{OF} cognitus, known.*]

— **quaint**, *adv.* — **quaintness**, *n.*

quake, cwēk. **I.** *vi.* [*QUAKED^t; QUAKING.*]



Quadrilaterals.
 A B C D,
 quadrilateral, in the ordinary sense; AD, BC, its diagonals; EADFC, complete quadrilateral, or four-sided; A, B, C, D, E, F, its vertices; AH, EI, its diagonals or axes; G, H, I, its centers.



Gunner's Quadrant.



European Migratory Quail. 1/4

flū (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; shake. **II. n.** A shaking, tremulous motion, quickly repeated. [*< AS. cwacian, shake.*]—**qua'ker**, *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** [Q.] A member of the Society of Friends.—**Qua'ker-ish**, *a.*
qual'i-fy, cwəl'i-fai, *v.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **1. t.** **1.** To fit for a particular place, office, or occupation. **2.** To limit or modify; mitigate. **3. Gram.** To restrict in application. **II. i.** To take the steps necessary for entering upon a function, employment, etc. [*< L. LL.⁺ qualis, such; and see -FY.*]—**qual'i-fi'a-bl(e, a. —qual'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of qualifying. **2.** That which fits a person or thing for something. **3. A** restriction; mitigation.—**qual'i-fied**, *pa.* **1.** Competent. **2.** Restricted.
qual'i-ty, cwəl'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES^s, pl.*] **1.** Essential property; a distinguishing element or characteristic. **2.** Degree of goodness; relative excellence. **3.** A moral trait. **4.** Capacity; function. [*< L.^F qualitas, < qualis, such.*] **qualm**, cwādm, *n.* **1.** A feeling of sickness. **2.** A twinge of conscience. [*< AS. cwealm, death.*]—**qualm'ish**, *a.*
quan'da-ry, cwen'da-ri, *n.* [*-RIES^s, pl.*] A state of hesitation or perplexity. [*Ult. < Ice. vandr, difficult.*]
quan'ti-ty, cwen'ti-ti, *n.* [*-TIES^s, pl.*] **1.** The condition of being so much. **2.** A certain mass, volume, or number. [*< L.^F quantitas, < quantum, how much.*]—**quan'ti-ta-tiv(e, a.**
quar'an-tine, cwer'an-tin', *I. vt.* [*-TINED^s, -TIN'ING.*] To subject to quarantine. **II. n.** The enforced isolation for a fixed period of persons, ships, or goods arriving from places infected with contagious disease; also, a place designated for such isolation; enforced isolation. [*< L. LL.⁺ OF quadraginta, forty.*]
quar'el, cwer'el, *I. v.* [*-RELED or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING.*] To engage in a quarrel; dispute; fall out; disagree. **II. n.** An unfriendly, angry, or violent dispute; also, the cause of dispute. [*< L.^F querela, complaint.*]—**quar'el-some**, *a.*
quar'ry, cwer', *vt.* [*QUAR'RIED; QUAR'RY-ING.*] To take from a quarry.
quar'ry¹, *n.* [*QUAR'RIES^s, pl.*] An excavation from which stone is taken by cutting, blasting, or the like.
quar'ry², *n.* A beast or bird hunted or killed, as in the chase.
quart, cwōrt, *n.* **1.** A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints. **2.** A vessel of such capacity. [*< F. quartie, < L. quartus; see QUARTER¹, n.*]
quar'tan, cwōrt'an, *a.* Occurring every fourth day, as a malarial fever. [*< F. quartaine, < L. quartanus, < quartus; see QUARTER¹, n.*]
quar'ter, cwōrt'er, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To divide or separate into four equal parts. **2.** To cut or break in parts; divide into regions, etc. **3.** To range over, as a field. **4.** To furnish with quarters. **II. i.** **1.** To be in quarters; lodge. **2.** To change position. **3.** To have the wind on the quarter.
quar'ter¹, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **2.** One of the four principal points of the compass. **3.** A place; locality; proper or assigned position

or station; place of lodging. [*OF., < L. quartarius, < quartus, fourth.*]—**quar'ter-day"**, *n.* A day when quarterly payments become due.
q-deck, *n. Naut.* The elevated rear part of a war-vessel: for officers only.—**quar'ter-ly**, *I. a.* **1.** Containing a fourth part. **2.** Occurring at intervals of three months. **II. n.** [*-LIES^s, pl.*] A publication issued once in every three months.
III. adv. **1.** Once in a quarter of a year. **2.** In or by quarters.—**quar'ter-mas'ter**, *n.* **1.** A staff-officer, as of a regiment, having charge of providing and assigning quarters, issuing supplies, etc. **2. Naut.** A petty officer who assists the navigator, etc.
quar'ter², *n.* Mercy shown in sparing the life of a defeated or captured enemy; hence, clemency. [*< F. quartier.*]
quar'tern, cwōrt'ern, *n.* [*Eng.*] A fourth part, as of certain measures or weights.
quar'tet, cwōrt-et', *n.* **1.** Four things of a kind; a musical composition for four voices or instruments, or the four persons who render it. **2.** Four things of a kind. [*< It. quartetto, dim. of quarto, fourth.*] **quar'tette**, *t.*
quar'to, cwōrt'tō, *I. a.* Having four leaves to the sheet. **II. n.** A book or pamphlet whose pages are of the size of the fourth of a sheet; often written *4to* or *4o*. [*< L. in quarto; in, in; quarto, abl. of quartus, fourth.*]
quartz, cwōrts, *n.* A hard mineral common in rocks, as in granite. [*< Gr. quartz.*]
quash¹, cwesh, *vt.* To set aside, as an indictment. [*< L. LL.⁺ OF cassus, empty.*]
quash², *vt.* To suppress forcibly or summarily. [*< L. OF quasso, shake.*]
quasi, cwē'sai or cwā'si, *prefix.* Appearing as if; simulating in appearance. [*< L. quasi, < quam, as, -si, if.*]
quas'si-a, cwash'ia or cwesh'i-a, *n.* The wood of the bitter ash: used as a tonic. [*< Quassi, a negro slave.*]
qua-ter-na-ry, cwa-ter'na-ri, *a.* **1.** Consisting of four things. **2.** Fourth in order. [*< L. quaternarius, < quattuor, four.*]
qua-ter'ni-on, *n.* A set, system, or file of four. [*< L. quaternio(n)-, < quattuor, four.*]
qua-ver, cwē-ver, *I. vt. & vi.* To utter or sing in a tremulous manner; have a tremulous motion; trill; warble. **II. n. **1.** A quivering or tremulous motion. **2.** A shake or trill, as in singing. **3. Mus.** An eighth note.
quay, ki, *n.* A wharf or artificial landing-place where vessels may unload. [*F.*]
queen, cwīn, *I. vt. & vi.* To make a queen of; act as a queen. **II. n.** **1.** The wife of a king; a female sovereign of a kingdom; a woman preeminent in a given sphere. **2.** The piece that ranks next to the king in chess. **3.** A playing-card of the third rank. [*< AS. cwen, woman.*]—**queen'ly**, *a.* Like a queen; stately.
queer, cwīr, *I. a.* **1.** Being out of the usual course of events in minor respects; singular; odd. **2.** Of questionable character. **3.** [Slang.] Counterfeit. **II. n.** [Slang.] Counterfeit money. [*< LG. queer, oblique, < G. quer.*]—**ly, adv.**—**-ness**, *n.*
quell, cwel, *vt.* **1.** To cause to cease or yield by force; put down. **2.** To cause to subside; calm. [*< AS. cweellan, < cwelean, die.*]
—**quell'er**, *n.*
quench, cwench, *vt.* To put out, as fire, by**

water or smothering; cool, as heated iron; subdue, as passion or desire; extinguish. [*< AS. cwencan, quench.*]

quer'ist, kwí'rist, *n.* An inquirer; questioner.
quer'u-lous, cwer'u-lus, *a.* 1. Disposed to complain. 2. Indicating a complaining disposition. [*< L. querulus, < queror, complain.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

que'ry, cwí'ri. *1. vt. & vi.* [QUE'RIED; QUE'RY-ING.] 1. To question; doubt; inquire concerning; make inquiry. 2. To ply with questions. *II. n.* [QUE'RIES, *pl.*] An inquiry, or a memorandum of an inquiry, to be answered; a doubt; interrogation. [*< L. quære, imper. of quæro, seek.*]

quest, cwest, *n.* The act of seeking; search. [*< L. OF quæsitus, pp. of quæro, seek.*]

ques'tion, cwes'thun. *1. vt. & vi.* To put a question to; make inquiry; doubt. *II. n. 1.* An interrogative sentence calling for an answer. 2. A subject of inquiry. 3. A controversy; difference. 4. A proposition under discussion in a deliberative assembly. 5. Objection. 6. Interrogation. [F., *< L. quæstio(n), < quæro, seek.*] -ques'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called in question.

queue, kiú, *n.* A pendent braid of hair on the back of the head; a pigtail. [F., *< L. cauda, tail.*] cue†.

quib'ble, cwib'l. *I. vi.* [QUIB'LED; QUIB'BLING.] To use quibbles; evade the truth. *II. n.* An evasion; equivocation. [*< QUIP.*]

quick, cwic. *I. a.* 1. Done or occurring with celerity; rapid. 2. Characterized by readiness of movement or action. 3. Intellectually alert; sprightly. 4. Irritable. 5. Made active. 6. Having life. *II. n. 1.* That which has life; any vital or sensitive part. 2. A hedge-plant; quickset. *III. adv.* Quickly; rapidly. [*< AS. cwic, alive.*] -quick'en, *vt. & vi.* 1. To make or become alive or quick. 2. To make quicker, livelier, or more vivid; accelerate. -quick'time", *n.* Unslaked lime. -quick'ly, *adv.* In a quick manner. -quick'ness, *n.* -quick'sand", *n.* A bed of sand so water-soaked as readily to engulf any person or animal that attempts to rest upon it. -quick'sil'ver, *n. 1.* Metallic mercury. 2. An amalgam of tin, used for the backs of looking-glasses.

quid, cwid, *n. 1.* A small portion of chewing-tobacco. 2. A cud, as-of a cow. [Var. of *cud*.]

quid-di-ty, cwí'd-i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] 1. The essence of a thing. 2. A trifling distinction. [*< LL. quidditas, < L. quid, which.*]

qui'et, cwaí'et. *I. vt. & vi.* To bring to a state of rest; become quiet or still. *II. a. 1.* Being in a state of repose. 2. Silent. 3. Tranquil. 4. Gentle or mild of disposition. 5. Undisturbed by din. *III. n.* Freedom from motion, noise, etc.; calm. [*< L. quies (quiet-), rest.*] -qui-es-cent, *a. 1.* Being in a state of repose. 2. Resting free from anxiety. -qui-et-ly, *adv.* -qui-et-ness, *n.* -qui-e-tude, *n.* -qui-e-tus, *n. 1.* A silencing or suppressing; death; repose. 2. A final discharge or quittance.

quill, cwil, *vt.* To make or iron (a garment or fabric) with rounded plaits or ridges.

quill, *n. 1.* A large, strong feather of a bird; a hollow, sharp spine of a porcupine. 2. A pen.

3. A flute, rounded ridge, or cylindrical fold, as in a ruff or ruffle. [*< F. quille, keel.*]

quilt, cwilt. *I. vt. & vi. 1.* To stitch through and through at intervals or in lines or figures. 2. To wad or stuff with something stitched or fastened in place. *II. n.* A bedcover made by stitching together firmly two layers of cloth or patchwork with some soft and warm substance between them. [*< OF. cuille, < L. culcita, quilt.*] -quilt'er, *n.*

quince, cwins, *n.* A small tree of the rose family; also, its fruit, used for preserves. [*< Gr. L. OF kydonion, < Kydonia, town in Crete.*]

quin'ia, cwin'i-a, *n.* Quinin: old name.

quin'in, } cwin'in or cwin'ain, *n.* A bitter bark, or its salts: used for malarial affections. [F., *< Sp.*

quina, *< S. Am. quina, bark.*]

quin'qua-ges'i-ma, *a.* Fiftieth. [L., *< quinque, five.*]

-**Quinquagesima Sunday**, the fiftieth day before Easter.

quin-que-ni'al, *a.* Occurring every five years; lasting for five years. [*< L. quinque, five, + annus, year.*]

quin'sy, cwin'zi, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils. [*< F. esquinancie, < Gr. kynanchē, < kyōn (kyn-), dog, + anchē, choke.*]

quin'tal, cwin'tal, *n. 1. A* mass of 100 kilograms. 2. A hundredweight. [F.]

quin-tes'sence, cwin-tes'ens, *n.* A concentrated extract; the most essential part of anything. [F.]

quin-tet', } cwin-tet', *n.* A musical composition arranged for five voices or instruments; also, the five persons performing it. [*< It. quintetto, < quinto, fifth.*]

quin-til'ion, cwin-til'yun, *n.* In the French (U. S.) system of numeration, 1 followed by 18 ciphers; in the English system, 1 followed by 30 ciphers. [*< L. quintus, fifth, + million.*]

quin'tu-pl(e), cwin'tiu-pl. *I. vt. & vi.* [-PL(É)D; -PLING.] To multiply by five. *II. a.* Multiplied by five. [*< L. quintus, fifth, + plus, -fold.*]

quip, cwip, *n.* A sneering or mocking remark. [*< W. chwip, quick turn, < chwipio, whip.*]

quire, cwair. *I. vt.* [QUIRED; QUIRING.] To fold into quires. *II. n.* The twentieth part of a ream of paper; 24 (or 25) sheets. [*< L. OF quaterni, by fours.*]

quirk, cwerk, *n. 1.* A short or sharp turn; twist. 2. A quaint turn of the fancy; caprice. [*< W. chwired, < chwiori, turn quickly.*]

quit, cwit. *I. vt. & vi.* [QUIT or QUITTED; QUITTING.] 1. To cease or desist; let go; resign; forsake; abandon. 2. To acquit; free or clear. *II. a.* Discharged, released, or absolved; clear; free. [*< F. quitter, ult. < L. quies, rest.*]

-**quit'claim'**, *I. vt.* To relinquish or give up all claim or title to. *II. n.* A full release and acquittance given by one to another. -**quit's rent'**, *n.* A rent formerly paid, as by a freeholder, whereby he was released from feudal



Branch of *Cinchona Calisaya*, a source of Quinin. *a.* the flower; *b.* a dehiscent fruit.

services.—**quit'tance**, *n.* 1. Discharge or release. 2. Recompense or requital.

quite, *adv.* 1. To the fullest extent; fully; totally. 2. To a great or considerable extent. [*< L. F. quietus*, at rest.]

quiv'er, *kwiv'er*, *vt.* To move or be agitated with a tremulous motion. [*Cp. QUAYER.*]

quiv'er¹, *n.* A portable case or sheath for arrows. [*< OF quivre, coivre.*]

quiv'er², *n.* The act of quivering; a shaking.

Quix'ot'ic, *kwix-et'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to Don Quixote, the hero of a Spanish romance ridiculing knight-errantry; hence [q-], ridiculously chivalrous or romantic.—**quix'ot-ism**, *n.*

quiz, *kwiz*. 1. *vt. & vi.* [QUIZZED; QUIZZING.] 1. To make game of. 2. To peer at. 3. To examine (a student or class) by questions, as in the study of medicine. II. *n.* 1. An absurd or puzzling question or suggestion. 2. One given to quizzing. [*Prob. < QUESTION.*]—**quizz'cal**, *a.*

quod, *kwed*, *n.* A quad or quadrangle.

quo'in, *kwain* or *kein*, *n.* 1. A stone or projection, as at the angle of a building. 2. A wedge, or wedge-like piece, as for fastening a form of type. See illus. in next column. [*< F. coin*; see COIN, *n.*]

quoit, *kwait*, *n.* 1. A disk of iron, for pitching. 2. *pl.* A game played by throwing these disks at a short stake. [*< OF coiter, push.*]



Quiver.

quon'dam, *kwon'dam*, *a.* Former. [*L., formerly.*]

quo'r'um, *kwō'r'um*, *n.* 1. Such a number of members of any body as is necessary for the legal transaction of business. 2. [*Eng.*] Certain designated justices of the peace. [*L., of whom, gen. pl. of qui, who.*]

quo'ta, *kwō'ta*, *n.* A proportional part or share required for making up a certain number or quantity. [*It., < L. quota, fem. of quotus, how many.*]

quote, *kwōt*, *vt. & vi.* [QUOTED; QUOTING.] 1. To repeat, as the words of a book or of a speaker; to cite as authority; make a quotation. 2. To give the market price of. [*< L. OF quo'to, divide into chapters, < L. quotus; see QUOTA.*]—**quo'ta-ble** (*a.*)—**quo'ta'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of quoting. 2. The words or price quoted.—**quo'ter**, *n.*

quoth, *kwōth*, *vt.* Said or spoke. [*< AS. cwethan, say.*]

quo-tid'i-an, *kwō-tid'i-an*. I. *a.* Recurring or occurring every day. II. *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day. [*< L. F. quot, how many, + dies, day.*]

quo'tient, *kwō'shent*, *n.* *Math.* The result obtained by division. [*< L. quotiens, how often, < quot, how many.*]



Printers' Metal Quoins.

1. A loose quoin. 2. A pair of quoins and key, in position for locking up.

R

R, r, *dr*, *n.* [*ARS, R's, or R's, drz, pl.*] A letter: the eighteenth in the English alphabet.

rab'bet, *rab'et*. I. *vt. Joinery.* To cut a rectangular groove in. II. *n.* A recess in or near the edge of one piece, to receive the edge of another piece; also, a joint so made. [*< F. rabot, plane.*]



Rabbets.

rab'bi, { *rab'i* or *rab'al*, *rab'in*, *n.* Master;

rab'bin, { teacher: a Jewish title. [*< Heb. rabbi, < rabbab, be great.*]—**rab-bin'ic**, **rab-bin'ic-al**, *a.*

rab'bit, *rab'it*, *n.* A small rodent resembling, but smaller than, the hare. [*Cp. OD. robbe.*]

rab'ble, *rab'l*, *n.* A rude crowd; mob; the populace. [*Prob. ult. < L. rabio, rave.*]

rab'id, *rab'id*, *a.* 1. Affected with rabies; mad. 2. Violent; furious; raging. [*< L. rabidus, < rabio, rave.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**ra'bi-es**, *n.* Hydrophobia.

rac-coon', *rac-cūn'*, *n.* An American nocturnal carnivore related to the bears. See illus. in next column. [*< Am. Ind. arathcone, raccoon.*]—**ra-coon'**.

race, *rēs*, *v.* [RACED; RACING.] I. *t.* 1. To cause to move swiftly. 2. To contend against in a race. II. *i.* 1. To be engaged

in the business of racing horses. 2. To move, as machinery, at an accelerated rate of speed. [*< AS. rēsan, rush, < rēs, rush.*]—**ra'cer**, *n.* 1. One who or that which races. 2. One of various snakes.

race¹, *n.* 1. A continued series of descendants from a common parent or stock. 2. Lineage; pedigree. [*F., < OHG. reiz, line.*]—**ra'cial**, *rē'sial* or *rē'shal*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of race or descent. —**ly**, *adv.*

race², *n.* 1. A competitive trial of speed. 2. Movement or progression. 3. A swift current of water; sluice. [*< AS. rēs, rush.*]

ra-ceme', *ra-sim'*, *n.* A flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged at intervals on an elongated common axis. [*< L. racemus, cluster.*]—**rac'e-mose'**, *ras'e-mōs'*, *a.*

rack¹, *rac*, *vt.* 1. To torture by the rack; torture; pain. 2. To stretch or wrench apart; tear; strain. [*< AS. rasan, stretch oneself.*]

rack², *vt.* To draw off from the lees, as liquor. [*< OF. raquer, rack.*]

rack³, *vt.* To proceed or move with the gait called rack. [*< Ice. reka, drive.*]



Raccoon. 1/38

papā, *usk*; **at**, *āir*; **element**, *thēy*, *usēge*; **it**, *î* (*ee*); **o**, *ōh*; **orator**, *ōr*; **full**, *rūle*; **but**, *ūr*;

rack¹, *rac*, *n.* **1.** A machine for stretching or making tense; an instrument of torture. **2.** An open grating, framework, or the like, in or on which articles may be placed. **3.** A bar or the like having teeth that engage with those of a gear-wheel.

rack², *n.* A quadruped's motion resembling the pace, two feet on a side being lifted from the ground at once.

rack³, *n.* Thin, flying, or broken clouds; any floating vapor. [*< Ice. rek, drift.*]

rack⁴, *n.* Same as WRACK; obsolete except in the phrase to go to rack and ruin.

rack'er, *n.* One who or that which racks.

rack'et, *vi.* **1.** To make a loud, confused, or clattering noise. **2.** To engage in any stirring or noisy sport or action; revel; carouse.

rack'et, *n.* An implement for striking a ball, as in tennis. [*< Ar. Sp. rakat, palm of the hand.*]

rack'et, *n.* **1.** A clattering, vociferous, or confused noise; commotion; fuss. **2.** Any scheme or proceeding; a frolic; spree. [*< Gael. racaid, < rac, cackle.*]

ra'cy, *rê'si*, *a.* [*RA'CI-ER; RA'CI-EST.*] **1.** Having a pungent interest; spicy; piquant. **2.** Having a characteristic flavor assumed to be indicative of origin, as wine. **3.** Pertaining to race, type, or origin. [*< RACE', n.*]

ra'di-al, *rê'di-al*. *I. a.* Pertaining to a ray or to a radius. *II. n.* A radiating part. *-ly, adv.*

ra'di-ance, *n.* The quality of being radiant; brightness; effulgence. **ra'di-an-cy**.

ra'di-ant, *a.* Emitting or issuing in rays, as of light or heat; beaming, as with joy, kindness, or love. *-ra'di-ant-ly, adv.*

ra'di-ate, *rê'di-ét*. *I. vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED; -A'TING.*] To send out in rays or direct lines from a point or surface; issue in rays. *II. a.* Divided or separated into rays; having rays; radiating. [*< L. radiatus, pp. of radio, < radius, ray.*] *-ra'di-a'tion*, *n.* The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated. *-ra'di-a'tor*, *n.* That which radiates, as a set of steam-pipes that heats by radiation.

rad'i-cal, *rad'i-cal*. *I. a.* **1.** Proceeding from the root or foundation; essential. **2.** Thoroughgoing; unsparring; extreme. **3. Math.** Pertaining to the root or roots of a number. *II. n.* **1.** One who carries his ideas to their furthest application; an extremist. **2.** The primitive or underived part of a word; a root; radicle. **3. Math.** A quantity of which the root is to be extracted or used in calculation. [*F., < LL. radicalis, < L. radix, root.*]

-rad'i-cal-ly, adv. *-rad'i-cal-ness, n.* *-rad'i-cel*, *n.* A rootlet. *-rad'i-cl(e)*, *n.* A diminutive root or rootlet. [*graph.*]

ra'di-o-graph, *n.* An X-ray picture; skiagraph. **rad'ish**, *n.* An annual plant or its pungent edible root. [*< L. radix, root.*]

ra'di-us, *rê'di-us* or *rg'di-us*, *n.* [*RA'DI-i, rê'di-cl or rg'di-l, pl.*] **1.** A straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to its periphery. **2.** The bone of the forearm on the same side as the thumb. [*L.*]

raf'fle, *raf'l*. *I. vt. & vi.* [*RAF'FLED; RAF'FLING.*] To dispose of by a raffle; take part in a raffle. *II. n.* A form of lottery. [*< G. OF raffeln, intens. of raffén, snatch.*]

raft, *rgft*. *I. vt. & vi.* To transport by a raft; travel by raft.

II. n. A float of logs or planks fastened together. [*< Ice. rapt, rafter.*]

raft'er, *n.* A timber or beam giving form, slope, and support to a roof. [*< AS. ræfter.*]

rag, *n.* **1.** A torn piece of cloth; fragment. **2. pl.** Tattered or shabby clothing. [*< Ice. rögg, tuft.*] *-rag'ged*, *a.* **1.** Rent; frayed. **2.** Wearing shabby garments; having a shabby appearance; rough; jagged. [*< fellow.*]

rag'a-muf'fin, *n.* A worthless or ragged **rage**, *rêj*. *I. vi.* [*RAGED; RA'GING.*] **1.** To be furious with anger. **2.** To speak or act with violence; rave. *II. n.* **1.** Violent anger. **2.** Extreme violence or intensity, as of a fever or a storm. **3.** Any object eagerly sought after; fad. [*< F. rager, < LL. rabio, rave, < L. rabies; see RABIES.*]

rag-out, *ra-gû*, *n.* A highly seasoned dish of meat and vegetables. [*< F. ragout.*]

raid, *rêd*. *I. vt. & vi.* To invade suddenly; make a raid. *II. n.* A hostile or predatory incursion; foray. [*< Ice. reidh; cp. ROAD.*]

rail¹, *rêl*, *vt.* **1.** To shut in as with rails. **2.** To lay down rails upon. *-rail'er*, *n.*

rail², *vt.* To use scornful, insolent, or abusive language; scold. [*< F. railleur, < L. rado, scrape.*] *-rail'er*, *n.* *-rail'ing, pa.*

rail¹, *n.* **1.** A bar, usually of wood or iron, resting on supports. **2.** One of a series of parallel bars, resting upon cross-ties, forming a support and guide for wheels, as of a railway. [*< L. OF regula, rule.*]

rail², *n.* A marsh-haunting wading bird. [*< F. râle, < râler, rattle.*]

rail'ing, *rêl'ing*, *n.* **1.** A series of rails; a balustrade. **2.** Rails, or material for rails.

rail'er-y, *rêl'er-i* or *ral'er-i*, *n.* Merry jesting or teasing; banter. [*< F. raillerie, jesting.*]

rail'road, *rêl'rod*. *I. vt.* To hurry on; rush. *II. n.* A graded road, having metal rails supported by sleepers or ties, for the passage of cars. **rail'way**¹.

rail'ment, *rêl'ment*, *n.* Wearing apparel; clothing. [*< ARRAYMENT, n., < ARRAY, v.*]

rain, *rên*. *I. vt. & vi.* To pour down like rain; shower. *II. n.* **1.** The condensed vapor of the atmosphere falling to the earth in drops. **2.** The fall of such drops; also, a fall of anything in the manner of rain. [*< AS. regn, rên, rain.*] *-rain'bow*, *rên'bô*, *n.* An arch of refracted light, seen usually at the close of a shower, exhibiting the spectrum colors. *-rain'y*, *a.* [*RAIN'I-ER; RAIN'I-EST.*]



Rail Fence.

- raise**, *rêz*, *vt.* [RAISED; RAIS'ING.] 1. To move upward; cause to rise; erect. 2. To make greater; exalt; promote. 3. To make to grow or spring up; produce; revivify. 4. To rouse; excite; alarm. 5. To take off; put an end to, as a siege. [*< Ice. reisa, < risa, rise.*]
- rai'sin**, *rê'zn*, *n.* A grape dried in the sun or in an oven. [*F., < L. racemus, bunch of grapes.*] [*chief. < Sans. rājan, king.*]
- ra'ja**, *ra'jah*, *rā'jd*, *n.* A Hindu prince or ruler.
rake¹, *rêk*, *I. vt. & vi.* [RAKED; RA'KING.] 1. To scrape or scratch together. 2. To stir or loosen with a rake; use a rake. 3. To view or examine searchingly; make a search; ransack. 4. To fire along the length of, as of a vessel or a line of soldiers. **II. n.** A toothed implement for drawing together loose material, or making a surface loose or smooth.
- rake**², *I. vt.* To stand out of perpendicular incline. **II. n.** Inclination from the perpendicular or horizontal. [*< Old Sw. raka, reach; cp. AS. reccan, stretch.*]
- rake**³, *I. vt.* To play the rake; live a lewd, dissolute life. **II. n.** A dissolute, lewd man; debauchee. [*< Ice. reikall, wandering.*]
- ra'kish**¹, *rê'kish*, *a. Naut.* Having the masts unusually inclined; as, a *rakish* vessel. **-ly**¹, *adv. -ness*¹, *n.*
- ra'kish**², *a.* Dissolute; profligate; dashing; jaunty. **-ly**², *adv. -ness*², *n.*
- ral'ly**¹, *ral'i*, *I. vt. & vi.* [RAL'LIED; RAL'LY-ING.] 1. To reunite and reanimate; call together for any common purpose. 2. To summon up; revive; restore. **II. n.** [RAL'LIES, *pl.*] 1. A prompt assembling or reassembling, as of scattered troops. 2. A rapid recovery. [*< F. rallier, < re- + allier, ally.*]
- ral'ly**², *vt. & vi.* To attack with railery; joke; tease; banter. [*< F. railleur; see RAIL*², *v.*]
- ram**, *ram*, *vt. & vi.* [RAMMED; RAM'MING.] 1. To strike with or as with a ram; butt; batter. 2. To press closely together; stuff.
- ram**¹, *n.* A male sheep, or a male of any ovine



Rakes.
1. Sulky rake. 2. Garden-rake. 3. Lawn-rake.



American Merino Ram. 1/30

- animal. [*< AS. ram, ram.*]
- ram**², *n.* 1. An instrument for driving, forcing, or crushing by heavy blows or thrusts, as a projection from the bow of a war-vessel; also, a war-vessel constructed for ramming. See *illus.* in next column. 2. An instrument for

raising water by pressure of condensed air.
hydraulic ram¹. [*< AS. ram, < ram, male sheep.*]—**ram'mer**, *n.*
ram'ble (*e*), *ram'bl*. **I. vi.** [RAM'BL(E)D; RAM'-



Ram "Katahdin" of the U. S. Navy.

- BLING.**] 1. To walk about freely and aimlessly; roam. 2. To act or talk aimlessly. **II. n. 1.** The act of rambling; a leisurely stroll. 2. A meandering path; maze. [*Var. freq. of ROAM.*]
- ram'bler**, *n.*
- ram'ie**, *ram'i*, *n.* A shrubby Chinese and East-Indian perennial of the nettle family; a fine fiber yielded by its stem. [*Malay.*]
- ram'i-fy**, *ram'i-fai*, *v.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To divide or subdivide into branches. [*< F. ramifier, < L. ramus, branch; and see -FY.*]
- ram'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*
- ra'mose**, *rê'môs* or *rgâmôs*, *a.* Branching; full of branches; branch-like. [*< L. ramosus, < ramus, branch.*] **ra'moust**.
- ramp**, *ramp*, *I. vi. 1.* To rear up; spring; leap. 2. To rage; storm; also, to frolic; romp. 3. To grow luxuriantly and rankly. **II. n. 1.** A slope or inclination. [*< F. ramper, creep.*]
- ram'page**, *n.* Boisterous agitation or excitement.—**ram'pan-cy**, *n.* Extravagance in action or feeling.—**ram'pant**, *a. 1.* Exceeding all bounds. 2. Rearing; leaping.
- ram'part**, *ram'pärt*, *n. 1.* The embankment surrounding a fort. 2. A bulwark. [*< F. rempart, < remparer, defend.*]
- ram'rod**¹, *ram'rod*¹, *n.* A straight rod used to drive home the charge of a muzzle-loading gun or pistol.
- ran**, *ran*, *imp. of RUN*, *v.*
- ranch**, *rgnch*, *n.* An establishment for rearing or grazing cattle and other stock in large herds. [*< Sp. rancho, mess.*]
- ran-che'ro**, *n.* A herdsman on a ranch.
- ranch'man**.
- ran'cid**, *ran'sid*, *a.* Having the smell of oily substances that have begun to spoil; rank. [*< L. rancidus, < ranceo, be rancid.*]—**ran-cid-i-ty**, *n.* **ran'cid-ness**.
- ran'cor**, *ran'cer*, *n.* Bitter enmity; malice; spitefulness. [*OF., < L. ranceo, be rancid.*]
- ran'cor-ous**, *a.*
- ran'dom**, *ran'dum*. **I. a.** Done without aim or purpose; casual. **II. n.** Something done without method. [*< OF. randon, force.*]
- rang**, *rang*, *imp. of RING*², *v.*
- range**, *rên*, *v.* [RANGED; RAN'GING.] **I. t.** 1. To pass through, by, or over; wander along. 2. To arrange; array. 3. To classify; rank.



Ramie.



Rampant.
Lion rampant.

- II. i.** 1. To lie in the same direction. 2. To have equal rank or place. [*< F. ranger, < rang, rank, < G. ring, ring.*]
- range**, *rânj*, *n.* 1. The area over which anything moves or is distributed. 2. A tract of land for grazing cattle. 3. The extent to which any power can be made effective; as, the *range* of voice or of a firearm. 4. A place for shooting at a mark. 5. A line or row; class or series. 6. A cooking-stove. — **ran'ger**, *n.* 1. One of an armed band, designed to protect or ravage a country. 2. A gamekeeper. 3. A hunting-dog.
- rank**, *rânk*, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To place in an order, class, or grade. 2. To form in line; range. 3. To take precedence of in respect to rank. **II. i.** To have rank.
- rank**, *rânk*, *a.* 1. Very vigorous and flourishing in growth. 2. Strong and disagreeable to the taste or smell; intense or thorough, in unfavorable sense. [*< AS. ranc, strong.*]
- rank**, *rânk*, *n.* 1. A series of objects ranged in a line or rows; a line of soldiers side by side. 2. Relative position; grade; degree. 3. High degree or position. [*< F. rang; see RANGE, v.*]
- rankle**, *rap'kl*, *vt.* [*RANKLE/D; RAN'KLING.*] To irritate; inflame; cause lingering distress; fester. [*Freq. < RANK, a.*]
- ransack**, *ran'sak*, *vt. & vi.* To search through; explore or rummage every part of. [*< Ice. rann, house, + saka, hurt, seek.*]
- ransom**, *ran'sum*. **I. vt.** To secure the release of for a price. **II. n.** 1. The consideration paid for the release of a person or property captured or detained. 2. Release purchased, as from captivity. [*< F. rançon, < L. redemptio(n)-, redemption.*]
- rant**, *rant*, *I. vt.* To speak in loud, violent, or extravagant language; rave. **II. n.** Declamatory and bombastic talk. [*< OD. ranten, be enraged.*] — **rant'er**, *n.*
- rap**, *rap*, **I. vt. & vi.** [*RAPPED; RAP'PING.*] To strike sharply and quickly. **II. n.** A sharp blow; a knock or its sound. [*< Sw. rappa, rap.*]
- rapacious**, *ra-pê'shus*, *a.* Given to plunder or rapine; extortionate; grasping. — **rapac'i-ty**, *n.* **ra-pa'cious-ness**, *i.*
- rape**, *rap*, *n.* Forcible violation; a capturing, or snatching away, by force.
- rape**, *rap*, *n.* Either of two weedy Old World annuals allied to the turnip. [*< L. rapum, turnip.*]
- rapid**, *rap'id*. **I. a.** 1. Having great speed; swift. 2. Quickly done or completed. **II. n.** A descent in a river less abrupt than a waterfall. [*< L. rapidus, < rapio, seize.*] — **rap'id-i-ty**, *n.* — **rap'id-ly**, *adv.*
- rapier**, *rê'pi-er*, *n.* A light, long, and narrow sword for thrusting. [*< F. rapière, < Sp. raspadera, raker.*]
- rapine**, *rap'in*, *n.* The taking of property by superior force; spoliation. [*F., < L. rapina, plunder, < rapio, seize.*]
- rapt**, *rapt*, *pa.* Enraptured; transported, as with ecstasy. [*< L. raptus, pp. of rapio, ravish.*] — **rap'ture**, *n.* 1. The state of being rapt or transported; ecstasy. 2. An act or expression of excessive delight. — **rap'tur-ous**, *a.*

- rare**, *râr*, *a.* [*RAR'ER; RAR'EST.*] 1. Of infrequent occurrence. 2. Exceptionally valuable; choice. 3. Rarified. [*F., < L. rarus, rare.*] — **rar'e-ly**, *vt. & vi.* To make rare or less dense; expand by the dispersion of the particles. — **rar'i-ly**, *adv.* — **rar'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being rare; something valued for its scarceness.
- rare**, *râr*, *a.* [*U. S.*] Not thoroughly cooked. [*< AS. hrêr, underdone.*]
- rascal**, *rgs'cal*, *n.* An unprincipled fellow; a knave. [*< OF. rascaille, < L. rarus; see RASH, n.*] — **ras-cal'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] 1. The quality of being rascally. 2. A rascally act. — **ras-cal-ly**, *a.* Knavish; base.
- rase**, *rêz*, *vt.* Same as **RAZE**.
- rash**, *a.* 1. Acting without due caution; reckless; precipitate. 2. Exhibiting recklessness. [*Of Scand. origin.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*
- rash**, *n.* A skin-eruption. [*< L. of rarus, pp. of rado, scrape.*]
- rash'er**, *rash'er*, *n.* A thin slice of meat. [*< RASH, a., as being hastily roasted.*]
- rasp**, *rgsp*. **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To scrape or grate, as with a rasp. 2. To treat roughly; affect harshly. **II. n.** 1. A file-like tool having coarse pyramidal projections for abrasion. 2. A rasping-machine. [*< OHG. LL. of raspôn, collect.*]
- rasp'ber'ry**, *raz'ber'i*, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] 1. The fruit of certain brambles, having a thimble-shaped berry. 2. A plant producing raspberries. [*< RASP, n., + BERRY, n.*]
- rasure**, *rê'zhur*, *n.* Erasure.
- rat**, *rat*, **I. vt. & vi.** [*RAT'TED; RAT'TING.*] 1. [*Colloq.*] To replace union with non-union workers. 2. To work for less than union prices. **II. n.** 1. A rodent infesting houses, barns, ships, etc. 2. A workman who works for less than the established wages, or who takes the place of a striker. [*< AS. ræt, rat.*]
- ratch'et**, *rach'et*, *n.* A notched wheel, the teeth of which engage with a pawl. See illustration at PAWL. **ratch'et-wheel**, *n.*
- rate**, *rêt*, *v.* [*RA'TED; RA'TING.*] **I. t.** 1. To set an estimate upon. 2. To determine a tax or liability on; assess. **II. i.** To be estimated; have rank or value.
- rate**, *vt. & vi.* To reprove with vehemence; rail at; scold. [*< Sw. rata, blame.*]
- rate**, *n.* 1. The measure of a thing, by its relation to a standard. 2. Degree of value; price. 3. The rank or class of a vessel. 4. A tax. [*OF., < L. LL. ratus, fixed.*]
- rath'er**, *radh'er*, *adv.* 1. With preference; more willingly. 2. With more reason. 3. Somewhat. [*< AS. hrathor, sooner.*]
- rat'i-fy**, *rat'i-fai*, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To give sanction to; make valid; confirm. [*< F. ratifier, < L. ratus, fixed, + facio, make.*] — **rat'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of ratifying.
- ra'tio**, *rê'shiô* or *rg'shi-ô*, *n.* 1. Relation of degree, number, etc.; proportion; rate. 2. The relation between two numbers or magnitudes of the same kind. [*L., < ratus, fixed.*]
- ra'tion**, *rê'shun* or *rash'un*, *n.* A fixed allowance or portion, as of food, for a day.



Part of the Surface of a Rasp.



Spanish Rapier.

future (future); **a**isle; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**,

ra'tion-al, rash'un-əl, *a.* 1. Possessing the faculty of reasoning. 2. Conformable to reason; judicious. 3. Pertaining to the reason; attained by reasoning. [OF., < L. *rationalis*, < *ratio*(n-), reason.] — **ra'tio-na'le**, *n.* A rational exposition of principles. — **ra'tion-al-ism**, *n.* The formation of opinions by relying upon reason alone, independently of authority or of revelation. — **ra'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **ra'tion-al-i-ty**, *n.* — **ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

rat'line, rat'lin, *n.* One of the small ropes fastened across the shrouds of a ship, used as the rounds of a ladder. [< RAT, *n.*, + LINE, *n.*] — **rat'lin**.

ra-toon', ra-tūn'. I. *vi.* To sprout from a root planted the previous year. II. *n.* A new shoot from the root of a cropped plant. [< Hind. *ratun*.] — **rat-toon'**.

rats'bane', *n.* Rat-poison, as arsenious oxid. — **rat-tan'**, { rat-tan', *n.* 1. The flexible stem of **ra-tan'**, { a palm growing in East India, Africa, and Australia. 2. A cane or switch of rat-tan. [< Malay *rotan*, rattan.]

rat'tle, rat'l. I. *vt. & vi.* [RAT'TLED; RAT'TLING.] 1. To make a series of hard, sharp sounds in rapid succession; clatter. 2. To utter or produce in a rapid and noisy manner. II. *n.* 1. A series of short, sharp sounds in rapid succession. 2. A plaything, implement, etc., adapted to produce a rattling noise. 3. Rapid and noisy talk; chatter. [< AS. **hrættelan*.] — **rat'tle-snake'**, *n.* A venomous American snake, having loose bony rings on the tail, that rattle when shaken.



Rattlesnake. 1/22

ravage, rav'ej. I. *vt.* [RAV'AGED; RAV'A-GING.] To lay waste; despoil. II. *n.* Violent and destructive action, or its result; ruin; desolation. [F., < *ravir* (< L. *rapiō*, snatch.)]

rave, rêv, *vt. & vi.* [RAVED; RAV'ING.] 1. To say or utter wildly or incoherently. 2. To express oneself with passion or with immoderate zeal. [< OF. *raver*, < L. *radio*, rave.]

rav'el, rav'l, *vt. & vi.* [RAV'ELED or -ELLED; RAV'EL-ING or -EL-ING.] 1. To take apart the fibers or threads of; disengage; disentangle; unravel. 2. To become tangled, involved, or confused. [< MD. *ravelen*, tangle.] — **rav'el-ing**, *n.* 1. A thread or threads raveled from a fabric. 2. The act of raveling, or the process of being raveled. — **rav'el-ling**.

rav'en, rav'n. I. *vt. & vi.* 1. To capture by force; ravage. 2. To eat voraciously; prey upon; tear. II. *n.* The act of plundering; spoliation. [< L. *rapina*, plunder.] — **rav'-in'**. — **rav'en-er**, *n.* — **rav'en-ing**, *pa.* Seeking eagerly for prey. — **rav'en-ous**, *a.* Furi-ously voracious; extremely greedy or eager.

ra'ven, rêvn. I. *a.* Black and shining like the plumage of a raven. II. *n.* A large crow-like bird. See illus. in next column. [< AS. *hræfn*, raven.]

ra-vine', ra-vin', *n.* A deep gorge. [F.]

rav'ish', rav'ish, *vt.* 1. To transport with

delight; enrapture. 2. To violate. 3. To seize and carry off by violence. [< F. *ravir* (*ravis*-), ravish, snatch.] — **rav'ish-ment**, *n.*

raw, rê, *a.* 1. Not cooked. 2. Not covered with whole skin; abraded. 3. Bleak; chilling. 4. In a natural state; crude. 5. Newly done; fresh. 6. Inexperienced. [< AS. *hræaw*, raw.]



Raven. 1/24

— **raw'-boned'**, *a.* Having large bones and little flesh; bony; gaunt. — **raw'hide'**, *n.* A hide dressed without tanning; also, a whip made of such hide. — **raw'ly**, *adv.*

ray, rê, *vt. & vi.* To provide with rays; send or go out as rays. [< L. *radio*, radiate.]

ray', *n.* 1. A narrow beam of light; line of radiating force. 2. One of several lines radiating from an object. 3. A ray-like part, as a spine of a fish's fin. 4. A ray-like flower. [OF., < L. *radius*, ray.] — **ray'less**, *a.*

ray', *n.* A vertebrate having the body depressed and forming with the expanded pectoral fins a flat disk. [< L. *raia*, ray.]

raze, rêz, *vt.* [RAZED; RA'ZING.] To level with the ground; demolish. [< L. *radō*, scrape.] — **rase'**.

ra-zee', ra-zî', *vt.* [RA-ZEED; RA-ZEE'-ING.] To make lower by cutting down, as a ship of war; reduce; abridge. II. *n.* A vessel that has been razed.

ra'zor, rê'zer, *n.* A cutting-implement for shaving off the beard or hair. — **ra'zor-strop'**, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors. [scale. re, rê, *n.* *Mus*. The second note of the musical

re-, *prefix*. Back; backward; again; again and again; against; anew; over; opposite. [< L. *re-*, red-.]

Numerous compounds, in which *re-* has its unmodified meaning of *back*, *again*, *anew*, are practically self-explaining in connection with the definitions of their root-words. Compounds of *re-* which have special meanings will be found in vocabulary place.

reach', rich, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To stretch out, as the hand. 2. To take, move, or present with or as with the outstretched hand; hand; deliver; pass. 3. To touch or come within touching distance of; also, to hit with a missile or as a missile. 4. To arrive at; come to; attain. 5. To adjoin. 6. To obtain access to; influence; move; affect. II. *i.* 1. To thrust or stretch out the hand, foot, or something held; put forth one's powers to secure something. 2. To extend so as to touch, approach, affect, attain, or equal something. [< AS. *ræcan*, reach.]

reach, *n.* 1. The act or power of reaching; also, the distance one is able to reach, as with the hand, an instrument, or missile, or by thought, influence, etc. 2. A point, position, or result attained or attainable. 3. An unbroken stretch, as of a stream; a vista or expanse.

re-act', re-act', *vi.* 1. To act in response. 2. To act in a manner contrary to some preceding action; exert mutual chemical action, as two or more substances. — **re-ac'tion**, re-ac'shun, *n.* 1. Reverse or return action. 2. The mutual action of chemical agents, or its result. 3. Any

To repeat concisely; review briefly; sum up. [Ult. < L. *re*-, again, + *caput*, head.]—**re-ca-pit**'u-la'tion, *n.*—**re**'ca-pit' u-la-to-ry, *a.*

re-cap-ture, *re*-cap'chur or -tjūr. **I.** *vt.* To capture again. **II.** *n.* The act of retaking; a prize retaken. [fashion anew.]

re-cast', *ri*-cəst', *vt.* To cast again; form or

re-cede'¹, *re*-sīd', *vi.* [*RE*-CE'DED²; *RE*-CE-DING.] To move, tend, or incline backward; withdraw. [*< L. re*-, back, + *cedo*, yield.]

re-cede'^{2a}, *ri*-sīd', *vt.* To cede back.

re-cept', *re*-sīt'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give a receipt for. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of receiving or that which is received. **2.** A written acknowledgment of the payment of money. **3.** A recipe. [*< L. receptus*, pp. of *recipio*; see *RECEIVE*.]

re-ceiv'(e), *re*-siv', *vt.* [*RE*-CEIVED²; *RE*-CEIV-ING.] **1.** To get or take (something given or delivered); accept; admit; hold. **2.** To admit or welcome, as a guest. [*< L.*^F *recipio*, *< re*, back, + *cipio*, take.]—**re-ceiv**'a-bl(e), *a.*—**re-ceiv**'er, *n.* One who or that which receives, especially, a bell-shaped glass for holding or excluding gas or air.

re-cent, *ri*-sənt, *a.* Pertaining to time not long past; modern; fresh; new. [OF., *< L. recent*(-is), fresh.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**re**'cen-cy, *n.*

re-cent-ness¹.

re-cep'ta-cl(e), *re*-sep'ta-cl, *n.* Anything that serves to contain or hold other things. [OF., *< L. receptaculum*, *< receptus*; see *RECEPTION*.]

re-cep'tion, *re*-sep'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving, or the state of being received; receipt. **2.** A formal social entertainment. [*< L. receptio*(-n), *< recipio*, receive.]—**re-cep**'tiv(e), *re*-sep'tiv, *a.* Able or inclined to receive, take in, or hold.—**re**'cep-tiv'i-ty, *n.* **re-cep**'tiv(e)-ness¹.

re-cess', *re*-ses' or *ri*'ses, *n.* **1.** A depression in a wall; niche; alcove; nook. **2.** A time of cessation from employment. [*< L.*^{OF} *recedo*, recede.] [ceding; withdrawal.]

re-ces'sion¹, *re*-ses'hun, *n.* The act of re-

re-ces'sion², *ri*-ses'hun, *n.* The act of ceding again; a giving back.

rec'i-pe, *re*-sī-pe, *n.* [*REC*'I-PES, *pl.*] A formula; medical prescription. [*L.* take.]

re-cip'i-ent, *re*-sīp'i-ent. **I.** *a.* Receptive. **II.** *n.* One who or that which receives. [*< L. recipio*, pp. *recipien*(-t)s, receive.]

re-clip'ro-cal, *re*-sīp'ro-cliv, *a.* Mutually done or communicated; mutual; alternating. [*< L. reciprocus*, returning.]—**ly**, *adv.*

re-clip'ro-cate, *re*-sīp'ro-kēt, *vt.* [*-CA*'TED²; *-CA*'TING.] To move or pass to and fro; give and take mutually; interchange. [*< L. recip-roco*, reverse.]—**re-clip**'ro-ca'tion, *n.* A mutual giving and returning; alternation; alternate motion.—**re**'ci-proc'i-ty, *re*-sī-pres'i-ti, *n.* Reciprocal obligation or action.

re-cite'^a, *re*-sīt', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To relate. **2.** To speak from memory; repeat (a lesson). **3.** To quote; cite. [*< L.*^V *recito*, *< re*-, again, + *cito*, cite.]—**re-ci**'tal, *re*-sīt'al, *n.* The act of reciting; a declamation; narration.—**rec**'i-ta'tion, *re*-sīt-tə'shun, *n.* The act of repeating from memory; the reciting of a lesson to a teacher, or the meeting or a class for that purpose.—**rec**'i-ta-tive', *re*-sīt-ta-tiv', *n.* *Mus.* Language uttered as in ordinary speech, but in musical tones.—**re-ci**'ter, *n.*

reck', *rec*, *vt. & vi.* To have a care for; have care or thought; heed; mind. [*< AS. recan*, care.]

reck'less, *a.* **1.** Foolishly heedless of danger; rash. **2.** Indifferent.—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

reck'on, *rec*'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To count; compute; often with *up*. **2.** To consider; esteem. **3.** To place to the account of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To count or depend (on or upon). **2.** To calculate. **3.** To settle accounts (with). [*< AS. recenian* in *gerecenian*, explain.]—**reck**'on-er, *n.*—**reck**'on-ing, *rec*'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of counting; computation; a settlement of accounts. **2.** Account; score, as at an inn.

re-claim', *re*-clēm', *vt.* **1.** To demand or to obtain the return of. **2.** To reform (a person); bring (wild land) to a cultivated state; tame (an animal). [*< L. re*-, again, + *clamo*, call.]—**re-claim**'a-bl(e), *a.*

re-cline', *re*-clāin', *vt.* [*RE*-CLINED²; *RE*-CLIN-ING.] To assume a recumbent position; lean; lie down; rest; repose. [*< L.*^F *reclino*, *< re*-, back, + *clino*, lean.]

re-cluse', *re*-clūs', *I.* *a.* Secluded from the world; solitary. **II.** *n.* One who lives in retirement or seclusion. [F., *< L. re*-, back, + *claudo*, shut.]—**re-clu**'sion, *n.*

rec'og-nize, *rec*'og-naiz, *vt.* [*-NIZED*; *-NI*'ZING.] **1.** To know as identical with something previously known. **2.** To avow knowledge of; acknowledge formally. **3.** To confess; admit. [*< L. re*-, again, + *cognosco*, know.]

rec'og-nize, *re*-cog'ni-zē, *vt.* [*RE*-COG'NI-ZING.] **1.** The act of recognizing; acknowledgment; salutation.—**rec**'og-ni'za-bl(e), *rec*'og-naiz'a-bl, *a.* **rec**'og-ni'sa-bl(e);—**re-cog**'ni-zance or -sance, *re*-cog'ni-zans, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An acknowledgment or obligation of record, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear and answer. **2.** Recognition; avowal.

re-coil', *re*-cēil', *I.* *vt. & vi.* **1.** To start back as in dismay or loathing; shrink. **2.** To rebound; move or draw back; retreat. **II.** *n.* A shrinking back; a rebound. [*< F. reculer*, draw back.]

rec'ol-lect'^{1a}, *rec*'ol-lect', *vt. & vi.* To revive in memory; call to mind; recall. [*< L. recollectus*, *< re*-, again, + *colligo*, collect.]—**rec**'ol-lect'ion, *n.* The act or power of recollecting; something remembered. [again.]

re'col-lect'^{2a}, *ri*'cəl-lect', *vt.* To collect

rec'om-mend'^a, *rec*'əm-mend', *vt.* **1.** To commend to the favorable attention of another; make acceptable. **2.** To counsel. [*< L.*^F *re*-, again; and see *COMMEND*.]—**rec**'om-men-da'tion, *n.* The act of recommending, or that which recommends.—**rec**'om-mend'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to recommend.

rec'om-pense, *rec*'əm-pens, *I.* *vt.* [*-PENSED*²; *-PEN*'SING.] **1.** To return to; repay; requite. **2.** To pay for; indemnify. **II.** *n.* An equivalent for anything given, done, or suffered; payment or repayment. [*< L.*^F *re*-, again; and see *COMPENSATE*.]

rec'on-cile, *rec*'ən-sail, *vt.* [*-CILED*; *-CI*'LING.] **1.** To restore to friendship; harmonize. **2.** To bring to agreement; adjust; settle. [*< L.*^F *re*-, again; and see *CONCILIATE*.]—**rec**'on-ci'a-bl(e), *a.* **rec**'on-cile'a-bl(e);—**rec**'on-ci'a-bly, *adv.*—**rec**'on-cile'ment, *n.*—**re**'con-cil'i-a'tion, *n.* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; atonement.

rec'on-dite, rec'on-dait, *a.* Remote from ordinary or easy perception; abstruse; secret; profound. [*< L. re-, again, + condo, bring together.*]

re-con'nais-sance, re-con'i-sans, *n.* The act of reconnoitering; a survey, as of an enemy's position, strength, etc. [*F.*]

rec'on-noi'ter or **-tre**, rec'o-nei'ter, *vt.* To examine by the eye; survey, as for military, engineering, or geological purposes. [*< L. OF re-, again, + cognosco, know.*]

re'con-sid'er, *vt.* To consider again, especially with a view to a reversal of previous action.—**re'con-sid'er-a'tion**, *n.*

re-cord', re-côrd', *vt.* **1.** To make a record of. **2.** To fix in mind. **3.** To indicate; register, as a thermometer. [*< L. F. re-, again, + cor(-d-), heart.*]—**re-cord'er**, *n.* **1.** One who records. **2.** A municipal magistrate.

rec'ord, rec'ôrd, *n.* **1.** A copy of a document; register; written memorial. **2.** One's personal history, as an index of character. **3.** The authorized register of achievements; also, the best recorded achievement. **4.** Testimony.

re-count'¹⁴, re-count', *vt.* To tell the particulars of; relate in detail; recite. [*< L. OF re-, again, + computo, compute.*]

re-count'²⁴, ri-count', *vt.* To count again.

re'count, *n.* A repetition of a count.

re-course', re-côrs', *n.* Resort for help or security in trouble. [*< L. F. recursus, return.*]

re-cov'er', re-cuv'gr, *v.* **I. t.** To obtain again; regain; retrieve; obtain by legal process. **II. t. 1.** To regain health, prosperity, etc. **2.** To succeed in a lawsuit. [*< L. OF recupero, regain.*]—**re-cov'er-y**, *n.* [*-IES², pl.*] The act of recovering; restoration.

re'cov'er'², ri'cuv'gr, *vt.* To cover again.

re'cre-ant, re'cre-ant, *a.* Apostate; false; craven; cowardly. **II. n.** A cowardly or faithless person. [*OF., craven, < L. re-, again, + credo, believe.*]—**re'cre-an-cy**, *n.* The quality of being recreant.

re'cre-ate'¹, re'cre-ët, *vt.* [*-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.*] To impart new vigor to; refresh. [*< L. re-, again, + creo, create.*]—**re'cre-a-tion'**¹, *n.* Refreshment; diversion.—**re'cre-a-tive**(*e*, *a.*)

re'cre-ate'²⁴, ri'cre-ët', *vt.* To create anew.—**re'cre-a-tion'**², *n.*

re-crim'i-nate'³, re-crim'i-nët, *vt. & vi.* To accuse in return; repel one accusation with another. [*< L. re-, again, + crimino, CRIMINATE.*]—**re-crim'i-na-tion**, *n.*—**re-crim'i-na-tive**(*e*, *a.*) Of or pertaining to reconviction. **re-crim'i-na-to-ry**¹.—**re-crim'i-na-**

re-cruit', re-crüt', *Ia. vt. & vi.* To repair with fresh supplies, as of soldiers; gain or raise new supplies; build up; refresh. **II. n. 1.** A newly enrolled soldier or sailor. **2.** A fresh supply of something necessary or useful. [*< OF. recruter, for recluster, mend.*]—**re-cruit'-ment**, *n.*

rect'an'gle(*e*, rect'an'gl, *n.* *Math.* A right-angled parallelogram. [*F., < L. rectus, right, + angulus, angle.*]—**rect-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having one right angle or more.

rec'ti-fy, rec'ti-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **1.** To correct; amend. **2.** To purify by repeated distillations. [*< L. LU+OF rectus, right, + facio, make.*]—**rec'ti-fi-ca-tion**, *n.* The act or

process of rectifying.—**rec'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who or that which rectifies; a refiner or compounder of spirituous liquors.

rec'ti-lin'e-ar, rec'ti-lin'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a right line or lines; straight. **rec'ti-lin'e-al**.

rec'ti-tude, rec'ti-tüd, *n.* **1.** Uprightness in principles and conduct. **2.** Freedom from error; accuracy. [*F., < L. rectitudo, < rectus, straight, right.*]

rec'tor, rec'ter, *n.* The clergyman of a parish or the head of certain educational institutions. [*L.*]—**rec'to-ry**, rec'to-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] **1.** A rector's dwelling. **2.** [*Eng.*] The parish domain, with its buildings, lands, and revenue.

rec'tum, rec'tum, *n.* [*REC'TA, pl.*] The terminal portion of the alimentary canal. [*NL.*]

re-cum'bent, re-cum'bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning. [*< L. re-, back, + cubo, lie.*]—**re-cum'ben-cy**, *n.* The state of being recumbent.

re-cum'bent¹.—**re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

re-cu'per-ate, re-kiü'per-ët, *vt. & vi.* [*-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.*] To recover; regain; to regain health or strength. [*< L. recupero, recover.*]

—**re-cu'per-a-tion**, *n.*—**re-cu'per-a-tive**(*e*, *a.*) Tending or pertaining to recovery.

re-cu'per-a-to-ry¹.

re-cur', re-cür, *vi.* [*RE-CURRED'; RE-CUR'RING.*] **1.** To happen again or repeatedly. **2.** To come back or return, as to the mind. [*< L. F. re-, back, + curro, run.*]—**re-cur'ence**, re-cür'ens, *n.* The act or fact of recurring; recurrence. **re-cur'ren-cy**¹.—**re-cur'rent**, *a.* Recurring; running back.

red, red, *I. vt.* [*RED'DED⁴; RED'DING.*] To make red. **II. a.** Of a bright color resembling blood. **III. n.** A color like that of fresh human blood; a red pigment. [*< AS. redd, red.*]—**red'den**, red'n, *vt. & vi.* To make red; flush.—**red'dish**, red'ish, *a.* Somewhat red.—**red'ness**, *n.*—**red tape**, formal and tedious official procedure: from the tying of public documents with red tape.

re-deem', re-dim', *vt.* **1.** To purchase back; recover, as from captivity; deliver, as from sin. **2.** To make good, as a promise. **3.** To make amends for. [*< L. F. red-, back, + emo, buy.*]—**re-deem'a-ble**(*e*, *a.*)—**re-deem'er**, *n.* **1.** One who redeems. **2.** [*R.*] Jesus Christ, the Savior.—**re-demp'tion**, re-demp'shun, *n.* The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed. —**re-demp'tive**(*e*, *a.*) Serving to redeem, or connected with redemption. **re-demp'to-ry**¹.

red-hot', *a.* Heated to redness; intense.

red'o-lent, red'o-lent, *a.* Full of or diffusing a pleasant fragrance; odorous. [*OF., < L. red-, again, + oleo, smell.*]—**red'o-lence**, *n.* **red'o-len-cy**.

re-double', re-dub'l, *vt. & vi.* To double again; increase greatly; repeat frequently.

re-doubt'a-ble(*e*, re-daut'a-bl, *a.* Inspiring fear; formidable; valiant. [*< F. redoutable, < redouter, fear.*] **re-doubt'ed**; **re-doubt'a-ble**(*e*).

re-dound'¹, re-daund', *vi.* To contribute; conduce, as to one's credit. [*< L. red-, back, + unda, wave.*]

re-dout', } re-daut', *n.* *Fort.* An enclosed **re-doubt'**, } fortification; an earthwork. [*< F. redoute, retreat, redout.*]



Redout.

fiütjüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

re-dress¹, re-dres', *It. vt.* To right, as a wrong; make reparation to (a person). **II. n.** Satisfaction for wrong done; reparation. [*< OF. redresser, straighten.*]—**re-dress'er**, *n.*

re-dress², ri-dres', *vt. & vi.* To dress again.

re-duce¹, re-diūs', *vt.* [*RE-DUCED*¹; *RE-DUCING.*] **1.** To bring to a specified form or condition. **2.** To diminish; lower; degrade; subdue. **3.** To bring into a class, order, etc. **4.** To change the denomination of; as, to reduce pounds to pence. [*< L. OF. re-, back, + duco, lead.*]—**re-du'cer**, *n.*—**re-du'ci-bl(e, a.)**—**re-duc'tion**, *n.* The act of reducing, or its result.

re-dun'dant, re-dun'dant, *a.* **1.** Being more than is required. **2.** Verbose; tautological. [*< L. OF. redundo, overflow.*]—**re-dun'dance**, *n.* The act of reducing, or its result.

re-du'pli-cate^d, *vt. & vi.* To redouble.—**re-du'pli-ca'tion**, *n.*—**re-du'pli-ca-tiv(e, a.)** Double.

red'wood², red'wud', *n.* An immense California tree of the pine family, or its wood. —**Se-quoi'a**.

reed, rid, *n.* **1. Bot.** The stem of certain tall grasses growing in wet places, or the grasses themselves. **2. Mus.** A thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal nearly closing an opening, as of an organ-pipe; also, a rustic musical pipe. [*< AS. hreōd, reed.*]

reed, rif, *vt.* To reduce the size of, as a sail, by folding and fastening down.

reef¹, *n.* A ridge of rocks at or near the surface of the water. [*< D. rif, reef, < rijven, rend.*]—**reef'y**, *a.* Full of rocks or reefs.

reef², *nd.* The folded part of a sail. [*< MD. rif, reef of a sail.*]—**reef'er**, *n.*

reek¹, rik, *vt. & vi.* To expose to smoke; emit vapor.

reel¹, ril, *I. vt.* To wind on a reel or bobbin, as yarn. **II. n.** A rotary device for winding rope, yarn, etc. [*< AS. reōl, reel.*]

reel², *I. vi.* To stagger; dance the reel. **II. n.** A lively dance, or its music. [*< Gael. rìghil, reel.*]

re'en-force¹, ri'en-fōrs', *vt.* To give new force or strength to, as with troops. **re'in-force**²,—**re'en-force/ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of reinforcing. **2.** Increase of force; a fresh body of troops. **re'in-force/ment**³.

re'en-force², *vt.* To enforce over again.

re-fec'tion, re-fec'shun, *n.* Refreshment by food; a slight meal. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + facio, make.*]—**re-fec-to-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES*², *pl.*] A room for eating.

re-fer¹, re-fer', *n.* [*RE-FERRED*¹; *RE-FER-RING.*] **I. t. 1.** To direct, as for information; hand over for consideration. **2.** To assign; attribute. **II. i. 1.** To have reference; allude. **2.** To give a reference. **3.** To have recourse; apply; appeal. **4.** To point out by marks of reference. [*< L. F. re-, back, + fero, bear.*]—**re-fer-a-bl(e, a.)**—**re-fer-ri-bl(e, a.)**—**re-fer-er**, *n.* A person to whom a thing is referred.—**re-fer-ence**, *n.* **1.** The act of referring; allusion. **2.** A note or mark that refers. **3.** One who or that which is or may be referred to; also, a testimonial. **4.** The state of being



Branch of Redwood.

referred or related: in phrases *with* or *in reference to*.

re-fine¹, re-fain', *vt. & vi.* [*RE-FINED*¹; *RE-FINING.*] **1.** To make or become fine or pure; make or become courteous or cultured. **2.** To make subtle or overnice distinctions.—**re-fined**², *pa.* Purified; courteous; cultured; subtle; recondite.—**re-fi'ner**, *n.*—**re-fi'ner-y**, *n.* A place where some crude material is purified.

re-fine/ment, re-fain'ment, *n.* **1.** Fineness; delicacy; culture. **2.** The act of refining; purification. **3.** A nice distinction; fastidiousness. [*again; repair.*]

re-fit¹, ri-fit', *vt. & vi.* To fit or be fitted.

re-flect¹, re-flect', *v. 1. t. 1.* To turn or throw off or back, as rays of light. **2.** To return an image of. **II. i. 1.** To send back rays, as of light or heat. **2.** To turn back the thoughts upon the past; think; ponder. **3.** To cast reproach; blame. [*< L. OF. re-, back, + flecto, bend.*]—**re-flec'tion**, re-flec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reflecting. **2.** The result of reflecting; an image thrown by reflection. **3.** Consideration of or meditation upon past knowledge or experience. **4.** The casting of blame; censure. **re-flex'ion**²,—**re-flect'iv(e, a.)** **1.** Meditative. **2.** Having the quality of reflecting light, heat, etc.—**re-flect'or**, *n.* That which reflects, as a mirror; a reflecting telescope.

re-flex¹, re-flex', *I. vt.* To bend back; turn back. **II. ri'flex**², *a.* Turned or thrown backward; reflective. **III. ri'flex**³, *n.* Reflection, or an image produced by reflection; a mere copy. [*< L. reflexus, bent back.*]—**re-flex'iv(e, a.)**, re-flex'iv, *a.* Reflected upon or referring to itself or its subject; as, a *reflexive* verb (whose object denotes the same person or thing as its subject).—**re-flex'ive-ly**, *adv.*

reflu-ent, ref'lū-ent, *a.* Flowing or rushing back. [*< L. re-, again, + fluo, flow.*]—**reflu-ence**, *n.*

re'flux¹, ri'flux', *n.* A flowing back; ebb. [*F., < L. re-, again, + fluo, flow.*]

re-form¹, re-fōrm', *I. vt. & vi.* To make better morally; free from evils or abuses. **II. n.** An act or result of reformation; change for the better. [*< F. réformer, < L. reformo, < re-, again, + formo, form.*]

—**ref'or-ma'tion**¹, ref'ōr-mé'shun, *n.* The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; moral or religious restoration or revival; especially, [*R.*] the establishment of Protestantism in the sixteenth century.

—**re-form-a-tiv(e, a.)** Reforming or tending to reform.—**re-form-a-to-ry**, *I. a.* Having a tendency to produce reformation. **II. n.** [*-RIES*², *pl.*] An institution for the reformation of offenders.—**re-form'er**, *n.*

re-form², ri-fōrm', *vt. & vi.* To form again; come again into form or order. [*< RE- + FORM.*]

—**re'for-ma'tion**², *n.*

re-fract¹, re-fract', *vt.* To bend from a direct course; turn aside. [*< L. re-, back, + frango, break.*]—**re-frac'tion**, *n.* The change of direction of a ray, as of light or heat.—**re-fract'iv(e, a.)** Of or pertaining to refraction.—**re-fract'or**, *n.* A refracting telescope.



An Experiment showing the Refraction of Light.

re-frac'to-ry, re-frac'to-ri, *a.* Not amenable to control; disobedient; unmanageable; obstinate. — **re-frac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

re-frain', re-frên', *vt. & vi.* To hold within bounds; abstain from action; forbear. [*< L. F. re-, back, + frenum, bit.*]

re-frain', *n.* A strain repeated at intervals, as in a song; a burden. [*F., < L. re-, back, + frango, break.*]

re-fresh', re-fresh', *vt. & vi.* To make or become fresh again; reinvigorate, or be reinvigorated. [*Ult. < L. re-, again, + LL. friscus, < OHG. frisc, fresh.*] — **re-fresh'er**, *n.* — **re-fresh'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed. **2.** That which refreshes, as food or drink.

re-frig'er-ate, re-frij'er-ët, *vt.* [*-A-TED'd; -A-TING.*] To cause to become cold; cool. [*< L. re-, again, + frigero, cool.*] — **re-frig'er-ant**, re-frij'er-ant, *a.* Cooling. — **re-frig'er-a-tion**, *n.* A cooling. — **re-frig'er-a'tor**, *n.* That which makes or keeps cold; a box or room for keeping articles cool by means of ice. — **re-frig'er-a-to-ry**, *1.* Reducing heat. **II. n.** That which reduces heat.

refit, *refit, imp. & pp. of REAVE, v.*
ref'uge, ref'ij'j or -yij, *n.* Shelter or protection; that which shelters or protects. [*F., < L. re-, back, + fugio, flee.*] — **ref'u-gee'**, ref'-ij-j, *n.* One who flees to a refuge.

re-ful'gence, re-ful'jens, *n.* Splendor; brilliant radiance. [*OF., < L. re-, back, + fulgeo, shine.*] — **re-ful'gen-cy**, — **re-ful'gent**, *a.* Shining; brilliant; splendid.

re-fund'^{1a}, re-fund', *vt.* To pay back. [*< L. re-, back, + fundo, pour.*]

re-fund'^{2a}, ri-fund', *vt.* To fund anew.

re-fuse'¹, re-füz', *vt. & vi.* [*RE-FUSED'; RE-FUSING.*] To decline; reject; deny; repel. [*< F. refuser, < L. refusus, poured back.*] — **re-fu'sal**, *n.* **1.** The act of refusing. **2.** The privilege of accepting or rejecting; an option.

re-fuse'², ri-füz', *vt. & vi.* To fuse again.

ref'use, ref'üz or -yüz, *1. a.* Rejected as worthless. **II. n.** Anything worthless; rubbish.

re-fute', re-füt', *vt.* [*RE-FUTED'; RE-FUTING.*] **1.** To disprove (a statement). **2.** To prove (a person) to be in error; confute. [*< L. F. refuto, repel.*] — **ref'u-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of refuting; disproof. — **re-fu'tal**.

re-gain', re-gên', *vt.* To recover; gain anew. [*< OF. re-, again, + gaigner, gain.*]

re'gal, ri'gal, *a.* Belonging to or fit for a king; royal. [*OF., < L. regalis, royal.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gal'i-ty**, re-gal'-ti, *n.* Royalty.

re-gale', re-gël', *vt.* [*RE-GALED'; RE-GALING.*] To entertain royally; delight; feast. [*< F. re-, again, + OF. galer, rejoice.*]

re-gal'i-a, re-gë'll-a or -gë'll-a, *n. pl.* Decorative emblems of royalty, or of some society, order, or rank. [*LL., < L. regalis, regal.*]

re-gard', re-gärd'. **I. v. 1.** To observe closely; give heed to; consider. **2.** To hold in esteem or reverence. **3.** To take into account; relate to. **II. n. 1.** Respect; attention; notice. **2.** Common repute. **3.** Reference; as, with (or in) regard to. **4.** A courteous greeting or message. [*F., < regarder, look.*] — **re-gard'ful**, *a.* Having or showing regard. — **re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gard'**

ing, *prep.* In reference to; with regard to. — **re-gard'less**, *a.* Having no regard or consideration; heedless; negligent.

re-gat'ta, re-gat'a, *n.* A boat-race. [*It.*]

re-gen-cy, ri-jen-si, *n.* [*-CIEST, pl.*] **1.** The government or office of a regent. **2.** A body of regents. — **re-gent-ship**.

re-gen'er-ate, re-jen'er-ët. **I. v. 1.** [*-A-TED'd; -A-TING.*] **1.** To reproduce. **2. Theol.** To renew spiritually. **II. a. 1.** Having new life; restored. **2.** Spiritually renewed; regenerated. [*< L. re-, again, + genero, generate.*] — **re-gen'er-a-cy**, *n.* The state of being regenerate. — **re-gen'er-a-tion**, *n.* The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated.

re'gent, ri'jent, *n.* **1.** One who rules in the name and place of a sovereign. **2.** An educational officer, as of a university. [*OF., < L. regent(-s), ppr. of rego, rule.*]

reg'i-cide, rej'i-said, *n. 1.* The killing of a king or sovereign. **2.** The killer of a king or sovereign. [*< L. rex (reg-), king, + cædo, kill.*] — **reg-i-ci'dal**, *a.*

re'gime', rê'zhim', *n.* System of government or administration; social system. [*F.*]

reg'i-men, rej'i-men, *n.* A systematized course of living, as to food, clothing, etc.; government; control. [*L.*]

reg'i-ment, rej'i-ment, *n.* A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel. [*OF., ult. < L. rego, rule.*] — **reg'i-men'tal**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a regiment. **II. n.** Military uniform; now always in the plural. — **-ly**, *adv.*

re'gion, ri'jun, *n.* A country or district; area. [*OF., < L. regio(-n), territory, region.*]

reg'is-ter, rej'is-ter. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To record or make an entry, as in a register; enroll. **2.** To denote according to a scale. **II. n. 1.** An official record, or the book containing it; roll; list; schedule. **2.** A registrar. **3.** A registering apparatus; a device for regulating the admission of heated air to a room. **4. Mus.** The compass of a voice or an instrument. **5. Print.** Exact correspondence of the lines, etc., on the opposite sides of a sheet. [*< L. F. regista, records.*] — **reg'is-trar**, *n.* The authorized keeper of a register or of records. — **reg'is-tra-tion**, *n.* The act of entering in a registry; enrolment. — **reg'is-try**, rej'is-tri, *n.* [*-TRIES, pl.*] **1.** Registration. **2.** A register, or the place where it is kept.

reg'nant, reg'nant, *a.* Reigning; dominant; commanding. [*< L. regno, reign.*]

re'gress, ri'gres, *n.* Passage back; return. [*< L. re-, back, + gradior, go.*] — **re-gres-sion**, *n.* The act of moving back or returning.

re-gret', re-gret'. **I. vt.** [*RE-GRET'TED'; RE-GRET'TING.*] To look back to with distress; lament over; grieve; remember with longing. **II. n. 1.** Distress of mind in recalling some past event; a wishing that something had not happened; remorseful sorrow. **2.** [*Colloq.*] A polite declination; commonly in the plural. [*< OF. regretter, bewail.*] — **re-gret'ful**, *a.* — **-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gret'ta-ble**, *a.* That is to be regretted. — **re-gret'ta-ble**, *adv.*

reg'u-lar, reg'yu-lar. **I. a. 1.** Made according to rule; symmetrical; normal. **2.** Uniformly recurring; methodical; orderly; authorized; customary; permanent. **3. Gram.** Following the rule, as in inflection. **4. Mil.**

flütjüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

Belonging to a standing army. **II. n.** A soldier belonging to a standing army. [*< L. F. regularis, < regula, rule.*] — **reg'u-lar-i'ty, n.** The state, quality, or character of being regular. **reg'u-lar-ness, i.**

reg'u-late, reg'yul-ét, vt. [*-LA'TED⁴; -LA'TING.*] To dispose, order, or govern by rule or system; put or keep in good order; adjust according to a standard. — **reg'u-la'tion, reg'yul-é'shun, n.** **1.** The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated. **2.** A rule prescribed for conduct. — **reg'u-la-tiv(e, a),** Tending or serving to regulate; regulating. — **reg'u-la'tor, n.** One who or that which regulates; especially, a clock of superior mechanism and accuracy.

re-hearse', re-hers', vt. & vi. [*RE-HEARSED⁴; RE-HEARS'ING.*] **1.** To act or repeat for practise or improvement; practise. **2.** To tell or say over again; relate. [*< OF. rehearser, harrow again.*] — **re-hears'al, n.**

reign, rén. I. vi. 1. To hold and exercise sovereign power. **2.** To exercise a controlling influence. **II. n. 1.** Sovereignty; dominion; control; influence. **2.** The time of a sovereign's rule. [*< F. règne, < L. regnum, < rego, rule.*]

re'im-burse', r'i'm-bürs', vt. To pay back; refund; indemnify. [*< F. rembourser, repay.*] — **re'im-burse'ment, n.**

rein, rén. I. vt. & vi. To manage with the rein; hold in check; obey the rein. **II. n.** A strap attached to the bit for controlling a draft-animal. [*< F. rêne, < L. retineo, hold back.*]

rein/deer', rén/dir', n. [*REIN'DEER', pl.*] A deer of northern regions, used as a draft- and pack-animal. [*Ult. < Lapp reino, pasturage, + DEER.*]

re' in-force', -ment, etc. Same as REEN-FORCE, etc.

reins, rénz, n. pl. The kidneys; inward parts; hence, the affections and passions. [*OF., < L. ren, kidney.*]



Reindeer. 1/60

re'in-state', r'i'in-stét', vt. To restore; replace; repair.

re-it'er-ate, re-it'er-ét, vt. [*-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.*] To say or do again and again; repeat. — **re-it'er-a'tion, n.** Repetition.

re-ject', re-ject', vt. To refuse; repel; decline; deny; discard. [*< L. re, back, + facio, throw.*] — **re-ject'er, n.** — **re-ject'or', -re-jection, n.** The act of rejecting.

re-joice', re-jois', v. [*RE-JOICED⁴; RE-JOIC'ING.*] **I. t.** To fill with joy; gladden. **II. i.** To be glad. [*< F. réjouir, rejoice.*] — **re-joic'ing, n.** The feeling or expression of joy.

re-join', re-join', v. I. t. To come again into company with; return to; reunite. **II. i.** To answer to a reply. [*< F. rejoindre, rejoin.*] — **re-join'der, n.** An answer to a reply; also, any reply or retort.

re-ju've-nate, re-ju've-nét, vt. [*-NA'TED⁴; -NA'TING.*] To make young or as if young again. [*< RE- + L. juvenis, young.*] — **re-ju've-na'tion, n.** — **re-ju've-nesc'ence, n.** A renewal of youth. — **re-ju've-nesc'ent, a.**

re laps(e), re-laps', I. vi. To lapse back,

as into disease after partial recovery; decline; backslide. **II. n.** A relapsing; lapse into a former evil state. [*< L. re, back, + labor, slide.*]

re-late', re-lét', v. [*RE-LA'TED⁴; RE-LA'TING.*] **I. t. 1.** To narrate; tell. **2.** To connect, as by blood or marriage, or in thought. **II. i.** To be in connection or association; have reference or regard; refer. [*< L. re-latus, related, < re-, back, + latus, borne.*] — **re-la'ter, n.** — **re-la'tor', -re-la'tion, re-lé'shun, n. 1.** The state of being related; interdependence; connection. **2.** Reference; regard; allusion. **3.** The act of relating; an account or recital. **4.** Connection by blood or marriage; kinship. **5.** A relative. — **re-la'tion-ship, n.** The state of being related; connection by blood or otherwise.

rel'a-tive, rel'a-tiv. I. a. 1. Having connection; pertinent. **2.** Resulting from or depending upon relation. **3. Gram.** Referring or relating to an antecedent noun. **II. n. 1.** One who is related; a kinsman. **2.** A relative word or term; a relative pronoun.

re-lax', re-lax', v. I. t. 1. To slacken; loosen; mitigate; remit; ease. **2.** To relieve from constipation. **3.** To make languid. **II. i.** To become lax or loose; become less rigorous. [*< F. relaxer, < L. re-, again, + laxus, loose.*] — **re-lax-a'tion, n.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; indulgence; recreation; diversion.

re-lay', ri-lé', vt. To lay again.

re-lay', re-lé', n. A fresh set, as of horses or men. [*< F. relais, < relaisser, release.*]

re-lease', re-lis', I. vt. [*RE-LEASED⁴; RE-LEASE'ING.*] **1.** To free from restraint, obligation, or penalty; liberate. **2.** To relinquish, as a legal right or claim. **II. n.** The act of releasing; discharge; relinquishment. [*< L. F. re-, again, + laxus, loose.*]

re-lease', re-lis', vt. To lease again.

re-l'e-gate, rel'e-gét, vt. [*-GA'TED⁴; -GA'TING.*] To consign to obscurity; put back or away; banish. [*< L. re, back, + lego, send.*] — **rel'e-ga'tion, n.**

re-lent', re-lent', vt. To soften in temper; become compassionate; yield. [*< F. ralentir.*] — **re-lent'less, a.** Pitiless. — **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

rel'e-vant, rel'e-vant, a. Fitting; pertinent. [*F.*] — **rel'e-van-cy, n.** — **rel'e-vance', n.**

re-li'a-ble, re-li'a-bl, a. That may be relied upon; trustworthy. — **re-li'a-bl-i'ty, n.** The quality of being reliable. — **re-li'a-bl(e)-ness, -re-li'a-bly, adv.**

re-li'ance, re-li'ans, n. The act of relying; confidence. — **re-li'ant, a.** Confident.

rel'ic, rel'ic, n. Some remaining portion or fragment of that which has vanished or is destroyed; a sacred or cherished memento. [*< F. relique, < L. re, back, + linquo, leave.*]

rel'ict, rel'ict, n. A widow; rarely, a widower. [*OF., < L. relictus, left behind.*]

re-lief', re-lif', n. 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; removal of evil, hardship, or trial; alleviation; comfort. **2.** That which relieves, as charitable aid. **3.** The release, as of a sentinel by a substitute; also, the substitute. **4.** The projection, or apparent projection, as of a figure, from a surface; elevation; exaltation. [*F., < relever, relieve.*]

re-liev(e), re-liv', vt. [*RE-LIEV(E)D⁴; RE-*

LIEV'ING. 1. To free wholly or partly from something, as pain or trouble. 2. To alleviate; lessen, as pain or trouble. 3. To soften, lighten, or enliven, as style. 4. To bring out into relief or prominence. 5. *Mil.* (1) To reinforce. (2) To release, as a sentinel, by substitution. [*< F. relever, < L. re-, again, + levis, light.*]

re-lig'ion. re-lj'yun, *n.* 1. A system of faith and worship. 2. Conscientious devotion in practise; scrupulous care; piety. [*F., < L. religio(n-), < re-, again, + lego, gather.*]—**re-lig'ious,** re-lj'us, *a.* Pertaining to or controlled by religion; devout; faithful; conscientious; pious. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

re-lin'quish. re-lin'kwish, *vt.* To withdraw from; let go; surrender; abandon; quit. [*< L.^{OF} re-, back, + linquo, leave.*]—**re-lin'quish-ment, n.**

re-li-qua-ry, re-li-cwq-ri, *n.* [*-RIES^{pl}*] A repository for relics.

re-lish. rel'ish, *v. I. t.* 1. To like the taste of; enjoy. 2. To impart flavor to. **II. i.** To yield or have a flavor, especially an agreeable flavor. [*< OF^{re} re-, again, + lecher, lick.*]

re-lish, n. 1. A pleasing taste; appetite; liking; commonly with *for*. 2. The flavor, especially when agreeable, in food or drink. 3. Something that relishes; a slight savory dish.

re-luc'tant, a. 1. Disinclined; unwilling; averse. 2. Marked by unwillingness. [*< L. re-, again, + luctor, strive.*]—**re-luc'tance, n.** The state of being reluctant; unwillingness.

re-ly, re-lai', *vt.* [*RE-LIED'; RE-LY'ING.*] To depend on; repose confidence; with *on* or *upon*. [*< L.^F re-, back, + ligo, bind.*]

re-main, re-mén', *vi.* To be left behind; continue; abide; stay. [*< L.^{OF} re-, back, + maneo, remain.*]—**re-main'der, n.** That which remains; something left, as after subtraction or expenditure.—**re-mains',** re-ménz', *n. pl.* That which is left behind, as a corpse or skeleton; also, an author's posthumous works.

re-mand', re-mqnd', *Id. vt.* To order or send back; recommit. **II. n.** Recommitment, as of an accused person to custody. [*< L. re-, back, + mando, order.*]

re-mark', re-mdrk'. **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To express by speech or writing; make remarks. 2. To take particular notice of. **II. n.** A comment or saying; observation; notice. [*< F. re-, again, + marquer, mark.*]—**re-mark'a-ble, a.** Worthy of special notice; conspicuous; distinguished.—**re-mark'a-bly, adv.**

rem'e-dy, rem'q-di. **I. vt.** [*-DIED'; -DY-ING.*] 1. To cure or heal. 2. To repair; correct. **II. n.** [*-DIES^{pl}*] That which cures or relieves, as a medicine. [*< L.^F re-, again, + medeor, heal.*]—**re-me'di-a-ble, a.**—**re-me'di-al, a.**—**re-me'di-less, a.**

re-mem'ber, re-mem'ber, *vt. & vi.* 1. To retain or cherish in the memory; recollect. 2. To have or exercise remembrance. [*< F. re-mem-ber, < L. re-, again, + memor, mindful.*]—**re-mem'brance, n.** 1. The act or power of remembering; memory. 2. The period within which one can remember. 3. That which is remembered. 4. A memento; keepsake.—**re-mem'bran-ces, n.** A reminder; memento.

re-mind' ^{ed}, re-maind', *vt.* To bring to mind; recall; with *of*.—**re-mind'er, n.**

rem'i-nis'cence, rem'i-nis'ens, *n.* The

calling to mind, or that which is recalled. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + meminī, remember.*]

—**rem'i-nis'cent, a.**

re-miss', re-mis', *a.* Slack or careless; dilatory; negligent. [*< L. remissus.*]—**-ness, n.**

re-mit', re-mit', *v.* [*RE-MIT'TED'; RE-MIT'TING.*] **I. t.** 1. To send in return; transmit. 2. To annul the penalty of; pardon; forgive. 3. To refrain from exacting. 4. To abate; relax. 5. To refer or submit. **II. i.** To abate for a time, as a fever. [*< L.^{OF} re-, back, + mitto, send.*]—**re-mis'sion,** re-mish'un, *n.* The act of remitting; abatement; pardon.—**re-mit'tent, n.** The act of remitting; a remittance. —**re-mit'tal, re-mit'tance, n.** The act of remitting, or that which is remitted, as money.—**re-mit'ter, a.** Having remissions, as a fever.—**re-mit'ter, n.** —**re-mit'tor, rem'nant,** rem'nant, *n.* That which remains; a small remainder. [*< L.^{OF} remanere, REMAIN.*] [*rearrange.*]

re-mod'el, ri-med'el, *vt.* To model again; —**re-mon'strate,** re-môn'strét, *vi.* [*-STRA'TED'; -STRA'TING.*] To present a verbal or written protest; expostulate (*with* a person, *against* a thing). [*< L.^{LA} re-, again, + monstro, show.*]—**re-mon'strance, n.** 1. The act of remonstrating. 2. Expostulatory counsel or reproof.—**re-mon'strant, I. a.** Of or like a remonstrance. **II. n.** One who remonstrates.

re-morse', re-môrs', *n.* The anguish caused by a sense of guilt. [*< L.^{OF} re-, back, + mordeo, bite.*]—**re-morse'ful, a.**—**re-morse'less, a.** Pitiless; cruel; conscienceless.

re-mote', re-môt', *a.* 1. Distant in space, time, or relation. 2. Not obvious; slight. [*< L. remove, remove.*]—**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

re-move', re-môv', *I. vt. & vi.* 1. To move or take away. 2. To destroy or put an end to. 3. To change from one place to another, as one's residence; move. **II. n.** 1. A removal. 2. An interval. 3. A course, as at dinner. [*< L.^{OF} re-, again, + moveo, move.*]—**re-mov'a-ble, a.**—**re-mov'al, n.** The act of removing.

re-mu'ner-ate, re-mi'ngr-ét, *vt.* [*-A'TED'; -A'TING.*] To compensate; pay; reward. [*< L. re-, again, + munus (muneri-), gift.*]—**re-mu'ner-a'tion, n.** 1. The act of remunerating. 2. That which remunerates; recompense.—**re-mu'ner-a'tive, a.** Profitable. —**re-mu'ner-a-to'ry, a.**

ren-coun'ter, ren-caun'ter. **I. vt. & vi.** To meet by surprise, as a foe. **II. n.** A sudden hostile collision; unexpected encounter. [*Ult. < L. re-, again, + in, to, contra, against.*]

ren-con'tre',

rend, rend, *vt. & vi.* [*RENT or REND'ED'; REND'ING.*] 1. To separate or be sundered into parts by force; tear. 2. To remove forcibly. [*< AS. rendan, tear down.*]

ren'der, ren'der, *vt.* 1. To make of a specified character. 2. To furnish; give. 3. To interpret, express, or represent. 4. To return; give back. 5. To melt and clarify, as lard. [*< F. rendre, give back, surrender.*]—**ren'der, n.**—**ren'der-a-ble, a.**—**ren-di'tion,** rendish'un, *n.* 1. A translation; interpretation. 2. A surrendering. 3. The act of rendering, or the amount rendered.

ren'dez-vous, ren'de-vû or rûn'de-vû. **I. vt. & vi.** [*-VOUSED'; -VOUS-ING.*] To assemble at a given place. **II. n.** [*REN'DEZ-VOUS, pl.*]

fîütjûre (future); aîsle; au (out); oîl; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; îng, înk; thîn.

An appointed place of meeting; a meeting, or an appointment to meet. [F., < *rendez-vous*, assemble yourselves.]

ren'e-gade, ren'e-gād, *n.* An apostate; a deserter. [< Sp. *renegado*.] **ren'e-ga'do**.

re-new, re-nū', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become new; regenerate. **2.** To begin over again. — **re-new'a-bl(e), a.** — **re-new'al, n.** — **re-new'ed-ly, adv.** **1.** Repeatedly; again. **2.** With fresh vigor.

ren'net, ren'et, *n.* The dried stomach of a calf; used for curdling milk. [< AS. *rennan*, run.]

re-nounce', re-nāuns', *vt.* [RE-NOUNCED'; RE-NOUN'ING.] To refuse to acknowledge longer; forswear; abandon. [< L.F. *re-*, back, + *nuntius*, messenger.]

ren'o-vate, ren'o-vēt, *vt.* [-VA'TED'; -VA-TING.] To make as good as new; renew; clean; purify. [< L. *re-*, again, + *novus*, new.] — **ren'o-va'tion, n.**

re-nown', re-naun', *n.* High distinction; fame. [< L.F. *re-*, again, + *nomen*, name.] — **re-nowned'**, *a.* Having renown; famous.

rent¹, rent, *v. i. t.* To obtain or let out for rent; hire. **II. i.** To be rented or leased.

rent², *imp. & pp. of REND, v.*

renti, *n.* A hole or slit made by rending.

rent', *n.* The payment periodically made for the use of any kind of property. [< F. *rente*.] — **rent'a-bl(e), a.** — **rent'al, n.** The revenue derived from rented property.

re-nun'ci-a'tion, re-nun'si-ē'shun or -shi-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of renouncing. **2.** A declaration in which something is renounced. [OF., < L. *renuntio*, renounce.]

re-pair¹, re-pār', *i. vt. 1.* To restore to a sound state; mend. **2. To make amends for. **II. n. 1.** Restoration; reparation. **2.** Condition after repairing. [< L. *re-*, again, + *paro*, make ready.] — **rep'a-ra-bl(e), a.** Capable of repair or reparation. **re-pair'a-bl(e), a.** — **rep'a-ra'tion, n.** The act of making amends; indemnity.**

re-pair², *i. vt.* To betake oneself; resort; return. **II. n.** The act of repairing, or the place to which one repairs. [< L.L.⁴OF. *re-*, again, + *patria*, fatherland.]

rep'ar-tee, rep'ar-tī', *n.* A witty or apt reply; sharp rejoinder. [< OF. *repartie*, < *re-partir*, reply.]

re-past, re-pāst', *n.* The act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.]

re-pay, re-pē', *vt. & vi.* To pay back; pay again; requite; retaliate. — **re-pay'ment, n.**

re-peat, re-pil'. *i. vt.* To rescind, as a law; revoke. **II. n.** The act of repeating. [< F. *rappeler*, recall.] — **re-peat'a-bl(e), a.**

re-peat², re-pit', *vt. 1.* To do or say over; reiterate. **2. To recite from memory. [< L.F. *re-*, again, + *peto*, seek.] — **re-peat'ed-ly, adv.** — **re-peat'er, n. 1.** A mechanism for repeating some action, as a watch that can be made to strike at any time the last hour, or a repeating firearm. **2.** One who repeats his vote at an election.**

re-pel¹, re-pel', *v.* [RE-PELLED'; RE-PEL'LING.] **I. t.** To force to keep back; check; repulse. **II. i.** To have a repulsive character or tendency. [< L. *re-*, back, + *pello*, drive.] — **re-pel'lent, a.** Serving or tending to repel.

re-pent¹, re-pent', *vt. & vi.* To feel repentance for; experience sorrow for sin, with desire to amend; regret. [< L.F. *re-*, back, again, + *pæniteo*, repent.] — **re-pent'ance, n.** A turning with sorrow from a past sinful course or action; loosely, regret. — **re-pent'ant, a.** Showing or characterized by repentance. — **re-pent'er, n.**

rep'er-to-ry, rep'er'to-ri, *n.* [-RIES', pl.] A repository; collection. [< F. *répertoire*, < L.L. *reperio*, find again.]

rep'e-tend², rep'e-tend', *n.* That part of a circulating decimal which is repeated indefinitely. [< L. *repeto*, repeat.] — **rep'e-ti'tion**, rep'e-tish'un, *n.* The act of repeating, or that which is repeated.

re-pine', re-pain', *vi.* [RE-PINED'; RE-PI-NING.] To be discontented; complain; murmur. [< RE- + *pine*, *v.*] — **re-pl'ner, n.**

re-place¹, re-plēs', *vt. 1.* To put back in place. **2.** To take or fill the place of; put a substitute in place of. **3.** To refund; repay. [< RE- + *place*.] — **re-place'ment, n.**

re-plen'ish, re-plen'ish, *vt.* To fill again; supply or stock abundantly. [< L. *plene*, again, + *plenus*, full.] — **re-plen'ish-ment, n.**

re-plete², re-plit', *a.* Full to the uttermost; abounding. [< L.F.OF. *re-*, again, + *pleo*, fill.] — **re-ple'tion, n.**

re-plev'in, re-plev'in, *n.* An action to regain possession of personal property unlawfully detained. [OF., < *replevir*, pledge.]

re-ply¹, re-plai'. *i. vt. & vi.* [RE-PLIED; RE-PLY'ING.] To say or do in return; make a reply. **II. n.** [RE-PLIES', pl.] Something uttered, written, or done in return; an answer. [< L.F. *re-*, again, + *placo*, foild.]

re-port², re-pōrt', *v. i. t. 1.* To bear or bring back; relate. **2. To state as a fact; circulate publicly. **3. To prepare a record of. **4. To certify formally or officially. **5. To inform against. **II. i. 1. To tender a report. **2. To serve as a reporter. **3. To appear and announce oneself, as a soldier for duty. [< L.F. *reporto*, < *re-*, again, + *porto*, carry.]**************

re-port', *n. 1.* That which is reported; an announcement. **2. A published narration; official statement. **3. A sudden loud noise. — **re-port'er, n.** One employed by a newspaper to gather and report news for publication.****

re-pose¹, re-pōz'. *i. vt. & vi.* [RE-POSED'; RE-PO'SING.] **1.** To lay down in a posture of rest; refresh by rest. **2. To place or base, as confidence or hope; trust; confide. **3. To lie; recline; rest. **II. n. 1.** The act of reposing, or the state of being at rest; sleep. **re-po'salt**. **2.** Calmness; composure. [< L.L.⁴OF. *re-*, again, + *pauso*, pause, rest.]****

re-pos'i-to-ry, re-pōz'i-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES', pl.] A place in which goods are or may be stored. [< L. *re-*, back, + *pono*, place.]

rep're-hend², rep're-hend', *vt.* To chide sharply; object to forcibly; blame. [< L. *re-*, again, + *prehendo*, seize.] — **rep're-hen'si-bl(e), a.** — **rep're-hen'sion, n.** — **rep're-hen'sive, a.** Indicating or conveying reproof.

rep're-sent¹, rep're-zent', *vt. 1.* To bring before the mind; portray or depict. **2.** To act as authorized agent for; stand in the place of; also, to appear as an instance of. [< L. *repræsentō*, < *re-*, again, + *præsentō*, present.]

—**rep**^{re-sen-ta'tion}¹, **rep**^{re-zen-té'shun}, *n.* 1. The act of representing, or the state of being represented. 2. That which represents; a likeness; model; description; dramatic performance. 3. Representatives collectively. — **rep**^{re-sen-a-tiv}(e). *I. a.* 1. Qualified to represent. 2. Acting in the capacity of agent. *II. n.* One who or that which represents; a member of a representative body; in the United States, a member of the popular branch of Congress or of a state legislature.

re^{pre-sent}^{2d}, **ri**^{pre-sent'}, *vt.* To present again. — **re**^{pres-en-ta'tion}², **ri**^{prez-en-té'shun}, *n.* A second presentation.

re^{press}¹¹, **re**^{pres'}, *vt.* To keep forcibly under restraint; press back; crush; quell; overpower. [*< L. re-, back; + premo, press.*]

— **re**^{pres-sion}, *n.* The act of pressing, or the condition of being repressed. — **re**^{press-iv}(e), *a.* [time.]

re^{press}^{2d}, **ri**^{pres'}, *vt.* To press a second

re^{prieve}(e), **re**^{priv'}, *I. vt.* [**RE**-**PRIEV**(E)^D; **RE**-**PRIEV**'ING.] To suspend temporarily the execution of a sentence upon; relieve for a time from danger or trouble. *II. n.* 1. The temporary suspension of a sentence. 2. Temporary relief or cessation of pain or ill; respite. [*< F. réprover; see REPROVE.*]

rep^{ri-mand'}, **rep**^{ri-mand'}, *I. vt.* To reprove sharply; especially, to reprove publicly and officially. *II. n.* Severe reproof, public or private. [*< F. réprimande, reproof.*]

re^{print}^d, **re**^{print'}, *vt.* To print anew.

re^{print}¹, **ri**^{print'}, *n.* An edition of a printed work that is a verbatim copy of the original.

re^{pri-sal}, **re**^{prai-zal}, *n.* 1. Forcible seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. 2. The property thus seized. 3. Any form of retaliation. [*< F. représaille, < L. re-, again; + prehendo, seize.*]

re^{proach}¹, **re**^{prach'}, *I. vt.* To censure severely; blame; upbraid. *II. n.* 1. The act of reproaching, or the words of one who reproaches. 2. A cause of blame or disgrace. [*< F. reprocher, < L. re-, again; + prope, near.*] — **re**^{proach}², **re**^{proach'}, *a.* — **re**^{proach}³, **re**^{proach'}, *a.* — **re**^{proach}⁴, **re**^{proach'}, *a.* — **re**^{proach}⁵, **re**^{proach'}, *a.*

rep^{ro-bate}, **rep**^{ro-bét}, *I. vt.* [**RE**-**BA**^{TED}^d; **RE**-**BA**^{TING}.] 1. To disapprove with strong dislike; reject. 2. To abandon as hopelessly wicked. *II. a.* Abandoned in sin; utterly depraved. *III. n.* One lost to all sense of duty or decency. [*< L. re-, again; + proba, prove.*] — **rep**^{ro-ba'tion}, *n.* The act of reproaching, or the condition of being reprobated.

re^{pro-duce}¹, **ri**^{pro-difs'}, *vt.* 1. To produce again. 2. To produce (offspring); to renew (a lost part). 3. To make a copy of. [*< RE*- + **PRODUCE**.] — **re**^{pro-duc-tion}, *n.* 1. The act or power of reproducing. 2. That which is reproduced; a copy. — **re**^{pro-duc-tiv}(e), *a.* Pertaining to, employed in, or tending to reproduction. **re**^{pro-duc-to-ry}.

re^{prove}¹, **re**^{pruv'}, *vt.* To censure authoritatively, openly, and directly; blame; rebuke. [*< L. reprobo, condemn.*] — **re**^{proof}, **re**^{pruf'}, *n.* The act of reproving; blame; censure.

rep^{til}(e), **rep**^{til}, *I. a.* Crawling; groveling; base. *II. n.* 1. An animal that moves on its belly or by means of short limbs. 2. A groveling, abject person. [*< L. reptilis, < reptus, pp. of repo, creep.*]

re^{pub}^{lic}, **re**^{pub}^{lic}, *n.* A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people, and the administration is lodged in officers elected by the people; a community; commonwealth. [*< L. respublica, < res, affair, + publica, public, of the people.*] — **re**^{pub}^{lic-an}, *n.* One who advocates or upholds a republican form of government; [*R*- or *R*-] a member of a republican party. — **re**^{pub}^{lic-an-ism}, *n.*

re^{pub}^{lish}¹, **ri**^{pub}^{lish}, *vt.* To publish again; issue a reprint of. — **re**^{pub}^{li-ca'tion}, *n.* The act of republishing, or that which is republished.

re^{pu}^{di-ate}, **re**^{pi}^{di-dêt}, *vt.* [**RE**-**PU**^{TED}^d; **RE**-**PU**^{TING}.] 1. To refuse to acknowledge or pay; disclaim; disavow. 2. To cast off; discard; put away. [*< L. repudium, divorce.*] — **re**^{pu}^{di-a'tion}, *n.* The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated.

re^{pug}^{nant}, **re**^{pug}^{nant}, *a.* Offensive to taste or feeling; inconsistent; opposed; antagonistic. [*OF, < L. re-, back; + pugna, fist.*] — **re**^{pug}^{nance}, *n.* A feeling of aversion and resistance. **re**^{pug}^{nant-cy}.

re^{pulse}¹, **re**^{puls'}, *I. vt.* [**RE**-**PULSED^d; **RE**-**PULS^{ING}.] 1. To beat or drive back. 2. To repel resolutely or harshly. *II. n.* The act of repulsing; rejection; refusal. [*< L. repulsus, pp. of repello, repel.*] — **re**^{pul}^{sion}, *n.* The act of repulsing, or the state of being repelled; aversion. — **re**^{pul}^{siv}(e), *a.* Exciting feelings of dislike, disgust, or horror; causing aversion.****

re^{pute}¹, **re**^{pi}^{t'}, *I. vt.* [**RE**-**PU**^{TED}^d; **RE**-**PU**^{TING}.] To hold in general opinion; reckon; estimate. *II. n.* Reputation; estimation; honor. [*< L. re-, again; + puto, think.*]

— **re**^{pu}^{ta-ble}(e), **re**^{pu}^{ta-bl}, *a.* 1. Having a good reputation; estimable; honorable. 2. Consistent with honorable standing. — **re**^{pu}^{ta-bly}, *adv.* — **re**^{pu}^{ta-tion}, *n.* The estimation in which a person or thing is held by others; repute. — **re**^{pu}^{ted-ly}, *adv.*

re^{quest}¹, **re**^{cwest'}, *I. vt.* To express a desire for; ask; solicit. *II. n.* 1. The act of requesting; entreaty; petition. 2. That which is asked for. 3. The state of being sought after. [*< L. re-, again; + quero, seek*]

re^{qui}^{em}, **ri**^{cwi-em}, *n.* A hymn, dirge, or mass for the dead. [*L., acc. of requies, rest.*]

re^{quire}¹, **re**^{cwaiv'}, *vt.* [**RE**-**QUI**^{RED}^d; **RE**-**QUI**^{TING}.] 1. To demand, or to request authoritatively; claim. 2. To have imperative need of; want. [*< L. OF re-, again; + quero, seek.*]

— **re**^{quire}^{ment}, *n.*
re^{qui}^{s-ite}(e), **rec**^{wi-zit'}, *I. a.* Required by circumstances; indispensable. *II. n.* A necessity; requirement. [*< L. re-, again; + quero, seek.*] — **re**^{qui}^{s-ition}, *n.* 1. Any formal request, summons, or demand. 2. The state of being required.

re^{quite}¹, **re**^{cwaiv'}, *vt.* [**RE**-**QUI**^{TED}^d; **RE**-**QUI**^{TING}.] To repay; retaliate upon; punish. [*< RE*- + **QUIT**, *v.*] — **re**^{quit}^{al}, *n.*

re^{scind}^d, **re**^{sind'}, *vt.* To make void; abrogate; repeal. [*< L. F. re-, again; + scindo, cut.*] — **re**^{scis}^{sion}, *n.* The act of rescinding.

res^{cue}, **res**^{küf}, *I. vt.* [**RES**-**CUED^d; **RES**-**CU**^{ING}.] To deliver from injury, calamity, or destruction; liberate; save. *II. n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance. [*< L. LL+OF re-, again; + excutio, drive out.*] — **res**^{cu}^{er}, *n.***

fiütüre (future); **ais**le; **au** (out); **ö**il; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**,

re search', *re-serch'*, *n.* Continued and diligent investigation.

re sem'ble, *re-semb'bl*, *vt.* [*-BL(E)D*; *-BLING*.] To be similar to; be of the same or like nature. [*< F. re-, again, + sembler, seem.*] — **re-sem'blance**, *n.* The quality of resembling; that which resembles, semblance; likeness.

re-sent', *re-zent'*, *vt.* To feel or show resentment at; be indignant at. [*< F. re-, again, + sentir, feel.*] — **re-sent'ful**, *a.* — **re-sent'ment**, *n.* Anger and ill will in view of real or fancied injury; persistent displeasure.

re-serv'e, *re-zerv'*, *I. vt.* [*RE-SERV(E)D'*; *RE-SERV'ING*.] **1.** To hold back for future use. **2.** To except from something granted. **II. n.** **1.** That which is reserved. **2.** Silence or reticence as to one's feelings, opinions, or affairs. **3.** A body of troops reserved for emergencies. [*< L. re-, back, + servo, keep.*] — **res'er-va'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of reserving, or that which is reserved. **2.** A tract of land reserved, as for an Indian tribe. — **re-serv'e(d)**, *pa.* **1.** Showing or characterized by reserve of manner; distant; undemonstrative. **2.** Retained; kept back. — **re-serv'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.* **res'er-voir**, *rez'er-vwër*, *n.* A receptacle



Reservoir.

where something, as water, is kept in store. [*< F. réservoir, < L. reservo, reserve.*]

re-side', *re-zaid'*, *vt.* [*RE-SID'ED*; *RE-SID'ING*.] **1.** To make one's abode; live; dwell. **2.** To exist as an attribute of; inhere. [*< L. re-, again, + sedeo, sit.*] — **res'i-dence**, *rez'i-dens*, *n.* **1.** The place where one resides. **2.** The act of residing. — **res'i-dent**, *vt.* **1.** Having a residence. **II. n.** **1.** One who or that which is resident. **2.** A diplomatic representative.

res'i-due, *rez'i-dü*, *n.* A remainder or surplus after a part has been separated or otherwise treated. [*< L. residuum, < resideo, RE-SIDE.*] — **re-sid'u-al**, *re-zij'u-al* or *zid'yu-al*, *a.* **re-sid'u-a-ry**, — **re-sid'u-um**, *n.* [*-U-A, pl.*] That which remains after subtraction.

re-sign', *re-zain'*, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give up or back; surrender. **2.** To abandon the use or enjoyment of; relinquish. **3.** To yield with confidence. [*< L. re-, back, + signum, sign.*] — **res'ig-na'tion**, *rez'ig-në'shun* or *res'*, *n.* **1.** The act of resigning, as an office or trust, or the formal document declaring such act. **2.** The quality of being submissive; unresisting acquiescence, as in the divine will. — **re-signed'**, *pa.* Characterized by resignation; submissive.

res'in, *rez'in*, *n.* An amorphous substance that exudes from plants. [*< L. resina, resin.*] — **res'in-ous**, *a.*

re-sist', *re-zist'*, *vt. & vi.* To oppose, strive

against, or obstruct; withstand. [*< L. re-sisto, < re-, back, + sisto, set.*] — **re-sist'ance**, *n.* **1.** The act of resisting. **2.** Any force tending to hinder motion. — **re-sist'less**, *a.*

res'o-lute, *rez'o-lüt*, *a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant; steady.

res'ol-u'tion, *rez'o-lü'shun* or *-liü'shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of resolving. **2.** The state of being resolute; active fortitude. **res'o-lute-ness**, *3. The purpose or course resolved upon; a resolve; determination. **4.** Chemical, mechanical, or mental analysis; separation of anything into its component parts. **5.** A proposition offered to or adopted by an assembly.*

re-solv(e), *re-zelv'*, *I. vt. & vi.* [*RE-SOLV(E)D'*; *RE-SOLV'ING*.] **1.** To make up one's mind; determine. **2.** To render or become fixed in purpose. **3.** To pass, as a resolution. **4.** To separate into parts; analyze. **II. n.** **1.** Fixedness of purpose; resolution. **2.** A fixed determination; a resolution. [*< L. re-, again, + solvo, loosen.*] — **re-solv'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

res'o-nant, *a.* Sending back or prolonging sound; reverberating. [*< L. re-, back, + sono, sound.*] — **res'o-nance**, *n.* The quality of being resonant; resonant sound.

re-sort, *re-zërt'*, *I. vt.* **1.** To go frequently or habitually; repair. **2.** To have recourse.

II. n. **1.** The act of frequenting a place; a place resorted to or frequented. **2.** A recourse; refuge. [*< L. re-, again, + sortior, obtain.*]

re-sound', *re-zaund'*, *v. I. t.* **1.** To repeat, as a sound; echo or reecho. **2.** To celebrate; acclaim. **II. i.** **1.** To emit a loud, prolonged, or far-reaching sound. **2.** To exhibit resonance. [*< L. re-, back, + sono, sound.*]

re-source', *re-sörs'*, *n.* **1.** That which is resorted to for aid or support; resort. **2. pl.** One's available property; any natural advantages. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + surgo, rise.*]

re-spect', *re-spect'*, *I. vt.* **1.** To have deferential regard for; treat with consideration; hold sacred. **2.** To have relation or reference to. **II. n.** **1.** The act of esteeming or honoring; esteem; honor; regard. **2.** A special aspect, feature, or relation. [*< L. re-, back, + specio, look.*] — **re-spect'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **1.** Deserving of respect; of good name or repute. **2.** Being of moderate excellence; fairly good. — **res'pect'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-spect'a-bl(e)-ness**, *—re-spect'ful*, *a.* Marked by or manifesting respect. — *ly, adv.* — **re-spect'ing**, *prep.* In relation to; regarding. — **re-spect'iv(e)**, *a.* Pertaining severally to each of a group, considered one by one. — **re-spect'iv(e)-ly**, *adv.*

re-spire', *re-spair'*, *vt. & vi.* [*RE-SPIRED*; *RE-SPIR'ING*.] **1.** To breathe in and out; send forth in exhalations. **2.** To have life; live. [*< L. re-spiro, < re-, back, + spiro, breathe.*] — **re-spir'a-bl(e)**, *a.* — **re-spir'a-tion**, *re-spi-rë'shun*, *n.* The process of inhaling air into the lungs and expelling it; breathing. — **re-spir'a-to-ry**, *re-spair'a-to-ri* or *res'pi-ra-to-ri*, *a.*

res'pite, *res'pit*, *I. vt.* [*RES'PIT-ED*; *RES'PIT-ING*.] **1.** To grant delay in the execution of a penalty upon; relieve. **2.** To relieve by a pause or an interval of rest. **II. n.** **1.** Temporary intermission; an interval of rest; postponement; delay. **2.** Temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; re-

prieve. [*< OF. respit, < L. re-, back, + specio, look.*]

re-splen'dent, re-splen'dent, *a.* Shining with brilliant luster; splendid; gorgeous. [*< L. re-, again, + splendo, shine.*]—**re-splendence**, re-splen'den-sy, *n.* Splendor.

re-spond', re-spond', *vt. & vi.* To answer; reply; act in response or sympathy; correspond. [*< L. re-, again, + spondeo, promise.*]

—**re-spond'ent**, *n.* One who responds; a defendant.—**re-sponse'**, *n.* An answer; reply.

re-spon'si-ble, re-spon'si-bl, *a.* 1. Answerable for the discharge of a duty, trust, or debt. 2. Having capacity to perceive the distinctions of right and wrong. 3. Able to meet obligations. —**ness**, *n.*—**re-spon'si-bil-i-ty**, *n.* [*-ties, pl.*] 1. The state of being responsible or accountable. 2. That for which one is answerable; a duty or trust. 3. Ability to meet obligations.—**re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

re-spon'sive, *a.* Inclined or ready to respond; correspondent. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

rest', rest. *Id. vt. & vi.* 1. To cause to cease from labor or exertion; cease; desist. 2. To place on a support. 3. To repose; sleep; be quiet; be still in death. 4. To trust. *II. n.* 1. Cessation from exertion or motion of any kind. 2. Freedom from disquiet; peace. 3. Sleep; death. 4. That on which anything rests. 5. A stopping-place. 6. *Mus.* A pause, or an interval of silence. [*< AS. rest, rest.*]—**rest'ful**, *a.* Full of or giving rest.—**rest'less**, *a.* Having no rest; uneasy; sleepless.

rest', *vt.* To be and remain; continue; be left. *II. n.* 1. That which is left over; a remainder. 2. Those remaining; the others. [*< L. resto, remain, < re-, back, + sto, stand.*]

res'tau-rant, res'to-rant, *n.* A place where refreshments are provided. [*F.*]

res'ti-tu'tion, res'ti-tu'shun, *n.* The act of restoring or making good; indemnification; restoration. [*F., < L. re-, again, + statuo, set up.*]

restiv(e), rest'iv, *a.* 1. Impatient of control; unruly. 2. Restless; fidgety. 3. Stubborn; balky. [*< F. restif, < rester, remain.*]

re-store', re-stor', *vt.* [*RE-STORED'; RE-STOR'ING.*] 1. To bring back to a former state, position, etc. 2. To reproduce as originally existing. 3. To return. 4. To make restitution or amends for. [*< OF. restorer, < L. restauro, restore.*]—**res'to-ra'tion**, res'to-rə'shun, *n.* The act of restoring or that which is restored.—**re-stor'a-tiv(e)**, re-stor'a-tiv, *a.* Tending or able to restore. *II. n.* That which restores.—**re-stor'er**, *n.*

re-strain', re-strén', *vt.* 1. To hold back; repress. 2. To hinder; restrict. [*< L. re-, back, + stringo, bind.*]—**re-straint'**, *n.* 1. The act of restraining, or the state of being restrained. 2. That which restrains; a restriction.

re-strict', re-strict', *vt.* To hold or keep within limits or bounds; confine. [*< L. re-, back, + stringo, bind.*]—**re-stric'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation. 2. That which restricts; a restraint.—**re-strict'ive**, *a.* —**ly**, *adv.*

re-sult', re-zult'. *Id. vt.* 1. To be a result or outcome; follow. 2. To have an issue; issue. *II. n.* The outcome of an action; consequence; effect. [*< L. f. resulto, rebound.*]—**re-sult'ant**, *a.* Arising or following as a result. *II. n.* That which results; a consequence.

re-sume', re-ziüm', *vt. & vi.* [*RE-SUMED'; RE-SUM'ING.*] 1. To begin again after cessation or interruption. 2. To reassume; reoccupy; take back. [*< L. f. re-, back, again, + sumo, take.*]—**re-sump'tion**, re-zump'shun, *n.*

res'ur-rec-tion, rez'ur-rec'shun, *n.* 1. *Theol.* A rising again from the dead. 2. Any rising again; renewal; restoration. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + surgo, rise.*]

re-sus-ci-tate, re-sus'i-tét, *vt. & vi.* [*-TA-TED'; -TA-TING.*] To bring or come back to life; revivify; revive. [*< L. re-, again, + sub, under, + cito, summon.*]—**re-sus-ci-ta'tion**, *n.*

re-tail', ri-tél', *I. vt.* To sell in small quantities. *II. n.* The selling of goods in small quantities. [*OF., shred.*]—**re-tail'er**, *n.*

re-tain', re-tén', *vt.* 1. To hold; keep; maintain. 2. To engage beforehand, as a lawyer, by a fee. [*< L. of re-, back, + teneo, hold.*]

—**re-tain'er**, *n.* 1. One retained in the service of a person of rank. 2. One who retains.

3. A retaining fee.—**re-ten'tion**, re-ten'shun, *n.* The act or power of retaining.—**re-ten'tiv(e)**, *a.* Having power or tendency to retain.

re-tal'i-ate, re-tal'i-ét, *vt. & vi.* [*-A-TED'; -A-TING.*] To give like for like; repay evil with a similar evil. [*< L. re-, again, + talis, such.*]—**re-tal'i-a'tion**, re-tal'i-é'shun, *n.*—**re-tal'i-a-tiv(e)**, *a.*—**re-tal'i-a-to-ry**, *a.*

re-tard', re-túrd', *vt.* To cause to move more slowly; hinder; postpone. [*< L. f. re-, again, + tardus, slow.*]—**re-tar-da'tion**, *n.* The act of retarding, or the state of being retarded.

retch', rech, *vi.* To make an effort to vomit; heave. [*< AS. hræcan, spit.*]

ret'i-cence, ret'i-sens, *n.* The habit of being reserved in speech. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + taceo, be silent.*]—**ret'i-cent**, ret'i-sent, *a.* Habitually silent or reserved in utterance.

ret'i-cu-late, re-tic'yú-lét, *I. vt. & vi.* [*-LA-TED'; -LA-TING.*] To make into or like network; form a network. *II. a.* Having the form or appearance of network; netted.

ret'i-cu-lat'ed; **ret'i-form'** (ri'ti-form or ret'i-)—**re-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Like a network.—**ret'i-cu-la'tion**, *n.*—**ret'i-cule**, *n.* A small bag, used by women to carry needlework, etc.

ret'i-na, ret'i-nə, *n.* The inner coat of the eye, which receives the optical image. [*< L. rete, net.*]

ret'i-nue, ret'i-niū, *n.* 1. The body of retainers attending a person of rank. 2. A train of results. [*< F. retenue, < retener, retain.*]

re-tire', re-tírt', *v.* [*RE-TIRED'; RE-TIR'ING.*] 1. *t.* To withdraw from circulation; remove from active service. *II. i.* 1. To go into privacy or seclusion; draw back; go away. 2. To go to bed. [*< F. re-, back, + tirer, draw.*]

—**re-tire'ment**, *n.* A retiring; a secluded state or place.—**re-tir'ing**, *pa.* 1. Shy; modest; quiet. 2. Pertaining to one who retires.

re-tort', re-tórt', *vt. & vi.* 1. To return or direct back; say in sharp rejoinder; reply sharply. 2. To bend back. [*OF., < L. re-, back, + torquere, twist.*]

re-tort', *n.* A vessel with a bent tube, for the heating of substances, or for distillation.



Retort.
r, retort; *a*, adapter;
f, flask.

re-tort², re-tôrt', *n.* A retaliatory speech.
re-touch⁴, ri-tuch', *vt.* To add new touches to; modify; revise.
re-trace⁴, re-três', *vt.* To trace back; trace over again; follow backward, as a path.
re-tract⁴, re-tract', *vt. & vi.* 1. To take back or recall; disavow. 2. To draw back or in. [*L. re-, back, + traho, draw.*]—**re-tract-i-l(e, a).** That can be drawn back or in, as claws.
re-tract-i-bl(e, a).—**re-traction**, *n.* The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted.
re-treat⁴, re-trî't', *vt. & vi.* 1. To withdraw from a position; retire; recede. 2. To go into retirement. 3. To curve backward. **II. n.** 1. The act of retreating. 2. Retirement; seclusion. 3. A quiet place; refuge. [*< F. retraite, < L. re-, back, + traho, draw.*]
re-trench⁴, re-trench', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To cut down or reduce; curtail. 2. To restrict or terminate. 3. To pare away. **II. i.** To reduce expenditures. [*< F. retrancher, < re-, again, + trancher, cut.*]—**re-trench-ment**, *n.*
ret-ri-bu'tion, ret-ri-bî'shun, *n.* The act of requiting; requital; punishment. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + tribuo, allot.*]—**re-trib-utiv(e, a)**, re-trib-yu-tiv, *a.* Tending to reward or punish.—**re-trib-u-to'ry, a.**
re-trieve⁴, re-trîv', *vt.* [*RE-TRIEVED'; RE-TRIEV'ING.*] 1. To bring back to an improved condition; restore; reestablish. 2. To atone for. 3. To search for and bring to hand, as game: said of dogs. [*< F. re-, again, + trouver, find.*]—**re-triev-a-bl(e, a)**—**re-triev-a-bly, adv.**—**re-triev'al, n.**—**re-triev'er, n.** A dog trained to retrieve game.
retro, prefix. Back; backward. [*< L. retro-, < retro, backward.*]—**re-tro-cede**⁴, ri'tro-sîd, *v.* 1. *t.* To cede, grant, or give back. **II. i.** To go back; recede.—**re-tro-ces'sion, n.**—**ret-ro-grade**, ret-ro-grêd or ri'tro-. 1. *vt. & vi.* [*-GRAD'ING; -GRA'DING.*] To move, or cause to move, backward; recede; deteriorate. **II. a.** 1. Going, moving, or tending backward. 2. Declining to a worse state. [*+ L. gradior, step.*]—**re-tro-gres'sion, n.** A going backward; retreat; degeneration. **ret-ro-gra-da'tion; -re-tro-gres'siv(e, a).**
retro-spect, ret-ro-spect, *n.* A view or contemplation of something past.—**ret-ro-spec-tion, n.** A tendency to remembrance.—**ret-ro-spec-tiv(e, a)** [*as a nose.*] [*F.*]
re-tourn⁴, re-trû'sé', *a.* Turned up at the end.
re-turn⁴, re-tûrn', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To put, carry, or send back. 2. To repay in kind; repay; render. 3. To answer; reply; retort. 4. To yield, as increase or profit; repay. **II. i.** 1. To come or go back, as to a former place or state. 2. To come again. 3. To recur; revert. [*< L. re-, back, + torno, round off.*]—**re-tur-n-a-bl(e, a).**
re-turn⁴, re-tûrn', *n.* 1. The act, process, or result of returning; response; answer; retort; restoration; requital. 2. That which accrues; profit; repayment. 3. A report, list, etc.
re-un-ion, ri-yûn'yûn, *n.* 1. The act of reuniting; renewed harmony. 2. A social gathering. [*OF., < L. re-, again, + unus, one.*]—**re-u-nite**⁴, *vt. & vi.* To unite, cohere, or combine again.
re-veal⁴, re-vîl', *vt.* 1. To give knowledge of; divulge. 2. To communicate by divine agency. [*< L. re-, back, + velum, veil.*]—

rev'e-la'tion, rev'e-lé'shun, *n.* 1. The act of revealing; that which is revealed. 2. [*R.*] The Apocalypse.
rev'e-il-le⁴, rev'e-l' or re-vê'lyg, *n.* A morning signal by drum or bugle, for soldiers. [*< F. réveil, an awakening.*]
rev'el, rev'e-l', *vt.* [*REV'ELED or REV'ELED'; REV'EL-ING or REV'EL-LING.*] 1. To engage in boisterous festivities. 2. To delight keenly; indulge freely. **II. n.** A carouse; revelry. [*OF., < reveller, rebel, riot.*]—**rev'-el-er, n.** **rev'-el-ert.**—**rev'-el-ry, n.** Noisy or boisterous festivity.
re-venge⁴, re-venj', *vt. & vi.* [*REVENGED'; RE-VEN'GING.*] To take revenge for; execute revenge; retaliate. **II. n.** The act of returning injury for injury; retaliation. [*< OF. revenger, ult. < L. re-, again, + vindico, vindicate.*]—**re-venge'ful, a.** Vindictive.
rev'e-nue, rev'e-nû, *n.* 1. Total current income of a government. 2. Income from any form of property. 3. Return; reward. [*< F. revenu, < re-, again, + venir, come.*]
re-ver-ber-ate, re-ver'ber-ét, *vt. & vi.* [*-A-TED'; -A-TING.*] 1. To return, as sound; echo. 2. To send or drive back, as flames and heat in a furnace; repel; reflect. [*< L. re-, again, + verber, whip.*]—**re-ver-ber-ant, a.** Resounding.—**re-ver-ber-a'tion, n.**—**re-ver-ber-a-tiv(e, a)** Tending to or causing reverberation. **re-ver-ber-a-to'ry, a.**
re-vere⁴, re-vîr', *vt.* [*RE-VERED'; RE-VER'ING.*] To regard with worshipful veneration. [*< L. re-, again, + vereor, fear.*]—**rev'er-ence**, rev'er-ens, *vt.* [*EN-CRED'; EN-CING.*] To regard with reverence; revere. **II. n.** 1. A feeling of profound respect; veneration. 2. An act of respect or obeisance. 3. A reverend person.—**rev'er-end, a.** 1. Worthy of reverence. 2. Being a clergyman.—**rev'er-ent, a.** 1. Impressed with or feeling reverence. 2. Expressing reverence.—**rev'er-en'tial, a.** Proceeding from or expressing reverence.
rev'er-ie, rev'er-i, *n.* [*-IES; pl.*] Abstracted
rev'er-y, & listless musing; a day-dream. [*< F. rêverie, < rêver, dream.*]
re-verse⁴, re-vers', *v.* [*RE-VERSED'; RE-VERS'ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To turn back to the contrary, or upside down; invert. 2. To put each in the place of the other. 3. To cause to have contrary motion or effect. 4. To revoke. **II. i.** 1. To change to the contrary or to a former condition; revert. [*< L. re-, back, + verito, turn.*]—**re-vers'al, n.** The act of reversing.—**re-vers-i-bl(e, a)** Capable of being reversed.
re-verse⁴, *a.* Turned backward; reversed.
re-verse⁴, *n.* 1. That which is directly opposite or contrary. 2. The back, rear, or secondary side, as of a coin. 3. A reversing. 4. A vicissitude; misfortune.
re-ver'sion, re-ver'shun, *n.* 1. A return to some former state or condition. 2. Something reserved for future possession or enjoyment.—**re-ver'sion-a-ry, a.**
re-vert⁴, re-vert', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To turn or throw back; reverse. **II. i.** 1. To return; come back; recur. [*< L. OF. re-, back, + verito, turn.*]
rev'er-y, n. Same as REVERIE.
re-view⁴, re-vîv', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To go over in memory. 2. To revise or examine critically, as a manuscript or a book. 3. To take an official view of, as troops. 4. To go over

again; reexamine. **II. i. 1.** To write or make a review. **2.** To look back.—**re-view'er**, *n.* A critic or examiner.

re-view', *re-viū'*, *n.* **1.** A retrospective survey. **2.** Critical study or examination; criticism, etc. **3.** A periodical devoted to critical or other essays. [*< L.^F re-, again, + video, see.*]

re-vile', *re-vail'*, *vt. & vi.* [*RE-VILED'; RE-VIL'ING.*] To be abusive in speech or act; vilify. [*< RE- + F. avilir, cheapen.*]

re-vise', *re-vai'z'*. **I. vt.** [*RE-VISED'; RE-VI'SING.*] **1.** To reexamine; review. **2.** To improve; reform. **II. n. 1.** A revision. **2.** *Print.* A proof for revision. [*< L.^F re-, again, + viso, behold.*]—**re-vi'sal**, *n.* A revise or revision.—**Revised Version**, the revised translation of the Bible into English (1870-'84).—**re-vi'sion**, *n.* The act or result of revising.

re-vive', *re-vai'v'*, *v.* [*RE-VIVED'; RE-VI'VING.*] **I. t.** To bring to life again; reanimate; restore; refresh; renew. **II. i. t.** To come back to life, activity, or vigor; be reawakened. [*< L.^F re-, again, + vivo, live.*]—**re-vi'val**, *n.* **1.** The act of reviving, or the state of being revived. **2.** A religious awakening.—**re-vi'ver**, *n.*—**re-viv'i-ty**, *vt. & vi.* To give new life, strength, or spirit to; revive.—**re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

re-voke', *re-vōk'*, *vt. & vi.* [*RE-VOKED'; RE-VO'KING.*] To annul or make void by recalling; cancel; recall. [*< L.^F re-, again, + voco, call.*]—**rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty**, *rev'o-ca-ble-ness*, *n.*—**rev'o-ca-ble** (*e*), *a.* Capable of being revoked.—**rev'o-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of revoking; repeal; reversal.

re-volt', *re-vōlt'*, *v.* **I. t.** To cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence or disgust. **II. i. 1.** To renounce allegiance; mutiny. **2.** To be repelled or shocked.

re-volt', *n.* An uprising against established authority. [*< F. révolte, ult. < L. re-, back, + volvo, roll.*]—**re-volt'ing**, *pa.*

rev'o-lu'tion, *rev'o-lū'shun* or *līf'shun*, *n.* **1.** The act or state of revolving; a complete circuit made by a body around a center. **2.** A round of successive changes or events. **3.** A radical change of government, or of character, social conditions, or the like. [*OF., < L.^{Li} re-, back, + volvo, roll, turn.*]—**rev'o-lu'tion-ary**, *a.* Pertaining to revolution.—**rev'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.*—**rev'o-lu'tion-ize** or **-ise**, *vt. [-IZED; -I-ZING.]* To effect a radical or entire change in the character, government, or affairs of; as, to *revolutionize* a country.

re-volve', *re-velv'*, *vt. & vi.* [*RE-VOLV(E)D'; RE-VOLV'ING.*] **1.** To move in an orbit about a center; move in a circle. **2.** To rotate. **3.** To turn over and over mentally. **4.** To move in cycles; recur periodically. [*< L. re-, back, + volvo, turn round.*]—

re-volv'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which revolves. **2.** A repeating fire-arm with a revolvable chamber.

re-vul'sion, *re-vul'shun*, *n.* **Revolver.** A strong reaction; recoil. [*OF., < L. re-, back, + vello, pluck.*]—**re-vul'siv(e)**, *a.* Causing revulsion.



re-ward', *re-wōrd'*. **I. d. vt. & vi.** To give a reward to or for; requite; be a reward for; recompense. **II. n.** The act of rewarding; something given in return; a gift, prize, or recompense, as for merit. [*< OF. rewarder, = F. regarder, look upon, regard.*]

reyn'ard, *re'nard*, *n.* The fox, as the personification of cunning. [*OF.*]

rhap'so-dy, *rap'so-di*, *n.* [*-DIES', pl.*] **1.** A series of disconnected and often extravagant sentences or utterances. **2. Mus.** A wild, irregular composition. [*< Gr.^F rhapsō, sew, + ὁδὸς, song, ode.*]—**rhap-sod'ic-al**, *a.*—**rhap-so-dist**, *n.*—**rhap'so-dize**, *vt. & vi.*

rhe'a', *rī'a* or *rē'a*, *n.* An ostrich-like bird of



Rhea—Male and Female. ^{1/75}

the plains of South America. [*L., < Gr. Rhea, mother of the gods.*]

rhe'a', *n.* The ramie-plant. [*E. Ind.*] **rhe'a'-grass'**, *n.*

Rhen'ish, *ren'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to the adjacent lands. [*< G. rheinisch, < Rhein, Rhine.*]

rhet'o-ric, *ret'o-ric*, *n.* **1.** The art of discourse. **2.** The power of pleasing or persuading. **3.** Affected and exaggerated display in the use of language. [*< Gr. rhētōr, orator.*]

—**rhe-tor'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; declamatory. **-ly**, *adv.*—**rhet'o-ric'ian**, *n.* A master or teacher of rhetoric.

rheum, *rūm*, *rū'mā*, *n.* **1.** Catarrhal discharge from the nose and eyes. **2.** Any thin watery flux. [*< Gr.^F rheuma, < rheō, flow.*]—**rhen-mat'ic**, *a.*—**rheu-matism**, *n.* A variable, shifting inflammation or neuralgia, affecting the muscles, joints, etc.

rhi-noc'e-ros, *rai-nēs'g-ros*, *n.* [*-ES, -EZ, pl.*]

A large mammal, of Africa and Asia, with one or two horns on the snout, and a very thick hide. [*L., < Gr. rhīs, nose, + keras, horn.*]



rho'do-den'. Indian Rhinoceros. ^{1/14}

drōn, *rō'do-dren* or *red'o-*, *n.* A plant of the heath family, with profuse clusters of beautiful flowers. [*L., < Gr. rhodon, rose, + dendron, tree.*]

rhomb, *romb*, *n.* An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles, or a solid bounded by six such parallelograms. [*< Gr. rhombos, < rhembō, revolve.*] **rhombust**.

—**rhomb'ic**, *a.*—**rhomb'oid**, *rom'boid*. **I. a.** Having the character or shape of a rhomb. **rhomb'oid'al**. **II. n.** A parallelogram of unequal sides and with no right angle; also, a solid bounded by such parallelograms.

flū'tjā (future); **aī**le; **au** (*out*); **ōī**; **c** (*k*); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **si**ng; **īnk**; **thīn**.

rhu'barb, rū'bārb, *n.* A hardy perennial herb cultivated for its fleshy acid stalks, which are used in cookery. **pie'plant'**†.

rhyme, rhy'mer. See RIME, etc.

rhythm, rith'm, *n.* 1. Regular, harmonious beat or cadence, as in music or poetry. 2. *Art.* Harmonious relation of parts. [*< F. rythme, < L. rhythmus, < Gr. rhythmos, < rheō, flow.*] — **rhyth'mic-al**, *a.* Relating to or characterized by rhythm. **rhyth'mic**.

rib, rib. *I. vt.* [RIBBED; RIB'BING.] To mark with ridges; strengthen by ribs. *II. n.* 1. One of the series of bony rods attached to the spine, and nearly encircling the body. 2. A ridge, strip, or band. [*< AS. ribb, rib.*]

rib'ald, rib'ald. *I. a.* Pertaining to or indulging in coarse indecency. *II. n.* A coarse and abusive person. [OF.] — **rib'ald-ry**, rib'ald-ri, *n.* Coarse conduct or speech.

rib'bon, rib'bŏn, *vt. & vi.* To ornament with ribbons; form into ribbons.

rib'bon, *n.* A narrow strip of fine stuff, as silk, or something resembling or suggesting such a strip. [*< fr. ribbin, < ribe, hair.*]

-rice, *suffix*. Jurisdiction. [*< AS. rice.*]

rice, ris, *n.* An annual cereal East-Indian grass, widely cultivated on wet land in warm climates; also, the grain or seeds of this plant. [*< F. riz, < Gr. oryza, rice.*]

rich, rich, *a.* 1. Having large possessions; wealthy; opulent. 2. Valuable; costly. 3. Luxuriant; abundant. 4. Abounding in desirable qualities. [*< AS. rice, ult. < O. Celt. rig, king.*]

— **rich'ly**, *adv.* As a rich person; sumptuously; fully; abundantly. — **rich'ness**, *n.*

rich'es, rich'ez, *n. sing. & pl.* Abundant possessions; wealth; abundance of whatever is precious. [*< F. richesse, < riche, rich.*]

rick, ric, *n.* A stack, as of hay or sheaves of grain. [*< AS. hrycce, < hredc, rick.*]

rick'ets, rik'ets, *n.* A disease of early childhood, characterized by softening of the bones and consequent deformity. [*< MD. wricken, twist.*] — **rick'et-y**, *a.* 1. Ready to fall; tottering. 2. Affected with rickets.

ric'o-o-chet', ric'o-shē' or -shet'. *I. vt.* [RIC'O-CHET'TED', -shet'ed; RIC'O-CHET'TING.] To glance from a surface, as a cannon-ball along the ground or water; skip. *II. n.* A bounding, as of a projectile over a surface. [OF.]

rid, rid, *vt.* [RID (sometimes RID'DED); RID'DING.] To free, as from a burden or annoyance. [*< AS. hreddan, deliver.*] — **rid**, *pa.* Free; clear. — **rid'dance**, rid'dāns, *n.* The riding from something undesirable.

rid'den, pp. of RIDE, *v.*

rid'dle, rid'l. *I. vt. & vi.* [RID'DLED; RID'DLING.] 1. To perforate in numerous places. 2. To use a sieve; sift down. *II. n.* A coarse sieve. [*< AS. hridder, sieve.*]

rid'dle². *I. vt. & vi.* To solve, as an enigma; explain. *II. n.* 1. A puzzling question for solution. 2. Any mysterious object or person. [*< AS. ræðels, < ræðan, counsel.*]

ride, raid, *v.* [RODE (formerly also RID); RID'DEN (formerly also RID); RI'DING.] *I. t.* 1. To be supported on and borne along by. 2. To traverse on horseback; travel or pass through in any way. 3. To control imperiously. *II. t.* 1. To be carried, as on a horse or in any conveyance. 2. To be borne on a fluid; float. 3. To be supported in moving. 4. To overlap or overlie. 5. To carry a rider. [*< AS. ridan, ride.*]

ride, *n.* 1. An excursion by any means of conveyance, especially on horseback. 2. A road intended for riding. — **ri'der**, *n.* 1. One who or that which rides; a horseman; a bicyclist. 2. Any device that rides upon or weighs down something else, actually or figuratively.

ridge, rij. *I. vt. & vi.* [RIDGED; RID'ING.] To cover with ridges; be marked with ridges. *II. n.* 1. An elevation or protuberance long in proportion to its width and height. 2. That part of a roof where the rafters meet the ridge-pole. [*< AS. hrycg, back of an animal.*]

— **ridge'pole**², *n.* A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof.

rid'i-cule, rid'i-kiŭl. *I. vt.* [CULED; CULING.] To make fun of; deride. *II. n.* 1. The expression of amused contempt; derision. 2. An object of mocking merriment. [*< L. ridiculum, jest.*] — **ri-dic'u-lous**, ri-dic'y-u-lus, *a.* Exciting or calculated to excite ridicule; absurdly comical. — **ly, adv.** — **ness, n.**

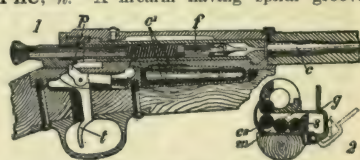
rife, raif, *a.* 1. Abundant; plentiful; prevalent. 2. Containing in abundance. [*< AS. rife, abundant.*]

riff-raff², rif'raf, *n.* The populace; rabble; rubbish. [*< OF. rif'et raf, every bit.*]

ri'fle, ri'fl, *vt.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] To despoil; pillage; plunder; snatch away. [*< OF. rifler, < Ice. hrifa, grasp.*]

ri'fle², *v.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] *I. t.* 1. To groove spirally. 2. To cause to rotate when discharged, as a projectile. *II. t.* To provide a firearm with a spirally grooved bore. [*< Dn. rifle, groove, < rive, tear.*]

ri'fle, *n.* A firearm having spiral grooves



Krag-Jørgensen Rifle.

1. Section of U. S. army magazine rifle: c, cartridge ready for firing; c¹, cartridge in magazine; f, firing-pin; p, pin by which the trigger (t) releases the firing-pin against the cartridge and firing the piece. 2. Cross-section, showing magazine (m), with cartridges (c²); s, spring forcing cartridges into place.

within the bore for imparting rotation to the projectile. — **ri'fle-man**, *n.*

rift, rift. *I. v. & vi.* To rive; burst open. *II. n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure. [*< Dn. rift, < rive, tear.*]

rig, rig, *vt.* [RIGGED; RI'GING.] To fit out with what is required for any service or occasion; equip. — **rig'zer**, *n.* — **rig'ging**, *n.* *Naut.* The entire cordage system of a vessel.

rig¹, *rig*, *n.* **1.** The arrangement of sails, rigging, etc., on a vessel. **2.** [Colloq.] A costume; outfit. [*< Norw. rigga, wrap around.*] **rig**², *n.* [Prov.] A practical joke; a trick; jest. [*Akin to WRIGGLE.*]

right¹, *rait*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To change so as to make right; correct or adjust. **2.** To relieve from wrong or injustice. **3.** To restore to upright position. **II. i.** To regain an upright position. [*< AS. rihtan, < riht, right.*]

right², *a.* **1.** Righteous; equitable; just. **2.** Not erroneous; true. **3.** Correct in judgment or opinion. **4.** Proper; fit; suitable. **5.** Desirable; fortunate. **6.** Pertaining to that side of the body which is toward the south when one faces the sunrise. **7.** Holding one direction. **8.** Formed with reference to a line or plane perpendicular to another line or plane; as, a right angle. [*< AS. riht, right.*] **-ness**, *n. **-right**²-an²-gled², *a.* Forming or containing a right angle. **-right**²-hand²-ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily than the left. **2.** Done with the right hand.*

right³, *rait*, *n.* **1.** Moral rightness; righteousness; opposed to *wrong*. **2.** A just and proper claim to anything. **3.** The right hand or side. **4.** Anything adapted for right-hand use, as a right-hand glove.

right⁴, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with justice or moral principle. **2.** Correctly. **3.** In a straight line. **4.** In an eminent degree. **5.** Suitably; properly. **6.** Precisely. [*< AS. rihte, < riht, right.*] **right**⁵-ly⁵. **-right**⁵-eous, *a.* **1.** Conforming in disposition and conduct to the divine standard of right and justice. **2.** Morally right; equitable. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n. **-right**⁵-ful, *a.* **1.** Characterized by a right or just claim. **2.** Consonant with justice and truth. **-right**⁵-fully, *adv.* **-right**⁵-ful-ness, *n.**

rig^{1d}, *rij*^{1d}, *a.* **1.** Resisting change of form; stiff. **2.** Rigorous; inflexible. **3.** Strict; exact. [*< L. rigidus, < rigeo, be stiff.*] **-rig**^{1d}-id¹-ty, *n.* The character of being rigid; inflexibility; the property of bodies by which they resist a change in shape. **rig**^{1d}-ness¹.

rig²-ma-role, *rij*²-ma-röl, *n.* Incoherent nonsense. [*Ult. < Ice. ragmenn, coward.*]

rig³-or³, *rij*³-ör, *n.* **1.** The condition of being stiff or rigid. **2.** Stiffness of opinion; inflexibility; strictness; harshness. **3.** Severity of life. **4.** Inclemency; asperity. [*< L. rigor, < rigeo, be stiff.*] **-rig**³-or-ous, *a.* **1.** Marked by or acting with rigor; uncompromising; severe. **2.** Logically accurate; exact; strict. **3.** Inclement. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

rig⁴-or⁴, *rai*⁴-gör or *ri*⁴-gör, *n.* A violent chill from cold or nervous shock. [*L.*]

rile, *vt.* [Colloq.] Same as **ROLL**.—*ri*⁵-ly, *a.*

rill, *ril*, *n.* A small stream of water.

rim, *rim*. **I. vt.** [RIMMED; RIMMING.] To provide with a rim. **II. n.** The edge of an object; a margin; border. [*< AS. rima, rim.*]

rhyme¹, *rhaim*. **I. vt. & vi.** [The spelling **rhyme**, *< rhyme* is etymologically incorrect.] [RIMED, RHYMED; RIMING, RHYMING.] **1.** To put into rhyme, or make rhymes. **2.** To influence by rhyme. **3.** To harmonize. **II. n.** **1.** A correspondence of sounds in two or more words, especially at the end of lines, as in poetry. **2.** A verse, line, etc., corresponding in terminal sound with another. **3.** Poetry. [*< AS. rīman, count, < rīm, number.*]—**ri**²-mer,

*rhym*²-er, *n.* One who makes rhyming verses; a mere versifier.—**ri**³-me³-ster, *rhyme*³-ster, *n.* A maker of inferior verses.

rime², *I. vt. & vi.* [RIMED; RIMING.] To cover with rime; congeal into rime. **II. n.** Hoar frost. [*< AS. hrīm, frost.*]

rind¹, *raind*, *n.* The skin or outer coat, as of fruit. [*< AS. rind, crust.*]

rin¹-der-pest, *rin*¹-der-pest, *n.* An infectious disease of cattle; cattle-plague. [*G.*]

ring¹, *ring*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To surround with a ring; encircle. **2.** To provide or decorate with a ring or rings. **II. i.** **1.** To circle. **2.** To form a ring.

ring², *v.* [RANG (sometimes RUNG); RUNG; RINGING.] **I. t.** **1.** To cause to give forth a resonant sound, as a bell. **2.** To produce, as by a bell. **3.** To announce or proclaim, as by sounding bells. **II. i.** **1.** To emit a sonorous sound, as a bell; reverberate; reecho. **2.** To have a continued sensation, as of the sounding of a bell. **3.** To make a signal with a bell. [*< AS. hringan, ring.*]

ring³, *n.* **1.** Any circular object having an opening of nearly its own diameter. (1) A circlet, as of gold, worn usually on a finger. (2) A hoop. (3) A group of things in a circle. **2.** An area or arena, as for a race or fight. **3.** A combination of persons, as in politics. [*< AS. hring, ring.*] **-ring**³-dove³, *n.* A European pigeon having the neck partly encircled with a cream-colored mark.—**ring**³-lead³-er, *n.* A leader of a party or mob in an unworthy undertaking.—**ring**³-let³, *n.* A long, spiral lock of hair.—**ring**³-worm³, *n.* A skin-disease appearing in circular patches.



An Early Christian ring with engraved monogram of Christ.

ring⁴, *n.* **1.** The sound produced by a bell or the like. **2.** Any reverberated sound.

rink, *riŋk*, *n.* An artificial floor or surface enclosed for some sport. [*For RING*¹, *n.*]

rinse, *rins*. **I. vt.** [RINSED¹; RINSING.] To cleanse by flooding after washing; also, to remove by such process. **II. n.** The act of rinsing. [*< OF. rinser, < Ice. hreinsa, cleanse, < hreinn, clean.*]—**rin**⁵-er, *n.*

ri¹-ot, *rai*¹-öt. **I. vt.** To engage in a riot; act riotously. **II. n.** **1.** A disturbance consisting of turbulent conduct of a large number of persons; tumult. **2.** Revelry; also, luxurious growth. **3.** A jumble; medley. [*OF.*; cp. *OD. revot.*]—**ri**¹-öt-er, *n.*—**ri**¹-öt-ous, *a.* Pertaining to riot; boisterous; profligate. **-ly**, *adv.*

rip, *rip*, *v.* [RIPPED¹; RIPPING.] **I. t.** **1.** To divide along a line of least resistance, as along a seam; tear or cut with violence. **2.** To remove out or away by cutting or tearing. **3.** To saw, as wood, in the direction of the grain. **II. i.** To be rent or torn open. [*< Norw. ripa, score.*]—**rip**²-per, *n.*

rip³, *n.* **1.** A place torn or ripped open. **2.** A saw for ripping lumber. **rip**³-saw³, *n.*

ri-pa³-ri-an, *rai*-pé³-ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the bank of a river. [*< L. riparius, < ripa, bank.*]—**ri**-pa³-ri-ous, *rai*-pé³-ri-us, *a.* Growing or living along the banks of streams, as an animal or a plant.

ripe, raip, *a.* 1. Grown to maturity and fit for food, as fruit or grain. 2. Fully developed; matured. 3. Prepared; ready. 4. Rosy; luscious. [*< AS. ripe, ripe. -ly, adv. -ness, n. -ripen, vt. & vi. To make, grow, or become ripe.*]

ripple, rip'l, *v.* [RIP'PLED; RIP'PLING.] 1. *t.* To make ripples on or in. **II. i.** To move with ripples, as running water; sound like running water. [*< AS. rīpan, wrinkle.*]

rip'ple, *n.* 1. One of the wavelets on the surface of water, produced as by a light breeze. 2. Any sound like that made by rippling water.

rise, raiz, *v.* 1. *vt.* [ROSE; RIS'EN; RI'SING.] To advance from a lower to a higher position. 2. To stand up; hence, to break up for adjournment. 3. To grow upward; become tall. 4. To swell or slope upward. 5. To originate; emerge; prosper. 6. To revolt. **II. rois or raiz, n.** 1. The act of rising. 2. Degree of ascent; elevation. 3. The act of beginning to be or appear. 4. An elevated place. 5. Advance, as in price, rank, etc.; also, moral elevation. [*< AS. rīsan, rise.*]

ris'en, riz'n, *pp.* of RISE, *v.*

ris'i-ble, riz'i-bl, *a.* 1. Having the power of laughing. 2. Adapted to excite laughter. 3. Pertaining to laughter. [*F., < L. rīdeo, laugh.*]—**ris'i-ble'ty**, *n.* [-TES, *pl.*] A tendency to laughter. **ris'i-bles**.

risk, risk, *v.* 1. To expose to a chance of injury or loss. 2. To dare to undertake. **II. n.** 1. A chance of encountering harm or loss; hazard; danger. 2. An obligation of insurance. [*< L. re-, back, + seco, cut.*]—**risk'y**, *a.* 1. Hazardous. 2. Venturesome.

rite, rait, *n.* A solemn or religious ceremony; ceremonious observance. [*< L. ritus, rite.*]

rit'u-al, rich'u-al or rit'yu-al, *a.* 1. Pertaining to rites. **II. n.** A prescribed form or method for the performance of a religious or solemn ceremony; any body of rites or ceremonies. [*OF., < L. ritualis, < ritus, rite.*]

—**rit'u-al-ism**, *n.* Strenuous insistence upon ritual.—**rit'u-al-ist**, *a. & n.*

ri'val, rol'val, *a. & v.* [RI'VALED or RI'VALLED; RI'VALING or RI'VAL-LING.] To strive to equal or excel; emulate. **II. a.** Standing in competition or emulation. **III. n.** 1. One who strives to equal or excel another. 2. One equalling another. [*F., < L. rivalis, near neighbors.*]—**ri'val-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*]

rive, raiv, *vt. & vi.* [RIVED; RIVED or RIV'EN; RIV'ING.] To rend asunder by force; be split or rent, as timber. [*< Ice. rīfa, rive.*]

river, riv'er, *n.* 1. A stream of water larger than a creek, and discharging into a large body of water. 2. Copious flow. [*< F. rivière, < L. riparius; see RI-PARIAN.*]

riv'et, riv'et. **I. v.** [RIV'ET-ED or RIV'ET-ED; RIV'ET-ING or RIV'ET-ING.] To fasten with or as with a rivet. **II. n.** A short soft metal bolt, having a head on one end, used to join objects, as metal plates, by passing it through holes and forming a new head by hammering on its headless end. [*OF., < river, clench.*]



Forms of Rivets.

1. Flat-head. 2. Button-head. 3. Countersunk button-head. 4. Boiler-rivet.

riv'u-let, riv'yu-let, *n.* A small brook; streamlet. [*< L. rivulus, dim. of rivus, brook.*]

roach¹, rōch, *n.* A European fish with reddish fins. [*< OF. roche, < MD. rock, ray.*]

roach², *n.* A cockroach. [*< Sp. cucaracha.*]

road, rōd, *n.* 1. An open way for public passage; a highway. 2. Any way of advancing or progressing. 3. Any course or path. 4. A roadstead. [*< AS. rād, < rīdan, ride.*]

—**road'-bed**², *n.* The material part of a road.—**road'-stead**, *n.* A place of anchorage off shore without harbor protection.—**road'-ster**, *n.* A horse adapted for use on the road, as in light driving; a bicycle for ordinary roads.

roam, rōm, *v.* 1. *t.* To wander over; range. **II. i. To move about uncertainly from place to place; wander; rove. [*OF. origin.*]**

roan, rōn, *a.* 1. *a.* Of a color consisting of bay, sorrel, or chestnut, thickly interspersed with gray or white, as a horse. **II. n.** 1. A roan color. 2. An animal of a roan color. [*OF., ult. < L. rufus, red.*]

roar, rōr, *v.* 1. *vt. & vi.* To utter a roar, as a beast; utter with a roar; vociferate. **II. n.** A full, prolonged, resonant cry; any loud, prolonged sound, as of waves. [*< AS. gerār, < rīrian, roar.*]—**roar'er**, *n.*

roast, rōst, *v.* 1. *vt. & vi.* 1. To cook by subjecting to the action of heat, as in an oven. 2. To heat excessively. **II. a.** Roasted. **III. n.** A piece of roast meat. [*< OHG. rōstan, roast.*]

rob, reb, *v.* [ROBBED; ROB'ING.] 1. *t.* To take away from wrongfully or injuriously in any way. **II. t. To beguile of robbery. [*Ult. < OHG. roubōn (G. rauben), rob.*]—**rob'ber**, *n.* A plunderer, as a burglar or highwayman.—**rob'ber-y**, *n.* [-TES, *pl.*] The act of robbing; the taking away of the property of another unlawfully, by force or fear.**

robe, rōb, *v.* 1. *vt. & vi.* [ROBED; ROB'ING.] To put a robe upon; clothe. **II. n.** 1. A long, loose, flowing garment, worn over other dress. 2. Anything that covers like a robe. 3. A lap-covering for use in a carriage. [*F.*]

rob'in, reb'in, *n.* 1. A small European bird, with the forehead, cheeks, and breast orange-red; the redbreast. 2. A North-American thrush larger than the English robin. [*< OF. Robin, dim. of Robert, Robert.*]

ro-bust¹, ro-bust², *a.* Characterized by great strength or endurance; rugged; healthy. [*< L. robustus, < robur, robur, strength.*]

rock¹, roc, et. & vi. 1. To move backward and forward, as on a swinging base. 2. To sway or reel. [*< AS. roccian; cp. Dn. rokke.*]—**rock'a-way**, *n.* [U. S.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage with standing top.—**rock'er**, *n.* One who or that which rocks: (1) One of the curved supports of a rocking-chair. (2) A rocking-chair.

rock, *n.* 1. Any large mass of stone. 2. A firm or immovable support; defense. 3. Some source of ruin or injury. 4. *Geol.* The com-



Rocket.

a. bursting-charge; *b.* composition; *c.* fuse; *d.* head, filled with stars, powder, etc.; *e.* stick; *f.* conical tube through which the gases that drive the rocket upward escape.

solidated material forming the crust of the earth. [*< AS. rocc.*]—**rock'y**, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in rocks.

rock'et, rok'et, *n.* A firework that rises by the reaction of escaping gases produced as it burns. See *illus.* on preceding page. [*< It. rocchetto, dim. of rocca, distaff.*]

rod, red, *n.* **1.** A shoot or twig; a straight, slim piece of wood or bar of metal. **2.** A measure of length: 16½ feet. [*< AS. rōd.*]

rode, rōd, *imp. of RIDE, v.*

ro'dent, rō'dent, *I. a.* **1.** Gnawing. **2.** Pertaining to the rodents. **II. n.** A gnawing mammal, as a rat, squirrel, beaver, etc. [*< L. roden(t)-s, ppr. of rodo, gnaw.*]

roe¹, rō, *n.* **1.** The spawn, as of fishes. **2.** A mottled streak in wood. [*< AS. *hrogn.*]

roe², *n.* A small deer of Europe and western Asia. [*< AS. rā, roe.*] **roe**³, deer⁺.

Roent'gen rays, rōnt'gen réz. A form of radiant energy that is sent out when the cathode rays of a glass tube of high vacuum (Crooke's tube) strike upon the opposite walls of the tube or upon any object in the tube; discovered by W. C. Roentgen. **X rays**†.



By means of these rays it is possible to see and photograph the shadows of bones, bullets, etc., through the fleshy parts of the body. Head of a Roe.

rogue, rōg, *n.* **1.** A dishonest person; trickster; rascal. **2.** One who is innocently mischievous or playful. [*< OF. rogue, rude.*]—**rogu'er-y**, rōg'er-i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] **1.** Knavery or dishonesty. **2.** Playful mischievousness.—**rogu'ish**, rōg'ish, *a.* **1.** Playfully mischievous. **2.** Knavish. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

roll, rōl, *vt.* **1.** To render muddy. **2.** To vex or irritate. [*< OF. roeler (F. rouler); see ROLL, v.*]

rôle, rōl, *n.* A part or character taken by an actor; any assumed character or function. [*F.*]

roll, rōl, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To move onward while rotating; turn about continually. **2.** To wrap round and round upon itself; cause to take a spherical or cylindrical shape. **3.** To smooth out or operate upon with a roller. **4.** To move along on rollers or wheels. **II. i.** **1.** To move onward, like a wheel or as on wheels. **2.** To undulate; fluctuate; sway. **3.** To reverberate.

roll, *n.* **1.** Anything rolled up in cylindrical form. **2.** A list or register. **3.** Any article of food, as bread rolled or doubled together in making. **4.** A roller. **5.** A rolling movement or sound. **6.** A trill. [*< F. rôle, < L. rotula, dim. of rota, wheel.*]—**roll'er**, *n.* **1.** Any cylindrical article or device that rolls. **2.** A long bandage done up in a roll. **3.** One who rolls. **4.** A rolling wave.—**roll'ing-mill**⁺, *n.* An establishment in which metal is made into sheets, rods, etc., by working it between rollers.

Ro'man, rō'man. **I. a.** **1.** Relating to Rome or the Romans. **2.** Resembling a Roman in character; noble; stern. **3.** Roman Catholic. **II. n.** **1.** A citizen of Rome or of the ancient Roman Empire. **2.** *Print.* A style of perpendicular type, as that in which these words are printed. [*< F. romain, < L. Romanus, < Roma, Rome.*]—**Roman Catholic**, pertain-

ing to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head.—**Ro'man-ism**, *n.* The dogmas, forms, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church.—**Ro'man-ist**, *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic church.—**Ro'mish**, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

ro-mance', ro-mans', *vi.* [*RO-MANCED'*; *RO-MAN'CING.*] To indulge in visionary fabrications; tell fanciful stories.

Ro-mance', ro-mans' or -mans', -man'ic, *a.* **Ro-man'ic**, (Pertaining to the languages, as Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, descended from the ancient popular Latin.

ro-mance', ro-mans', *n.* **1.** A form of idealistic prose fiction; any extravagant story. **2.** A poetical tale of chivalry. **3.** Delight in what is chivalrous, adventurous, fanciful, or mysterious. [*< L. L. F. Romanicus, Roman.*]

—**ro-man'cer**, ro-man'ser, *n.* A writer of romance; an extravagant story-teller.—**ro-man'tic**, ro-man'tic, *a.* **1.** Relating to romance; fanciful; visionary. **2.** Fictitious and improbable. **3.** Pertaining to the Romance peoples.

romp, romp, *I. vi.* To play boisterously. **II. n.** **1.** One who romps. **2.** Noisy, exciting play or exercise. [*FOR RAMP, v. & n.*]

rood, rōd, *n.* **1.** A cross or crucifix. **2.** A square land-measure: one-fourth of an acre. [*< AS. rōd, rood.*]

roof, rōf, *I. vt.* **1.** To cover with a roof. **2.** To shelter; house. **II. n.** **1.** The exterior upper covering of a building. **2.** Any top covering, as of a car or even. **3.** A dwelling; home. [*< AS. rōf, roof.*]—**roofless**, *a.* Shelterless.—**roof-tree**⁺, *n.* The ridge-pole of a roof; hence, the roof.

rook¹, ruk, *n.* An Old World crow. [*< AS. hrōc, rook.*]—**rook'er-y**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] A colony of rooks. **2.** A breeding-place of sea-birds, seals, etc. **3.** A rambling building; a low neighborhood.

rook², *n.* Chess. Same as CASTLE.

room, rōm, *I. vi.* To occupy a room; lodge. **II. n.** **1.** Free or open space. **2.** An apartment. **3.** Suitable or warrantable occasion.

4. A person's place, function, or office. [*< AS. rām, < rām, wide.*]—**roomful**, *n.* As many or as much as a room will hold; also, a number of persons present in a room.—**room'mate**⁺, *n.* One who occupies a room with another or others.—**room'y**, *a.* Having abundant room; spacious.

roost, rōst, *I. vt. & vi.* To perch upon; sit or perch. **II. n.** A perch upon which fowls rest at night; hence, any temporary resting-place. [*< AS. hrōst, roost.*]—**roost'er**, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.

root^{1d}, rōt, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To plant and fix in the earth by roots. **2.** To fix or imprint deeply and durably. **II. i.** **1.** To enter the earth, as roots. **2.** To be firmly fixed.

root^{2d}, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To turn or dig up with the snout. **2.** To tear up or out; eradicate. [*< AS. wrōtan, root; akin to wrōt, snout.*]

root, *n.* **1.** The underground part of a plant, from which it derives nourishment; popularly, any underground growth. **2.** That from which anything derives origin, life, or growth. **3.** A fundamental or elementary part of a word. **4.** *Math.* A quantity that, taken a specified number of times as a factor, will give another quantity called its power. [*< AS. rōt, < Ice. rōt, root.*]—**root'let**, *n.* A small root.

rope, rōp. **I. vt.** [ROPED; RO'PING.] **1.** To tie up or unite with rope. **2.** To enclose or border with a rope. **II. n.** **1.** A construction of twisted fibers, so intertwined as to form a thick cord; technically, a cord of one inch or more in diameter. **2.** A collection of things plaited or united in a line. **3.** A slimy or glutinous filament or thread. [*AS. rāp, rope.*]—**rope'dan'cer**, *n.* One who performs on the tight rope.—**rope'walk'**, *n.* A long alley formerly used for the spinning of rope-yarn and laying of rope.—**ro'py**, rō'pl, *a.* That may be drawn into threads; stringy.

ro'sa-ry, rō'zā-rī, *n.* [*RIES'*, *pl.*] **1.** A string of beads for keeping count of devotions, or a series of prayers counted by the beads. **2.** A chaplet or garland. [*Ult. < L. rosa, rose.*]

rose, rōz, *n.* **1.** A hardy, erect, or climbing shrub of numerous varieties, or its flower. **2.** A light pinkish crimson, like the color of many roses. **3.** Full bloom; flush. [*< L. AS. rosa, rose.*]—**ro'se-ate**, *a.* Of a rose-color; rosy.—**rose'bee'tle**, **rose'bug'**, **rose'cha'fer**, *n.* One of various beetles injurious to roses.—**rose'bud'**, *n.* **1.** The bud of a rose. **2.** A young girl.—**rose-bush**, *n.* A rose-bearing shrub or vine.—**ro-sette**, rō-zet', *n.* An ornament resembling a rose.—**rose-water**, *n.* A toilet water having a rose-like fragrance.—**rose'wood'**, *n.* A hard, close-grained, dark-colored, fragrant Brazilian cabinet-wood.

rose'ma-ry, rōz'mē-rī, *n.* An erect, evergreen, bushy, fragrant shrub of the mint family, with usually blue flowers. [*< L. ros, dew, + mar-ius, MARINE.*]

roseo-, *prefix.* Rose-red. [*< L. roseus, rosy.*]

ros'in, rez'in, *n.* Resin, especially that remaining after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine. [*Var. of RESIN.*]
—**ros'in-y**, *a.*

ros'ter, res'ter, *n.* A list of officers and men enrolled for duty; hence, any register or list of names. [*< D. rooster, list.*]

ros'trum, ros'trum, *n.* [ROS'TRUMS or -TRA, *pl.*] A pulpit or platform; public orators collectively. [*< L. rostrum, beak: from the beaks of captured ships embellishing the orators' platform of the Roman forum.*]

ro'sy, rō'zī, *a.* [RO'SI-ER; RO'SI-EST.] **1.** Like a rose; rose-red; blooming; blushing. **2.** Made of roses. [*< AS. rōsig, < rōse, rose.*]
—**ro'si-ly**, *adv.*—**ro'si-ness**, *n.*

rot, rōt. **I. vt. & vi.** [ROT'TED; ROT'TING.] **1.** To make or become rotten; corrupt; decay. **2.** To induce the disease called rot. **3.** To become morally rotten. **II. n.** **1.** That which is rotten, or the process of rotting. **2.** A parasitic disease affecting sheep. **3.** A form of decay in plants. [*< AS. rottan, rot.*]—**rot'ten**, rōt'n, *a.* **1.** Decomposed by natural process; putrid. **2.** Unsound; liable to break. **3.** Untrustworthy; treacherous. **4.** Afflicted with the rot.—**rot'ten-stone'**, *n.* A soft, friable rock, used as a polishing-material.

ro'tate, rō'tēt. **I. vt. & vi.** [RO'TA'TED; RO'TA'TING.] **1.** To turn, or cause to turn, on its axis, as a wheel. **2.** To alternate or change about, as crops. **II. a.** Wheel-shaped; cir-

cular. [*< L. roto, pp. rotatus, turn, < rota, wheel.*]—**ro'ta-ry**, rō'tā-rī, *a.* Pertaining to rotation; turning round on its axis, like a wheel.—**ro'ta'ted**, *pa.* **1.** Turned around. **2.** Rotate.—**ro'ta'tion**, rō-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of rotating; rotary motion. **2.** Change by alternation.—**ro'ta-tiv**(e), rō'tā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or causing rotation. **ro'ta-to-ry**.

rote, rōt, *n.* Repetition of words or sounds as a means of learning them, with slight attention to the sense. [OF.]

rot'ten, rōt'n, *a.* See ROT.

ro-tund', rō-tund', *a.* **1.** Rounded out; spherical; plump. **2.** Full-toned, as a voice or utterance. **3.** Complete; entire. [*< L. rotundus, < rota, wheel.*]—**ro-tun'da**, *n.* A circular building or hall, surmounted with a dome.—**ro-tund'i-ty**, *n.* **ro-tund'ness**.

rou'ble, rū'bl, *n.* Same as RUBLE.

rouche, rūsh, *n.* Same as RUCHE.

rouge, rūzh, *i. vt. & vi.* [ROUGED; ROU'GING.] **1.** To tint with or apply rouge. **2s.** To blush. **II. a.** Red. **III. n.** Any cosmetic for coloring the skin pink or red. [*F., < L. rubens, ruby.*]

rough', rūf, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make rough; roughen. **2.** To make or shape roughly.

rough, *a.* **1.** Having an uneven surface; not smooth. **2.** Characterized by rude or violent action. **3.** Unkind; harsh. **4.** Rude; crude. **5.** Hastily formed or done. [*< AS. rūh, rough.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**rough'en**, *vt. & vi.* To make rough; become rough.

rough', *n.* **1.** A crude, incomplete, or rough condition. **2.** A general or uncritical view.

rough', *n.* A low, rude, and violent fellow; a ruffian; rowdy. [*For RUFFIAN.*]

rou-lette, rū-let', *n.* A gambling game in which a rotating disk is employed. [*F.*]

round', round, *v.* **I. t. i.** **1.** To give a curved form to. **2.** To travel or go around. **3.** To fill out roundly or gracefully. **II. i. i.** **1.** To become round. **2.** To reach completion. **3.** To go through a circuit. **4.** To turn about.

round, *a.* **1.** Being circular or spherical, or approximately so; curved. **2.** Liberal; ample. **3.** Easy and free; brisk. **4.** Free from fractions; also, divisible by ten, disregarding the smaller denominations. [*< L. rotundus, < rota, wheel.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

round, *n.* **1.** Something that is round, as a globe, ring, or cylinder; an orb; a sphere. **2.** A series of recurrent movements; a circuit; routine; one thing or movement in a series. **3.** A short melody, in which several voices join at intervals.

round, round, *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** With a rotating motion. **3.** Through a circle or circuit. [*Short for AROUND.*]

round, *prep.* On every side of, or nearly so; in such a manner as to encircle.—**round'a-bout**, *a.* Circuitous; indirect.—**round'del-ay**, *n.* **1.** A simple melody. **2.** A musical setting of a poem with a recurrent refrain.—**round'hand'**, *n.* A style of handwriting in which the tendency is to make all curves round.—**round'ish**, *a.* Somewhat round.—**round robin**, a number of signatures, as to a petition, written in a circle so as to avoid giving prominence to any single name.—**round'up**, round'up, *n.* The bringing together of herds, as for branding; the herd so collected.



Rosemary.

rouse, raúz, *v.* [ROUSED; ROUS'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To waken abruptly; startle. **2.** To excite to vigorous action. **II. i.** To be aroused, as from sleep; start. [*< Sw. rusa, rush.*]

rousel, *n.* A full draft of liquor; a bumper. [*< Sw. rus, drunkenness.*]

roust, raút, *vt.* 1. To defeat disastrously; put to flight. **2.** To drive or drag forth forcibly, as from hiding. **II. n.** 1. A disorderly and overwhelming defeat or flight. **2.** A disorderly assemblage; rabble. **3.** A disturbance of the public peace. [*< OF. route, < L. ruptus, pp. of rumpo, break.*]

route, rút or raút, *n.* A course; road; way. [*< OF. route, way, path.*]

rou"tine", rút'tin', *n.* A detailed method of procedure, regularly followed. [*OF., dim. of route; see ROUTE.*]

rove, röv, *v.* [ROVED; ROV'ING.] **I. t.** To roam over or about. **II. i.** To wander from place to place. [*< ROVER.*]

rove, *vt.* *Textile.* To join (slivers) and draw into thread; reeve. [*< REEVE, v.*]

ro'ver, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer; pirate. [*< D. roover, robber.*]

row, rö, *vt. & vi.* 1. To propel, as a boat, with oars. **2.** To be transported by means of oars.

row, *n.* A trip in a rowboat; also, a turn at the oars. [*< AS. rōwan, row.*]—**row"lock"**, *n.* Any device in which an oar plays.

row, *n.* An arrangement of things in a line. [*< AS. rāw, line.*]

row, *n.* A noisy disturbance or quarrel. [Abbr. *< ROUSE*.]—**row'dy**, *n.* [ROW'DIES, *pl.*] One inclined to create disturbances.—**row'dy-ish**, *a.* **row'dy**, *n.*—**row'dy-ism**, *n.*

row'el, rau'el, *n.* A spiked or toothed wheel, as on a spur; also, the spur so furnished. [*< L.L.+os rota, wheel.*]

row'en, rau'en, *n.* A second cutting of hay; aftermath. [*For roughings, < ROUGH, a.*]

roy'al, rei'al. **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to a monarch; kingly. **2.** Like a king; princely; regal. **II. n.** 1. A size of paper, 19 × 24 for writing, 20 × 25 for printing. **2.** A sail next above the topgallensail. [*F., < L. regalis; see REGAL.*]

—**roy'al-ism**, *n.* Adherence to the principles or cause of royalty.—**roy'al-ist**, *n.* A supporter of a royal dynasty.—**roy'al-ly**, *adv.*—**roy'al-ty**, *n.* [TIRES, *pl.*] 1. Regal authority; sovereignty. **2.** Royal persons collectively. **3.** A share of proceeds paid, as to an author or inventor, by those doing business under some right belonging to him. **4.** A tax or seigniorage. **5.** Domain or province.

rub, rub, *v.* [RUBBED; RUB'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To move or pass over with friction and pressure. **2.** To cause to graze, grate, or scrape. **3.** To polish or erase by friction. **II. i.** 1. To move along a surface with friction and pressure. **2.** To get along with difficulty. [*Ep. Gael. rub, rub.*]

rub, rub, *n.* 1. A rubbing. **2.** Something that rubs; a hindrance.

rub'ber, rub'gr. **I. a.** Made of india-rubber. **II. n.** 1. Caoutchouc or india-rubber. **2.** Anything used for rubbing, erasing, etc. **3.** An article made of india-rubber. **4.** One who rubs. **5.** The odd or decisive game in a series.

rub'bish, rub'ish, *n.* Waste, refuse, or broken matter; trash.

rub'ble, rub'l, *n.* 1. Rough pieces of broken stone. **2.** Masonry built of irregular stone.

ru'bi-cund, rü'bi-cund, *a.* Red, or inclined to redness; rosy. [*< L.F. rubicundus, red.*]

ru'ble, rü'bl, *n.* The Russian monetary unit; a silver coin worth about 77 cents, or a paper note worth about 51 cents. [*< Rus. rubli.*]

ru'bric, rü'bric, *n.* 1. A liturgical direction or rule, as in a prayer-book (formerly written or printed in red). **2.** Liturgical or other rules collectively. [*< L.F. rubrica, red earth.*]

ru'by, rü'bi. **I. a.** Pertaining to or like a ruby; being of a rich crimson. **II. n.** 1. A transparent gem-stone of a deep-red color. **2.** Any gem of great value. **3.** A rich red like that of a ruby. [*< L.L.+F. rubeus, red, < rubeo, be red.*]

ruche, rüsh, *n.* A quilted or ruffled strip of fine fabric, worn about the neck or wrists of a woman's costume. [*F.*] **rouchet**.

rud'der, rud'gr, *n.* A broad flat device hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel to direct its course; hence, anything that guides or that directs a course. [*< AS. rōðer, oar.*]

rud'dy, *a.* [RUD'DIER; RUD'DIEST.] Tinged with red; especially, having a healthy glow; rosy. [*< AS. rudi, < rudu, redness.*]—**rud'di-ly**, *adv.*—**rud'di-ness**, *n.*

rude, rüd, *a.* [RU'DER; RU'DEST.] 1. Rough or abrupt; severe or tempestuous; offensively blunt or uncivil. **2.** Uncultivated; uncouth. **3.** Unskillfully made or done. [*F., < L. rudis, rough.*]

—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*
ru'di-ment, rü'di-ment, *n.* 1. A first principle, step, stage, or condition. **2.** A rudimentary part, organ, etc.; a germ. [*F., < L. rudimentum, first attempt, beginning.*]

—**ru'di-men'ta-ry**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment. **2.** Germinal; undeveloped; abortive. **ru'di-men'tali**.

ru'e, rü, *vt. & vi.* [RUED; RU'ING.] To have cause to be sorry for; feel remorse; grieve; pity. [*< AS. hredwan, grieve.*]—**ru'e'ful**, *a.* 1. Desplorable; sorrowful. **2.** Expressing pity.

ru'e, *n.* A small bushy herb with white leaves; a bitter draft. [*F., < L. ruta, rue.*]

ruff, ruf, *vt. & vi.* To become ruffled; stand out like a ruff. **II. n.** 1. A plaited, crimped, or fluted collar or frill. **2.** A ruffle. **3.** A natural collar of projecting feathers around the neck, as of a bird; also, a bird having such a collar, as the ruffed sandpiper. [Short for RUFFLE, *n.*]—**ruffed**, *a.* Having a ruff, ruffle, or frill.

ruf'fi-an, ruf'i-an or ruf'yan, *n.* A lawless, brutal fellow; marauder. [*OF., < OD. roffen, pander.*]—**ruf'fi-an-ism**, *n.*—**ruf'fi-an-ly**, *a.*

ruffle, ruf'l, *v.* [RUFF'LED; RUFF'LING.]



Rudder of a Single-screw Steamer.

r, rudder; s, screw.

ruff, ruf, *vt. & vi.* To become ruffled; stand out like a ruff.

II. n. 1. A plaited, crimped, or fluted collar or frill.

2. A ruffle. 3. A natural collar of projecting feathers around the neck, as of a bird; also, a bird having such a collar, as the ruffed sandpiper.

[Short for RUFFLE, n.]—ruffed, a. Having a ruff, ruffle, or frill.

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[< AS. hredwan, grieve.]—rue'ful, a. 1. Desplorable; sorrowful.

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[OF., < OD. roffen, pander.]—ruf'fi-an-ism, n.—ruf'fi-an-ly, a.

ruffle, ruf'l, v. [RUFF'LED; RUFF'LING.]

fütüüre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

I. t. 1. To make into or furnish with ruffles. 2. To erect in a ruff. 3. To disarrange; rumple. 4. To vex. **II. i.** 1. To be rumpled or disordered. 2. To become offended. [*< D. ruifelen, rumple.*]

ruffle, *ruf'l*, *n.* 1. A plaited strip; frill. 2. A temporary discomposure. [*rufus*, red.]

ru'fous, *rū'fəs*, *a.* Dull-red; tawny. [*< L. rug*, *rug*, *n.* 1. A heavy textile fabric, or dressed skin, to cover a portion of a floor. 2. A heavy lap-robe. [*< Sw. rugg*, rough hair.]

rug'ged, *rug'ed*, *a.* 1. Rough, steep, and rocky; uneven. 2. Shaggy; unkempt. 3. Rough in temper or action; stern. 4. Wrinkled; frowning. 5. Lacking culture; rude. [*< Sw. rugg*, rough hair.]

ru'in, *rū'in*. **I. vt. & vi.** To inflict ruin upon; bring ruin; also, to fall into ruin. **II. n.** 1. Total destruction of value or usefulness. 2. That which remains of something demolished or decayed. 3. A condition of desolation. 4. That which causes destruction. [*< L. ruina*, ruin.] — **ru'in-a-tion**, *n.* The act of ruining; something that ruins. — **ru'in-ous**, *a.* Causing or tending to ruin; falling to ruin.

rule, *rūl*, *v.* [*RULED*; *RU'LING*.] **I. t.** 1. To control; govern. 2. To settle or establish. 3. To make conformable to a rule; order. 4. To mark with lines, as with a ruler. **II. i.** To be in command; lay down a rule; control.

rule, *n.* 1. Controlling power; authority. 2. A regular course of procedure. 3. A direction; enactment; prescribed form, or the like. 4. A ruler; printers' straight strip of metal. [*< L. regula*, *< rego*, regulate.] — **ru'ler**, *n.* 1. One who rules. 2. A straight-edged strip for guiding a marking-implement; a rule; ruling-machine. [*Prob. Gipsy.*]

rum, *rum*, *a.* [*Colloq. Eng.*] Queer; strange.

rum, *n.* An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented molasses or cane-juice. [*Short for Prov. Eng. rumbullion, rum.*]

rum'bl(e), *rum'bl*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*RUM'BL(E)D*; *RUM'BLING*.] 1. To make a continuous low, rolling sound, as thunder. 2. To move along with such a sound. 3. To be in or cause commotion. **II. n.** A muffled roar; hence, any confused noise. [*Ult. < Sw. rama*, low.]

ru'mi-nant, *rū'mi-nant*. **I. a.** 1. Chewing the cud. 2. Drowsily quiet. **II. n.** An animal that has a stomach with four complete cavities, the food received into the first being returned to the mouth, chewed over again and swallowed, and digested in the other compartments. [*< L. rumen*, throat.]

ru'mi-nate, *rū'mi-nēt*, *vt. & vi.* [*-NA'TED*; *-NA'TING*.] 1. To chew, as a cud; chew the cud. 2. To meditate or reflect upon; muse. [*< L. rumino*, pp. *ruminatus*; see *RUMINANT*.] — **ru'mi-na'tion**, *n.*

rum'mage, *rum'ej*. **I. vt. & vt.** [*RUM'MAGED*; *RUM'MA-GING*.] To ransack thoroughly; turn over, toss about, and disarrange things in search. **II. n.** 1. Any act of rummaging. 2. An upheaval or stirring up. [*< ROOMAGE*, *< ROOM*, *n.*]



Parallel Ruler.

ru'mor, *rū'mər*. **I. vt.** To report abroad. **II. n.** An unverified report passing from person to person; sometimes personified. [*OF. < L. rumor*, noise.] — **ru'mour**.

rump, *rump*, *n.* The buttocks or hinder parts; the tag-end of anything. [*< Ice. rump*.]

rum'ple, *rum'pl*. **I. vt.** [*RUM'PL(E)D*; *RUM'PLING*.] To form into rumples. **II. n.** 1. An irregular wrinkle or fold; a rumpled fabric. 2. The condition of being rumpled. [*< AS. rimpan*, wrinkle.] [*row. < RUMBLE*.]

rum'pus, *rum'pus*, *n.* A disturbance; wrangle.

run, *run*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*RAN*; *RUN*; *RUN'NING*.] 1. To go swiftly; speed along. 2. To travel; proceed; move or flow. 3. To be active. 4. To continue in existence; extend. 5. To be reported. 6. To exist on an average. 7. To accomplish by running. 8. To make one's way through. 9. To mold. **II. n.** 1. The act of running; a going rapidly. 2. A trip or journey. 3. A course; succession. 4. An act of flowing; also, a brook. [*< AS. ryne*, path.] — **run'a-way'**, *a.* 1. Escaped; fugitive. 2. Caused by running away. **II. n.** 1. One who or that which runs away. 2. An act of running away. — **run'ner**, *n.* 1. One who or that which runs. 2. That part on which an object runs or slides. 3. Bot. A slender, prostrate stem disposed to root at the end and nodes. — **run'round'**, *n.* A circumscribed inflammation of the skin.

run'dl(e), *run'dl*, *n.* A rung, as of a ladder. [*< OF. rondel*, something round.] — **run'delt**.

rund'let, *rund'let*, *n.* A small barrel, or the measure of wine it contains. [*< OF. rondelle*.]

rung, *rung*, *n.* A round, as of a ladder or chair; a rod, spoke, etc. [*< AS. hrung*, pole.]

rung, *imp. & pp. of RING*, *v.*

run'let, *run'let*, *n.* A little stream; rivulet.

run'let, *n.* Same as *RUNDLET*.

runt, *runt*, *n.* A stunted animal; dwarf. [*< Sc. rind*, *< AS. hrither*, horned beast.]

ru'pee, *ru'pi*, *n.* The standard monetary unit of British India, worth about 48 cents. [*Ult. < Sans. rūpya*, silver, *< rūpa*, beauty.]

rup'ture, *rup'chur* or *-tjūr*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*RUP'TURED*; *RUP'TUR-ING*.] To separate the parts of by violence; suffer a breach or break. **II. n.** 1. The act of rupturing. 2. A ruptured muscle; hernia. 3. Breach of peace and concord. [*F. < L. ruptura*, *< rumpo*, break.]

ru'ral, *rū'ral*, *a.* Pertaining to the country; rustic. [*F. < L. ruralis*, *< rus*, country.]

ruse, *rūz*, *n.* An action intended to mislead or deceive. [*F. < ruser*, trick.]

rush, *rush*, *vt. & vi.* 1. To drive or push with violent haste; hurry. 2. To enter precipitately. [*Cp. AS. hriscan*, make a noise, *G. rauschen*, rush.] — **rush'er**, *n.*

rush, *n.* 1. A grass-like, usually aquatic herb, having soft, plant stems 2 to 4 feet high. 2. A thing of little or no value. [*< L. AS. rus-cum*, butcher's-broom.] — **rush'light**, *n.* A candle made by dipping a rush in tallow. —



Runners (r, r) of the Strawberry.

rush'y, *a.* [RUSH'I-ER; RUSH'I-EST.] Abounding in or made of rushes.

rush, *n.* **1.** The act of rushing. **2.** Extraordinary haste or pressure.

rusk, *n.* A kind of light, sweetened bread or biscuit. [*< Sp. rosca*, screw, twist of bread.]

Russ, *rus*, *a. & n.* [Poet.] Russian.

rus'set, *rus'et*. **I. a.** **1.** Of a reddish or yellowish brown color. **2.** Made of russet material. **II. n.** **1.** A color formed by combining orange and purple. **2.** Russet cloth, clothing, etc. **3.** An apple of a greenish color, mottled with brown. [*< F. rousslet*, ruddy.]

Rus'sian. **I. a.** Pertaining to Russia. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Russia.

rust, *rust*. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To affect, or become affected, with rust. **2.** To impair by inaction. **II. n.** The reddish or yellowish coating caused on iron by oxidation; also, any similar coating, as of plants under fungous disease. [*< AS. rust*, *< read*, red.]

rustic, *rustic*. **I. a.** **1.** Rural; hence, plain; homely. **2.** Pertaining to some irregular style of work or decoration appropriate to the country. **II. n.** A countryman; peasant. [*< F. rustique*, *< L. rusticus*, *< rus*, country.]

-rusti-cate, *vt. & vi.* [*-CA'TED*; *-CA'TING*.] To send or banish to the country; dwell in or go into the country. — **rusti-ca'tion**, *n.*

-rusti-ci'ty, *n.* [*-TI-ES*, *pl.*] Rustic simplicity; homeliness.

rustle, *rus'*. **I. vt. & vi.** [RUS'TLED; RUS'-

TLING.] **1.** To make or move with a rustle. **2.** To move with a rustling sound. **II. n.** A quick succession of small, light, frictional sounds. [Freq. *< Sw. rusta*, stir, O. Sw. *ruska*, shake.]

rust'y, *rust'i*, *a.* [RUST'I-ER; RUST'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Consisting of rust. **3.** Having the appearance of rust. **4.** Impaired by inaction. [*< AS. rustig*, *< rust*; see RUST.] — **rust-i-ly**, *adv.* — **rust-i-ness**, *n.*

rut, *rut*. **I. vt.** [RUT'TED; RUT'TING.] To make ruts in. **II. n.** A sunken track made by a wheel; any beaten track. [For ROUTE.]

ru'ta-ba'ga, *ru'ta-bê'-ga*, *n.* A cultivated plant or its edible yellowish root; allied to the common turnip. [Said to be Sw.]

ruth, *rut*. **I. n.** Sorrow; pity. [*< Ice. hrygth*, *< hryggr*, sorrowful.] — **ruth'-less**, *a.* Merciless.

rye, *rai*, *n.* The grain or seeds produced by a cereal grass nearly allied to wheat; also, the plant. See ILLUS. above. [*< AS. ryge*, rye.]

ryot, *rai'ot*, *n.* In India, a tenant; peasant. [*< Hind. raiyat*, *< Ar. ra'iya*, a subject.]



Rye.
a, a part of the head in maturity.

S

S, *es*, *n.* [s's, S's, or Ss, es'ez, *pl.*] The nineteenth letter in the English alphabet.

Sab'a-oth, *sab'ê-oth* or *sa-bâ'oth*, *n. pl.* Armies. [*< Heb. tsabâoth*, *pl. of tsabâ*, army.]

Sab'bath, *sab'ath*, *n.* **1.** The seventh day of the week, appointed as a day of rest. **2.** Sunday. **3.** A period of rest and peace. [*< Heb. shabbâth*, *< shabâth*, rest from labor.]

-sab'ba-ta-ri-an. **I. a.** Pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance. **II. n.** A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who observes the seventh day as the Sabbath. — **Sab-bat'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath. **Sab-bat'ic**.

saber, { *sê'*

sab're, { *b'er*.

I. vt. { *SA'*

BERED; *SA'*

BRED; *SA'*

BER-ING, *SA'BRING*.]

To strike or arm with a saber. **II. n.** A heavy cavalry sword, often curved. [*< F. sabre*.]

sable, *sê'bl*. **I. a.** Sable-colored; black or dark-brown. **II. n.** **1.** A Siberian carnivore related to the marten; also, its fur. **2.** The color black; hence, mourning. [OF., *< Rus. sobol'*, sable.]

sa'bot', *sg'bô'*, *n.* A wooden shoe, as of a French peasant. See ILLUS. in next column. [F.]

sac, *sac*, *n.* *Biol.* A membranous pouch; a cavity or receptacle. [F.]

sac'cha-rine, *a.* Pertaining to or like sugar; sweet. [*< Gr. L. sakchar*, *sakcharon*, sugar.]

sac'er-do'tal, *sas'er-dô'tal*, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or priesthood. [*< L. sacerdos*, priest.]

sa'chem, *sê'chem* or *sq'*, *n.* A North-American Indian chief. [Am. Ind.]

sa'chet, *sq'shê'*, *n.* A small ornamental bag for perfumed powder. [F.]

sack, *sac*. **I. vt.** To put into, cover with, or carry in a sack. **II. n.** **1.** A bag for holding bulky articles. **2.** A measure or weight of varying amount. **3.** A loose garment with sleeves. [*< AS. sacc*, ult. *< Heb. saq*, sack.]

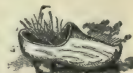
-sack'cloth, *n.* **1.** A coarse cloth used for making sacks, etc. **sack'ing**, *n.* **2.** Coarse cloth worn in penance. — **sack'ful**, *n.* Enough to fill a sack.

sack, *sac*. **I. vt.** To plunder or pillage (a town or city). **II. n.** The pillaging of a captured town or city; booty obtained by pillage.

sack'but, *n.* **1.** A primitive wind-instrument. **2.** *Bib.* A stringed instrument.

sac'ra-ment, *sac'ra-ment*, *n.* A solemn religious rite, as baptism, or the Lord's Supper. [OF., *< L. sacramentum*, oath.] — **sac'ra-men'tal**, *a.* — **sac'ra-men'ta-ry**, *a.*

sa'cred, *sê'cred*, *a.* **1.** Set apart or dedicated



Sabot.



Saber.

fîütjûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

to religious use; hallowed. **2.** Pertaining or related to deity or religion. **3.** Consecrated; inviolable. [*< L. sacro, < sacer, holy.*]

sac'ri-fice, sac'ri-faiz, *v.* [*-FICED; -FI'GING.*] **I. t.** To offer as a sacrifice; give up; surrender. **II. i.** To make a pious offering.

sac'ri-fice, sac'ri-faiz, *n.* **1.** The act of making an offering to a deity, in worship or atonement. **2.** That which is sacrificed. **3.** A giving up of some cherished object. **4.** Loss suffered without return. [*F.*, *< L. sacer, sacred, + facio, make.*]—**sac'ri-fi-cial**, sac'ri-fish'al, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a sacrifice.

sac'ri-lege, sac'ri-lej, *n.* The profaning of anything sacred. [*OF.*, *< L. sacer, sacred, + lego, pick.*]—**sac'ri-le-gious**, sac'ri-li'jus, *a.* Of the nature of sacrilege; impious.

sac'ris-tan, sac'ris-tan, *n.* An officer having charge of a sacristy. [*< F. sacristain, < L. sacer, sacred.*]—**sac'ris-ty**, sac'ris-ti, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] A room in a religious house for the sacred vessels and vestments.

sad, sad, *a.* [*SAD'DER; SAD'DEST.*] **1.** Feeling or expressing grief or sorrow. **2.** Causing sorrow or pity; distressing. **3.** Dark-colored; somber. [*< AS. sæd, sated.*]—**sad'den**, *vt. & vi.* To render or become sad.—**sad'ly**, *adv.*—**sad'ness**, *n.*

sad'dle, sad'l, *n.* [*SAD'DLED; SAD'DLING.*] **1.** To put a saddle on, as a horse. **2.** To load, as with a burden.

II. n. **1.** A seat or pad to support a rider. **2.** The two hind quarters or the loins of a carcass, as of mutton or venison. [*< AS. sadol, saddle.*]—**sad'dle-bags**, *n. pl.* A pair of pouches attached to a saddle.—**sad'bow**, *n.* A pommel.—**sad'dler**, *n.* A maker of saddles.—**sad'dler-y**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] **1.** Saddles, harness, and fittings, collectively. **2.** The business of a saddler.—**sad'tree**, *n.* The frame of a saddle.



English Hunting-saddle.

sad'dle-iron, sad'-al'urn, *n.* **1.** Knee-puff, and **2.** thigh-puff, of the flap. **A flat-iron.**

safe, sêf, *I. a.* **1.** Free from danger or evil. **2.** Unharmful. **3.** Not hazardous; prudent. **4.** Not likely to disappoint. **II. n.** A strong iron-and-steel receptacle, usually fire-proof, for protecting valuables; any place of safe storage. [*< OF. sauf, < L. saluus, whole.*]—**safe-con'duct**, *n. Inter. Law.* An official document given, assuring protection on a journey or voyage, as in time of war.—**safe-guard**, *n.* One who or that which guards or keeps in safety.—**safe'ty**, sêf'ti, *n.* The state or condition of being safe.—**safe'ty-valve**, *n.* A valve in a steam-boiler, etc., for relieving excessive pressure.

saf'ron, saf'rûn, *I. a.* Of the color of saffron. **II. n.** **1.** The dried orange-colored stigmas of the saffron-plant, used for coloring purposes. **2.** An autumn-flowering species of crocus. **3.** A deep orange color. [*< Ar. saf'arân, < saf'ra, yellow.*]

sag, sag, *vt. & vi.* [*SAGGED; SAG'GING.*] To

bend or cause to bend downward, especially in the middle. [*< Sw. sacka, settle.*]

sa-ga'cious, sa-gê'shus, *a.* Keen; shrewd; wise; quick of scent, as a hound. [*< L. sagio, perceive quickly.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**sa-gac'i-ty**, sa-gas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sagacious; ready and accurate judgment.

sage, sêj, *a.* **1.** Characterized by calm, far-seeing wisdom and prudence. **2.** Befitting a sage; profound. [*F.*]

sage, *n.* A venerable man of experience, prudence, and foresight.

sage, *n.* A plant of the mint family, used for flavoring meats, etc. [*< F. sauge.*]

Sag'it-ta'ri-us, saj'i-tê-ri-us or sq'-git-tq'ri-us, *n.* **Astron. 1.** A zodiacal constellation, the Archer. **2.** The ninth sign of the zodiac, with the symbol ♏. [*L.*]

sa'go, sê'gô or sq'-go, *n.* A farinaceous food prepared from inner portions of various palms. [*< Malay sagu.*]

sa'hîb, sa'ib, *n.* Master; lord; Mr.; sir. [*Hind., < Ar. sâhib.*]



Garden Sage.

a, the flower; *b*, a stamen.

said, *said, imp. & pp. of say, v.*

sail, sêl, *v. I. t.* To manage the motion of on the water; navigate. **II. i.** **1.** To be driven forward on the water by the wind; said also of mechanical propulsion, as by steam. **2.** To travel by water. **3.** To begin a voyage. **4.** To float, as a cloud. [*< AS. seglan, < segl, sail.*]—**sail'er**, *n.* A vessel that sails.—**sail'or**, *n.* A seaman; mariner.

sail, *n.* **1.** A piece of canvas, etc., attached, as to the mast or yards of a vessel, to secure its propulsion by the wind. **2.** A sailing vessel or craft. **3.** A trip in a sailing vessel. [*< AS. segl, sail.*]—**sail'boat**, *n.* A small boat propelled by a sail or sails.—**sail'cloth**, *n.* Any heavy fabric suitable for sails.

saint, sênt, *I. d. vt.* To canonize; venerate as a saint. **II. a. Holy; canonized: as a title, abbreviated to *St.* **III. n.** **1.** A holy, godly, or sanctified person. **2.** Such a person who has died and been enrolled among those venerated by certain churches, as the Roman Catholic. **3.** Any one of the blessed in heaven. **4.** An angel.—**saint'ed**, *a.* Numbered among the saints; consecrated; beatified.—**saint'li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being saintly.—**saint'ly**, *a.* Like a saint; godly; holy.**

sake, sêk, *n.* **1.** Purpose of obtaining or accomplishing. **2.** Interest; regard. [*< AS. saec, strife.*]

sa-laam', sa-lâm'. **I. vt. & vi.** To greet with or make a salaam. **II. n.** A respectful Oriental salutation approaching prostration. [*< Ar. salâm, < salim, saluting.*]

sal'ad, sal'ad, *n.* A dish of green herbs or vegetables, usually uncooked and served with a dressing. [*< F. salade, < L. sal, salt.*]

sa-lam', *v. & n.* Same as SALAAM.

sal'a-man'der, sal'a-man'dgr. *n.* A lizard-like amphibian without scales, formerly fabled to live in and extinguish fire. [*< Gr. L+F salamandra, sal amander.*] — **sal'a-man-drin**(e), *a.*

sal'a-ry, sal'a-ri, *n.* [*-RIES'*, *pl.*] A periodical allowance as compensation for services. [*< L. OF salarium, < salarius, of salt.*]

sale, sêl, *n.* 1. The act of selling. 2. An auction. 3. Opportunity of selling; market. [*< AS. sala, < sellan, sell.*] — **sa'la-bl**(e), *a.* Marketable. — **sales'man**, *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] A man who sells goods. — **sales'wom'an**, *n., fem.*

sal'e-ra'tus, sal'e-rê'tus, *n.* Potassium or sodium bicarbonate, for use in cookery; cooking-soda. [*< NL. sal aeratus, aerated salt.*]

sal'i-ent, sê'li-ent. *I. a.* 1. Standing out prominently; striking. 2. Extending beyond the general line; projecting. 3. Leaping; springing. *II. n.* A salient angle, as of a fortification. [*< F. saillant, < L. salio, leap.*]

sa'line, sê'lain or sa-lain', *a.* Constituting or consisting of salt; containing salt; salty.

sa-li'va, sa-lai'va or -li'va, *n.* The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth; spittle. [*L.*] — **sal'i-va-ry**, sal'i-ve-ri, *a.* — **sal'i-vate**, sal'i-vêt, *vt.* [*-VA-TED; -VA'TING.*] To produce salivation in. — **sal'i-va'tion**, *n.* An abnormally increased flow of saliva.

sallow, sal'ô, *a.* Of an unhealthy yellowish color. [*< AS. sato, sallow.*] — **-ness**, *n.*

sallow, *n.* Any one of various willows. [*< AS. seath, sallow.*]

sally, sal'i. *I. vi.* [*SAL'LIED; SAL'LY-ING.*] To make a sally; set out with spirit. *II. n.* [*SAL'LIES', pl.*] 1. A rushing forth, as of besieged troops against besiegers; sortie. 2. A going forth, as on a walk. 3. A sudden overflow of spirits. [*< L. OF salio, leap.*]

sal'm'on, sam'un, *n.* 1. A fish of the North Atlantic, brownish above, silvery on the sides, with black spots. 2. A color of a reddish- or pinkish-orange tint. [*< F. saumon, < L. salmo(n)-, salmon.*]



Salmon. 1/87

sa'lon', sg'lon', *n.* An apartment in which company is received; a drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception. [*F.*]

sa-loon', sa-lûn', *n.* 1. A drawing-room or assembly-room. 2. [*U. S.*] A grog-shop. [*< F. salon; see SALON.*]

salt, sêlt. *I. vt.* To apply salt to; cure or season with salt. *II. a.* 1. Flavored with salt; briny. 2. Cured with salt. 3. Containing salt. *III. n.* 1. A widely distributed compound of chlorine and sodium, abundant in sea-water. 2. *Chem.* A compound of any base with an acid. [*< AS. sealt, salt.*] — **salt'cel'lar**, *n.* A small receptacle for table-salt. — **salt'ness**, *n.*

sal'ta-to-ry, *a.* Moving by leaps; leaping. **salt'pe'ter**, { sêlt'pî'ter, *n.* Niter. [*< L. F. salt'pe'tre, { sal, salt, + petra, rock.*]

sa-lu'bri-ous, sa-lû'bri-us, *a.* Conducive to health; healthful; wholesome. [*< L. salubris, < salus, health.*] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-lu'bri-ty**, sa-lû'bri-ti, *n.* — **sa-lu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

sal'u-ta-ry, sal'yu-tê-ri, *a.* Calculated to bring about a sound condition by correcting evil or promoting good; corrective; beneficial; healthful. [*< L. salutaris, < salus, health.*]

sal'u-ta'tion, sal'yu-tê'shun, *n.* The act of saluting; a greeting. — **sa-lu'ta-to-ri-an**, *n.* One who delivers a salutatory. — **sa-lu'ta-to-ry**. *I. a.* Pertaining to salutation. *II. n.* [*U. S.*] [*-RIES', pl.*] The opening oration at the commencement in a school or college.

sa-lute', sa-lû't', *v.* [*SA-LU'TED; SA-LU'TING.*]

I. t. 1. To accost in welcome or reverence. 2. To honor with an official salute. *II. i.* To offer a salute. [*< L. saluto, salute.*]

sa-lute', *n.* 1. A greeting by display of military, naval, or other official honors. 2. The act of or attitude assumed in giving a military salute. 3. A salutation. 4. A kiss.

sal'vage, sal'vêj, *n.* 1. The saving of a ship, cargo, etc., from loss. 2. That which is rescued from shipwreck; also, compensation to the rescuers. [*OF., ult. < L. salvus, safe.*]

sal-va'tion, sal-vê'shun, *n.* 1. The state of being saved. 2. Deliverance from sin and penalty, realized in a future state. 3. Any means of deliverance from evil. [*< LL. salvatio(n)-, < salvo, save.*]

salv(e), sâv, *n.* 1. A thick, adhesive ointment for local ailments. 2. Anything that heals or mollifies. [*< AS. sealf, salve.*]

sal-ver, sal'ver, *n.* A tray, as of silver. [*< Sp. salva, < salvear, save.*]

sal'vo, sal'vô, *n.* A simultaneous discharge of artillery. [*< It. salva, a salute.*]

same, sêm, *a.* 1. Having individual or specific identity; identical. 2. Similar in kind; equal. [*< Ice. samr, same.*] — **same'ness**, *n.* 1. Lack of change or variety. 2. Close similarity. 3. Identity.

sample(e), sam'pl. *I. vt.* [*SAM'PL(E)D; SAM'PLING.*] To test by means of a portion or specimen. *II. n.* A portion, part, or piece taken as a representative of the whole. [*< OF. ex-ample, example.*] — **sam'pler**, *n.* 1. One who tests by samples; one who exhibits samples. 2. Formerly, a piece of needlework as a sample.

san'a-tiv(e), san'a-tiv, *a.* Healing; sanatory. [*< L. sanatus, pp. of sano, heal.*] — **san'a-to-ri-um**, *n.* A health retreat. — **san'a-to-ry**, *a.* Curative.

sanc'ti-fy, sanc'ti-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] 1. To make holy; purify. 2. To set apart as holy; consecrate. [*< F. sanctifier, make holy.*] — **sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of sanctifying, or the state of being sanctified.

sanc'ti-mo-ny, sanc'ti-mo-ni, *n.* A show of holiness; exaggerated gravity or solemnity. [*< L. OF sanctimonia, holiness.*] — **sanc'ti-mo-ni-ous**, *a.* — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

sanc'tion, sanc'shun. *I. vt.* To approve authoritatively; approve; countenance. *II. n.* 1. Final and authoritative confirmation; justification; confirmation. 2. A formal decree. [*F., < L. sanctio(n)-, decree.*]

sanc'ti-ty, sanc'ti-ti, *n.* [*-TIES', pl.*] The state of being holy; holiness; sacredness; solemnity. **sanc'ti-tude**, *n.*

sanc'tu-ar'y, sanc'chu-*or* -tju-er'i. *n.* [-*ess*, *pl.*] **1.** A holy or sacred place. **2.** A place of refuge; asylum; hence, immunity. [*< F. sanctuaire, < L.^{ll} sanctus, holy.*]

sanc'tum, sanc'tum. *n.* A sacred spot; colloquially, a private room, as of an editor. [*L.*]

sand, sand. *f.* *vt.* To sprinkle, cover, or mix with sand. **II. n.** **1.** A hard, granular, comminuted rock-material finer than gravel and coarser than dust. **2. pl.** Sandy wastes. **3.** [*Slang, U. S.*] Grit; courage. [*< AS. sand, sand.*]—**sand'pa'per**, *n.* Stout paper coated with sand, for smoothing or polishing.—**sand'stone**, *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of quartz sand cemented with silica.—**sand'y**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or covered with sand. **2.** Yellowish-red in color.—**sand'i-ness**, *n.*

san'dal, san'dal. *n.* **1.** A foot-covering, consisting usually of a sole only, held to the foot by thongs. **2.** A light slipper or overshoe. [*< Gr. sandalon, dim. of sandalon, sandal.*]

san'dal-wood, san'dal-wud', *n.* The fragrant wood of any one of several East-Indian trees. [*Ult. < Sans. chandana.*]



Sandals.

1. Roman sandal. **2.** Egyptian sandal.

sand'wich, sand'wich. *I. vt.* To place between two layers. **II. n.** Two thin slices of bread, having between them meat, cheese, or the like. [*< the 4th earl of Sandwich.*]

sane, sën. *a.* **1.** Mentally sound. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind. [*< L. sanus, whole.*]—*ly, adv.*—*-ness, n.*

sang, sang, *imp.* of *SING*, *v.*

san'ga-ree, san'ga-ri, *n.* Red wine and water, spiced and sugared. [*< Sp. sangria, 'bleeding.'*]

sang'froid, san'frw', *n.* Calmness of demeanor amid trying circumstances. [*F.*]

san'guine, san'gwin. *a.* **1.** Of buoyant disposition; hopeful; confident. **2.** Having the color of blood; of, like, or full of blood. [*< L.^f sanguineus, < sanguis, blood.*]

san'guine-ry, san'gwi-ne-ri, *a.* **1.** Attended with bloodshed. **2.** Bloodthirsty. **3.** Consisting of blood.

San'he-drin, { san'he-drin, -drin, *n.* The San'he-drim, { supreme council of the Jewish nation. [*< Heb. sanhedrin, < Gr. synedrion, < syn, with, + hedra, seat.*]

san'i-ta-ry, san'i-te-ri, *a.* **1.** Relating to the preservation of health. **2.** Same as SANATORY. [*< L. sanitas; see SANITY.*]

san'i-ti-an, san'i-ti-ri-an, *a.* & *n.*—**san'i-ti-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**san'i-ta-ri-um**, san'i-ti-ri-um, or -ti-ri-um, *n.* [*TMS^{er} -RI-A, pl.*] A sanatorium.—**san'i-ta-tion**, *n.* The practical application of sanitary science.

san'i-ty, san'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sane. [*< L. sanitas, < sanus, whole; see SANE.*]

sank, sank, *imp.* of *SINK*, *v.*

sans, sän or sanz, *prep.* Without. [*F.*]

San'skrit, san'skrit, *n.* The ancient and classical language preserved in the Hindu sacred writings. [*< Sans. samskrita, perfect.*]

sap, sap, *vt. & vi.* [*SAPPED; SAPP'ING.*] **1.** To make weak; enervate; impair. **2. M.** To undermine, as a wall, by digging.—**sap'per**, *n.*

sap, *n.* **1.** The liquid juice of plants. **2.** Any vital fluid; vitality. [*< AS. sap.*]—**sap'less**, *a.* **sap**, *n.* *Mil.* A deep, narrow ditch in connection with siege-works. [*< LL.^f sapa, hoe.*]

sap'i-ence, sé'pi-ens, *n.* Wisdom or knowledge. [*F., < L. sapientia, wisdom.*]

sap'i-en-cy,—**sap'i-ent**, *a.* Wise.

sap'ling, sap'ling, *n.* A young tree.

sap'pon'i-fy, sa-pen'i-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To convert into soap. [*< L. sapon(n)-, soap, + -FY.*]

sap'o-na'ceous, *a.* Of the nature of soap.—**sap'pon'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

sap'phire, saf'air or saf'er, *n.* **1.** A hard, transparent, colored mineral cut for a gem; usually blue. **2.** Deep pure blue. [*Ult. < Heb. sappir, sapphire.*]

sap'py, sap'i, *a.* **1.** Full of sap; juicy. **2.** Immature; silly.—**sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Sar'a-cen, sar'a-sen, *n.* A nomad Arab; a Moslem enemy of the medieval Christians. [*< Ar.^{Gr} sharqin, Oriental.*]

Sar'a-cen'ic, *a.*—**sar'ca-sm**, sár'cazm, *n.* A keenly ironical or scornful utterance. [*< Gr. sarkazo, tear flesh, sneer.*]

sar-cas'tic, *a.* Taunting; cutting.

sar-cas'tic-al't,—**sar-cas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

sar-coph'a-gus, sár-cef'a-gus, *n.* [*-GI, -joi*



Sarcophagus.

or -gi, *pl.*] A stone coffin or a chest-like tomb. [*< Gr. sarr, flesh, + phagein, eat.*]

sar-din'e, sár-din', *n.* A small herring-like fish preserved in oil. [*F.*]

sar'di-us, sár-di-us, *n.* **1.** A red gem stone. **2.** A stone in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest.

sar'dine,—**sardi**, *n.*

sar-don'ic, sár-don'ic, *a.* **1.** Insincere and derisive; sneering. **2.** Unnatural or forced, as laughter. [*< Gr.^f sardanios, bitter.*]

sar'do-nyx, sár-do-nix, *n.* A variety of onyx consisting of alternate layers of chalcedony and reddish carnelian.

sar'sa-pa-ri'la, sár'sa-pa-ri'la, *n.* The dried roots of a tropical American climbing plant; also, a preparation made from them. [*< Sp. sarzaparilla, < zarza, bramble, + parra, vine.*]

sarse'net, sárs'net, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings. [*< LL. saracenus, < Saracenus, Saracen.*]

sarce'net, *n.*

sash, sash, *n.* A frame, as of a window, in which glass is set. [*< L.^f capsā, case.*]

sash, *n.* An ornamental band, worn as around the waist. [*< Per. shast, girdle.*]

sas'sa-fras, sas'a-fras, *n.* A tree of the laurel family; also, the bark of the roots, an aromatic stimulant. [*< L.^{sp} sarifraga.*]

sat, sat, *imp.* of *SIT*, *v.* **sate**, *v.*

Sa'tan, sé'tan, *n.* The chief of evil spirits; the devil. [*< Heb. sātān, ene-*



Leaves and Fruit of the Sasparilla.

my.]—**sa-tan'ic**, *a.* Devilish; infernal; wicked. **sa-tan'ic-ally**, *adv.*

satch'el, satch'el, *n.* A small hand-bag.

sate', sate', *vt.* [SA'TED', SA'TING.] To satisfy the appetite of; satiate. [Abbrev. of SATIATE.]

sate', *imp.* of SIT, *v.*

sa'tel-ite, sa'tel-ait, *n.* A secondary planet, as the moon, revolving round a primary; an obsequious attendant. [F., < L. *satelles*, guard.]

sa'ti-ate, se'shi-ët, *I. vt. & vi.* [SA'TI-A'TED', SA'TI-A'TING.] To gratify to the utmost; satisfy desire or need to or beyond the utmost limit. **II. a.** Filled to satiety; satiated. [< L. *satio*, pp. *satiatus*, < *satis*, enough.]—**sa'tia-ble**, *a.*—**sa-ti'e-ty**, sa-tal'e-ti, *n.* [TIES', pl.] Repetition; surfeit. **sa'ti-a'tion**.

sat'in, sat'in, *n.* A silk fabric of thick texture, with glossy face and dull back. [F.]—**sat'i-net'**, sat'i-net', *n.* 1. A strong fabric with cotton warp and woolen filling. 2. A thin satin.

sat'ire, sat'air, *n.* The employment of sarcasm, irony, or ridicule; any writing in which vice or folly is held up to ridicule. [F.]—**sa-tir-ic**, **sa-tir'ic-ally**, sa-tir'ic-ly, sa-tir'ic-ly, *ad.*—**sa-tir'ic-ally**, *adv.*—**sa-tir'ic-ist**, sa-tir'ist, *n.* A writer of satire.—**sat'i-rize**, *vt.* [RIZED; RIZING.] To treat with sarcasm; ridicule. **sat'i-rize**.

sat'is-fy, sat'is-fai, *v.* [FIED; FY'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To gratify to the full; content. 2. To free from doubt or anxiety. 3. To pay off or discharge. **II. i.** To give satisfaction. [< F. *satisfaire*, < L. *satis*, enough, + *facto*, make.]

sat'is-fac'tion, *n.* 1. Complete gratification. 2. The making of amends or payment. 3. That which satisfies.—**sat'is-fac'to-ry**, *a.* Giving satisfaction; atoning.—**sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

sa'trap, se'trap or sat'rap, *n.* A governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, any petty ruler under a despot. [< Gr. *satrapos*.]

sa'tu-rate, sach'u-rët or sa'tyu-rët, *I. vt.* [RA'THED'; RA'TING.] To soak or imbue thoroughly; fill to the utmost. **II. a.** Saturated. [< L. *saturatus*, pp., < *satur*, full.]

—**sat'u-ra-ble**, *a.*—**sat'u-ra-tion**, *n.* The act of saturating; complete impregnation.

Sat'ur-day, sat'ür-dë, *n.* The seventh or last day of the week. [< AS. *Sæterdæg*, < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + AS. *dæg*, day.]

Sat'urn, sat'ürn, *n.* 1. The planet next beyond Jupiter. 2. *Myth.* The god of seed-time and harvest. [< L. *Saturnus*, < *satus*, pp. of *sevo*, sow.]—**Sat'ur-ni-an**, *a.*—**sat'ur-nin**, *e.* **a.** 1. Under the influence of the planet Saturn; gloomy; morose. 2. [S.] Pertaining to Saturn.

sat'yr, sat'er or se'ter, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A woodland deity, having goat-like ears, pug-nose, short tail, and budding horns. [< Gr. *satyros*, a satyr.]—**sa-tyr'ic**, sa-tir'ic, *a.*

sauce, sôs, *I. vt.* [SAUCED'; SAU'LING.] To dress with sauce; season; give zest to. **II. n.** 1. An appetizing accompaniment of a meal. 2.

A dish of fruit-pulp stewed and sweetened. [F., < L. *salsa*, salt food.]

—**sauc'cer**, so'ser, *n.* A small dish for holding a cup, or in which to serve fruits, etc.—**sauc'y**, so'si, *a.* [SAU'CI-ER; SAU'CI-EST.] 1. Disrespectful to superiors; impudent. 2. Piquant; sprightly.—**sauc'i-ly**, *adv.*—**sauc'i-ness**, *n.*



Head of a Satyr.

saun'ter, sün'ter, *I. vi.* To walk in a leisurely or lounging way; stroll. **II. n.** 1. A careless, leisurely manner of walking. 2. An idle stroll. [< OF. *s'aventurer*, for *se*, self, + *aventurer*, ADVENTURE.]

sau'ri-an, se'ri-an or sau'-, *n.* A lizard, or a lizard-like reptile. [< Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

sau'sage, so'sëj, *n.* Finely chopped and highly seasoned meat, commonly stuffed into the prepared entrails of some animal. [< F. *saucisse*, < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salio*, salt.]

sav'age, sav'ëj, *I. a.* 1. Wild and untamed; uncivilized; primitive. 2. Enraged; cruel. **II. n.** A wild and uncivilized human being; brutal person; barbarian. [< F. *savage*, < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, wood.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**sav'-age-ry**, *n.* 1. The state of being savage. 2. Savagery collectively.

sav'age-ness, *n.* Savages collectively.

sa-van'na, [sa-van'a, *n.* A treeless plain.

sa-van'nah, [< O. Sp. *savana*, sheet.]

sa'vant, so'vân, *n.* [SA'VANTS' or SA'VANS't, pl.] A man of special learning. [F.]

save, sôv, *v.* [SAVED; SAV'ING.] **I. t. i.** 1.

To make safe; rescue; protect. 2. To prevent waste of. 3. To prevent; excuse. **II. i. i.** 1.

To avoid needless waste; be economical. 2. To be preserved. [< F. *sauver*, < L. *salvus*, safe.]—**sa'ver**, *n.*

save, *prep. & conj.* Excepting; unless.

sa'ving, se'ving, *I. prep. & conj.* 1. With the exception of; save. 2. Without disrespect to. **II. pa.** Redeeming; economical; qualifying. **III. n.** 1. Preservation; redemption.

2. Avoidance of waste; economy. 3. pl. Sums laid away.—**sa'vings-bank**, *n.* An institution for receiving and investing savings and paying interest on deposits.

Sa'vior, [se'vior, *n.* 1. Jesus Christ, the Redeemer. 2. [s-] One who saves or rescues. [< LL. *salvator*, savior.]

sa'vor, se'vor, *v. I. t. i.* 1. To have the flavor of. 2. To season. **II. t. i.** To have a specified flavor or quality. [< F. *savourer*, < L. *sapor*, taste.] **sa'vour**.

sa'vor, *n.* Flavor; relish; specific quality; flavor. **sa'vour**,—**sa'vor-y**, se'vor-i, *a. I.*

Appetizing. 2. In good repute.

sa'vor-y, *n.* A hardy annual aromatic herb.

saw', sô, *v.* [SAWED or SAWN; SAW'ING.] **I. t. i.** To cut, shape, or fashion with a saw. **II. i. i.**

1. To be cut with a saw. 2. To use or make motions like one using a saw.

saw', *imp.* of SEE, *v.*

saw', *n.* 1. A cutting-instrument with pointed teeth arranged continuously along the edge of the blade. 2.

A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. [< AS. *saga*, saw.]—**saw'-dust**, *n.* Small fragments, as of wood, cut or torn out by a saw.—**saw'-horse**, *n.* A sup-

port to sustain wood in sawing.—**saw'mill**, *n.* 1. An establishment for sawing logs into lumber. 2. A large sawing-machine.—**saw'-set**, *n.* An instrument to give set to the teeth of a saw.—**saw'yer**, se'yer, *n.* 1. One who saws logs. 2. [Western U. S.] A fallen tree the



root end of which rests on the bottom of a stream, the top rising and falling with the current.

saw², sê, *n.* A proverbial or familiar saying. [*< AS. sagu, < seegan; see SAY, v.*]

sax'i-frage, sax'i-frîj, *n.* A perennial herb, growing in rocky places.

[*F., < L. saxum, stone, + frango, break.*]

Sax'on, sax'un. *I. a.*

Pertaining to the Saxons. *II. n. 1.*

One of a Teutonic tribe that conquered

England in the 5th and 6th centuries. *2.*

An Anglo-Saxon. *3. A native of Saxony. 4.* The language of the Saxons. [*< AS. Seaxan.*]

say, sê, *v.* [*SAID, sed; SAY'ING.*] *I. t. 1.* To speak; utter; also, to declare either orally or in writing. *2.* To suppose. *II. i.* To make an assertion. [*< AS. segan, say.*]

say, *n.* What one has said or has to say.—**say'ing**, *n.* An utterance; a maxim.

scab, scab, *n. 1.* A crust formed on the surface of a sore. *2.* A contagious disease among sheep. [*< L.^{AS} scabies, itch.*—**scabbed**, *a.*—**scab'by**, *a.*—**scab'bi-ness**, *n.*—

scab'bard, scab'ard, *n.* A sheath, as of a sword. [*< OF. escarber, scabbard.*]

scaffold, scaf'old, *n. 1.* A temporary elevated structure for the support of workmen, materials, etc., as in building. *2.* A platform for the execution of criminals. [*< F. échafaud, scaffold.*]

—**scaf'-**

fold-ing, *n.* A scaffold, or system of scaffolds.

scald, scôld. *I.^a vt.* To burn with a hot fluid; cook slightly in hot liquid; cleanse with very hot water. *II. n.* An act of scalding, or the injury inflicted by it. [*< L.^{OF} ex, out, + caldus, hot.*]

scale¹, skêl, *v.* [*SCALED; sca'LING.*] *I. t.*

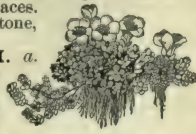
1. To clear of or to cover with scale or scales. *2.* To pare down. *II. i. 1.* To come off, as scales or flakes. *2.* To become crusted.

scale², *vt.* *1.* To surmount by climbing. *2.* To make a drawing of, according to a scale. *3.* To reduce according to a scale. [*< L.^{LL} scala, ladder.*]

scale³, *vt.* To weigh.

scale⁴, *n. 1.* *Zool.* One of the thin, flat, membranous outgrowths of the skin of fishes or reptiles. See illus. in next column. *2.* Any incrustation, as of iron-rust; scab. [*< AS. sceate, scale.*]

scale⁵, *n. 1.* The ruled lines on a measure, or a measure so ruled. *2.* A system of fixed units of measurement. *3.* Any graded series; a gradation. *4. Mus.* The tones or notes in an octave or more. [*< L. scala, ladder.*]



Purple Saxifrage.



Exposure of the Dead on Scaffolds by Sioux Indians.

scale⁶, *n. 1.* The platform or pan of a weighing-instrument or balance; also, the balance itself. *2. pl.* Any form of weighing-machine. [*< AS. scale, bowl.*]

scale'ne, sca-lin', *a.*

Having sides no two of which are equal. [*< L. scalenus, uneven.*]

scal'ion, scal'yun, *n.* Same as SCALLOP.

scal'lop, scol'up.

I. vt. 1. To cook in a scallop; bake, as oysters, with crumbs and seasoning. *2.* To shape with scallops. *II. n. 1.* A bivalve having a subcircular shell with radiating ribs and wavy edge; also, its shell, formerly worn as a pilgrim's badge. *2.* One of a series of semicircular curves along an edge. [*< OF. escaloipe, < D. schelp, shell.*]

scal'lop, scol'up.

scal'pel, scal'pel', *n.* A small pointed knife used in dissections and in surgery. [*F.*]

scaly, skê'li, *a.* Covered with scales; of the nature of a scale; incrustated; scurfy.—**scali'ness**, *n.*

scamp, scamp, *vt.* To perform carelessly or dishonestly. [*< Ice. skamta; see SCANT, v.*]

scamp, *n.* A confirmed rogue; rascal. [*< OF. escamper; see SCAMPER, v.*]

scam'per, scam'per. *I. vi.* To hurry to escape; hasten away. *II. n.* A hurried flight. [*< L.^{OF} ex, out, + campus, field.*]

scan, scan, *vt. & vi.* [*SCANNED; SCAN'NING.*]

1. To read metrically; conform to metrical rules. *2.* To scrutinize. [*< L.^F scando, climb.*]

scan'dal, scan'dal, *n. 1.* The heedless or malicious dissemination of evil reports; slander. *2.* Reproach caused by disgraceful conduct. [*< Gr.^{OF} skandalon, snare.*]

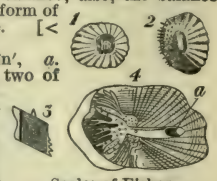
scan'dal-ize, scan'dal-iz, *vt.* [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] *1.* To shock the feelings of. *2.* To traduce; malign. *3.* To bring into reproach. **scan'dal-ist**, scan'dal-ous, *a.* Causing scandal; disgraceful; injurious to reputation.

scan-so'ri-al, scan-sô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to or adapted for climbing. [*< L. scansorius, < scansus, pp. of scando, climb.*]

scant, scant. *I.^a vt. & vi.* To restrict or limit; stint; become scanty; lessen; fail. *II. a. 1.* Scarcely enough. *2.* Insufficiently supplied. [*< Ice. skamta, dole out.*]

scant'ling, scant'ling, *n.* Timber less than 5 inches in breadth and thickness, used for studding, etc.

scant'y, scant'y, *a.* [*SCANT'Y-ER; SCANT'Y-EST.*] Limited in extent; restricted in quantity or number.—**scant'y-ly**, *adv.*—**scant'y-ness**, *n.*



Scales of Fishes.

Principal types of scales used in classification: *1.* Cycloid. *2.* Ctenoid. *3.* Ganoid. *4.* Under surface of a scale from the lateral line of *Labrichthys latilabris*, showing a mucus-bearing duct (*a*) ramifying into several orifices on the surface.



Scalpel for Dissecting.

scape, skêp, *n.* A stem-like part, rising from a subterranean or depressed stem, as in the dandelion; also, the shaft of a feather or of a column. [*F.*, < *L. scapus*, stem.]

scape/goat, skêp'gô't, *n.* 1. *Bib.* A goat upon which the sins of the people were symbolically laid, and which was then sent away into the wilderness. 2. A person made to bear blame for others. [person.]

scape/grace, skêp'grês, *n.* A graceless **scap'u-la**, scap'yû-lâ, *n.* [*-LÆ*, -lî or -lê, *pl.*] The shoulder-blade. [*LL.*, < *L. scapula*, shoulder-blades.] — **scap'u-lar**, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A narrow strip of cloth crossing the shoulders, worn by members of Roman Catholic orders.

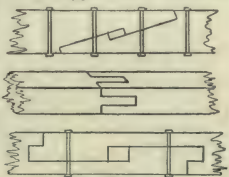
scar, scdr. *I. vt. & vi.* [*SCARRED*; *SCAR'-RING*.] To mark, or become marked, with a scar. *II. n.* The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound; any mark of past injury, abrasion, etc. [*L.* *eschara*, scab.]

scarce, scârs, *a.* 1. Rare; infrequent. 2. Scant. — **scarce'ly**, *adv.* Barely; not quite; hardly. — **scarce'ty**, scâr'stî, *n.* Scantiness; insufficiency. — **scarce'ness**.

scarf, scdr. *I. vt. & vi.* [*SCARED*; *SCAR'-ING*.] To frighten, or take fright. *II. n.* Sudden fright; panic. [*< Ice. skjarr*, timid.] — **scarf'crow**, *n.* 1. Any image set up to scare crows from growing crops. 2. A cause of false alarm. 3. A wretched-looking person.

scarf, scdr, *vt.* To unite with a scarf-joint; also, to cut a scarf in.

scarf, *n.* *Carp.* 1. A lapped joint made as by beveling off or notching two timbers at the ends, and bolting them together. **scarf's joint**, *n.* 2. One of the timbers so cut. [*< Sw. skarf*, seam, < *Ice. skera*, shear.]



Scarf-joints.

scarf, *n.* 1. A long and wide band, especially when worn about the head and neck. 2. A necktie. [*< OHG.* *OF* *scharpe*, scrip.]

scarf/skin, *n.* The epidermis.

scar'i-fy, scâr'i-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED*; *-FY'ING*.] 1. To scratch or make slight incisions in. 2. To criticize severely. [*< Gr.* *L.* *skariphaomai*, sketch.] — **scar'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

scar'la-ti'na, scdr'lâ-tî'nâ, *n.* An infectious fever characterized by a diffused scarlet rash. **scarlet fever**.

scar'let, scdr'let. *I. a.* Of a scarlet color. *II. n.* 1. A brilliant red, inclining to orange. 2. Cloth of a scarlet color. [*Ult.* < *Per. saqalât*, scarlet cloth.]

scarp, scdrp. *I. vt.* To cut to a steep slope. *II. n.* Any steep slope. [*< OF. escarper*, cut steep.]

scathe, [skêdh, scath. *I. vt.* [*SCATHED*; *SCATH'ING*.] To injure severely; harm. *II. n.* Severe injury. [*< AS. sceathan*, injure.] — **scathe'less**, *a.* Free from harm. — **scath'ing**, *pa.* Damaging; merciless in severity.

scat'ter, scat'gr, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To cast about

irregularly; strew. 2. To disperse; defeat. *II. i.* To disperse. [*< AS. scateran*.]

scav'en-ger, scav'en-jer, *n.* A street-cleaner; an animal that feeds on carrion. [*ME. scavager*, < *OF. scavageour*, < *escavage*, inspection.]

scene, sîn, *n.* 1. A landscape, etc., as presented to one's view. 2. The place represented on the stage of a theater. 3. A division of an act of a play. 4. The canvas setting for a play. 5. Any striking exhibition or display, as of passion. [*OF.*, < *Gr.* *L.* *skênê*, stage.]

— **scen'er-y**, sî'nêr-î, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] Natural or theatrical scenes collectively. — **scen'ic**, sen'ic or sî'nic, *a.* 1. Artistic. 2. Picturesque. 3. Relating to stage scenery.

scen't, sent, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To perceive by the sense of smell. 2. To render odorous; perfume. *II. i.* To hunt by scent, as dogs. [*< F. sentir*, discern by the senses.]

scent, *n.* 1. An odor, pleasant or unpleasant. 2. The effluvia by which an animal can be tracked. 3. The sense of smell.

scep'ter, [sep'ter. *I. vt.* To invest with **scep'tre**, [sep'tre], royal power. *II. n.* 1. An ornamental staff as the badge of command or sovereignty. 2. Hence, kingly office or power. [*< Gr.* *L.* *skêptron*, < *skêptô*, prop.]

scep'tic, -al, **scep'ti-cism**, etc. Same as **SKEPTIC**, etc.

sched'ule, skej'ul or sked'yul.

I. vt. [*-ULED*; *-U-LING*.] To enter, as in a schedule. *II. n.* A written or printed statement; inventory. [*OF.*, < *LL. schedula*, small leaf of paper.]

scheme, skîm. *I. vt. & vi.* [*SCHEMED*; *SCHE'MING*.] To form a scheme; plan; devise.

II. n. 1. A plan of something to be done; plot; device. 2. A list or arrangement; schedule; table. [*< Gr.* *L.* *schêma*, form.]

— **schemer**, *n.*

schism, sizm, *n.* A division of a church into factions, or a portion separated by a factional division. [*< Gr.* *L.* *schisma*, split.] — **schismat'ic**, *a.* & *n.* — **schismat'ic-al**, *a.*

schist, shist, *n.* Any rock that readily splits or cleaves. [*< Gr.* *L.* *schistos*, < *schizô*, cleave.]

schol'ar, scol'ar, *n.* 1. A pupil; learner. 2. A person eminent for learning. [*< Gr.* *L.* *scholê*, school.] — **schol'ar-ly**, *a.* Like a scholar; learned; erudite. — **schol'ar-ship**, *n.* 1. Learning. 2. Maintenance for a student awarded by an educational institution. — **scho-las'tic**, scol'as'tic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to scholars or schools. 2. Pedantic. — **scho-las'ticism**, *n.*

scho'li-um, scol'li-um, *n.* [*-UMS* or *-A*, *pl.*] An explanatory marginal note.

school, schûl. *I. vt.* To instruct in a school; train; discipline. *II. n.* 1. An educational institution. 2. A schoolhouse or schoolroom. 3. A school-session. 4. The pupils in an educational institution. 5. A body of disciples; a sect, etc. 6. Any sphere or means of instruction. [*< AS. scôlu*, school.] — **school'boy**, school'gîrl, *n.* A boy or girl attending school. — **school'fel'low**, *n.* A schoolmate. — **school'house**, *n.* A building in which a

Scepters.
1. King's Scepter.
2. Emperor's Scepter.

flû'tîgûre (future); at'sle; au (out); ôil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, înk; thin.

school is conducted.—**school'man**, *n.* One of the theologians of the middle ages.—**school-mas'ter**, *n.* A man who teaches school.—**school'mate**, *n.* A fellow pupil.—**school-mis'tress**, *n.* A woman who teaches school.
school², *scūl*. **I. vi.** To run together in a school, as fish. **II. n.** A large company, as of fish; shoal. [*< AS. scōlu; see SCHOOL¹.*]
schoon'er, *scūn'gr*, *n.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel having two or more masts. [Orig. *scooner*, *< scoon*, skim, *< Norw. skun-na*, hurry.]



Schooner-yacht.

sci-at'ic, *sai-at'ic*.

I. a. Pertaining to or affecting the hip or its nerves. **II. n.** Asiatic nerve or part. [*< F. sci-at'ique*, ult. *< Gr. is-chion*, hip.]

—**sci-at'-i-ca**, *n.* Neuralgia of the hip and thigh.

sci'ence, *sci'ens*, *n.* **1.** The sum of universal knowledge. **2.** The system of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects. [*F., < L. scientia*, *< scio*, know.]—**sci'en-tif'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in science. **2.** Systematic; exact. **3.** Versed in science.—**sci'en-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**sci'en-tist**, *n.* One versed in science; a savant.

scin'i-ter, *n.* Same as *SIMITAR*. **scin'i-tar**. **scin-til'la**, *sin-til'o*, *n.* A spark; hence, a trace; iota. [*L.*]—**scin-til-lant**, *a.* Emitting sparks; scintillating.—**scin-til-late**, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA'TED⁴; -LA'TING.*] To send forth sparks or like sparks; flash.—**scin-til-la-tion**, *n.*

sci'o-list, *sai'o-list*, *n.* A pretender to scientific attainment. [*< LL. sciolus*, *< L. scio*, know.]—**sci'o-ism**, *n.* Charlatanism.

sci'on, *sai'on*, *n.* **1.** A piece cut from a twig or shoot, as for grafting. **2.** A shoot. **3.** A child or descendant. [*F.*]

scis'sor, *slz'er*, *vt. & vi.* To cut with scissors.

scis'sors, *slz'ers*, *n. pl.* A cutting-implement with handles and a pair of pivoted blades. [*< F. cissoires*, ult. *< L. scissus*, pp. of *scindo*, cut.]

Sclav, *Sclav'ic*, etc. Same as *SLAV*, etc.

scle-ro'sis, *scle-rō'sis*, *n.* The thickening and hardening of a tissue. [*< Gr. sklerōsis*, *< sklēros*, hard.]

—**scle-rot'ic**, *scle-rot'ic*. **I. a.** **1.** Dense; hard, as the white of the eye. **2.** Pertaining to the eye. **scle-rot'i-cat**.

scoff, *scēf* or *scōf*. **I. vt. & vi.** To treat with derision or scorn; mock. **II. n.** An expression or an object of contempt or derision.

scold, *scōld*. **I. a. vt. & vi.** To reprove or find fault with harshly or noisily. **II. n.** One who scolds, especially a virago.



Modern Scion of Wrought Iron.

scol'lop, etc. Same as *SCALLOP*, etc.

score, *scens*, *n.* **1.** A protecting shelter or covering. **2.** A bulwark; fort. **3.** A helmet. **4.** The head; skull; brains. **5.** An ornamental wall-bracket for holding a light; a lantern. See *illus.* in preceding column. [*< OF. esconce*, hiding-place.]

scoop, *scūp*, *v. I. vt. & vi.* To lade out, remove, or excavate with a scoop; use a scoop; hollow out; dig. **II. n.** **1.** A shovel-like implement for handling coal, dredging, dipping, etc. **2.** An act of scooping. **3.** A hollow. [*< AS. skopa.*]

scope, *scōp*, *n.* A range of view or action; outlook; capacity for achievement; aim. [*< Gr. skōpos*; see *SCORE*.]

—**scope**, *suffix*. Manifest; indicator; chiefly in names of instruments of observation; as, *telescope*, *microscope*, etc. [*< Gr. skopos*, watcher.]

—**scopy**, *suffix*. Observation; chiefly in names of sciences, etc.; as, *microscopy*. [*< Gr. skopia*, *< skopos*; see *SCOPE*.]

scorch, *scōrch*, *vt. & vi.* To burn, or be burnt, superficially; singe; wither or shrivel by heat. [*< Norw. skrokka*, shrivel.]

score, *scōr*. **I. vt. & vi.** [SCORED; SCOR'ING.]

1. To mark with cuts, notches, lines, or stripes; groove. **2.** To scourge; censure; upbraid. **3.** To form or to obliterate by incising, marking, etc. **4.** To keep account of; keep score or tally; win points, as in a game. **II. n.** **1.** An account kept, as by notches; record; debt. **2.** A grudge; difference. **3.** A tally. **4.** The notes of a musical composition. **5.** The number twenty. **6.** A notch, cut, line, etc. [*< AS. scōr*, twenty, *< scōren*, pp. of *scēran*, cut.]—**scor'er**, *n.*

scor'ia, *scō'ri-a*, *n.* [*-æ; -i or -ē, pl.*] Fragmentary lava; slag. [*L., < Gr. skōria*, refuse.]

scorn, *scōrn*. **I. vt. & vi.** To hold in or treat with extreme contempt. **II. n.** **1.** Extreme contempt; disdain. **2.** The expression of such a feeling; derision. **3.** An object of supreme contempt. [*< OF. escarn*, *< OHG. scern*, mockery.]—**scorn'er**, *n.*—**scorn'ful**, *a.* Full of, expressing, or producing scorn. —ly, *adv.*

scor'pi-on, *scōr-pi-on*, *n.* Any one of many tropical arthropods, from 2 to 8 inches long, of lobster-like form, and having a poisonous sting. [*F., < Gr. skorpion*, scorpion.]



Scorpion. 1/4

Scot', *scēt*, *n.* A native of Scotland.—**Scots**. **I. a.** Scottish. **II. n.** The Scottish dialect.—**Scots'man**, *a.* A Scotchman.—**Scot'ti-cism**, *scēt'i-sizm*, *n.* A form of expression, or an idiom peculiar to the Scotch. **Scot'ti-cism**;—**Scot'tish**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Scotland or its people.

scot', *n.* An assessment; tax. [*< AS. scōt*, *< scoten*, pp. of *scētan*, shoot.]—**scot'free**, *a.* Free from scot; untaxed.

scotch, *scēch*, *vt.* **1.** To cut with shallow incisions. **2.** Hence, to wound slightly. **3.** To dress, as stone, with a pick.

scotch, *n.* A superficial cut; scratch. [Form of *SCRATCH*, *v.*; confused with *SCUTCH*.]

Scotch², *n.* **1.** The people of Scotland; used

as a plural. **2.** One of the languages spoken by Scots. [For SCOTTISH.] — **Scotch**, *a.* Scottish. — **Scotchman**, *n.* A Scot.

scoun'drel, *scann'drel*. **I. a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel. **II. n.** A thoroughgoing rascal. [Ult. < AS. *scunian*, shun.] — **scoun'drel-ism**, *n.*

scour¹, *scaur*, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To clean a surface by thorough washing and rubbing. **2.** To purge. **3.** To become bright or clean by rubbing. [OF *excursatus*, carefully attended to.] — **scour'er**¹, *n.*

scour², *vt. & vi.* **1.** To traverse thoroughly; move in careful search. **2.** To skim or scurry along. [OF *excurreo*, < *ex*, out, + *curro*, run.] — **scour'er**², *n.*

scourge, *scûrj*. **I. vt.** [SCOURGED; SCOUR'GING.] To punish with a scourge; lash. **II. n.** A whip; hence, severe punishment. [OF *ex-*, intensive, + *corrigia*, thong.]

scout¹, *scout*. **I. vt. & vi.** To follow and spy upon; go or act as a scout. **II. n.** A person sent out to observe and get information, as of the position or strength of an enemy. [escoute, < *escouter* (< L. *ausculto*), listen.]

scout^{2a}, *vt.* To reject with disdain; spurn. [skúti, a taunt.]

scow, *scaw*, *n.* [U. S.] A boat with flat bottom and square ends. [schouw, scow.]

scowl, *scaul*. **I. vt.** To frown deeply or forbiddingly; hence, to look threatening; lower. **II. n.** A lowering of the brows; gloomy aspect. [skule, scowl.]

scribble(e), *scrib'l*. **I. vt. & vi.** [SCRAB'BL(E)D; SCRAB'BLING.] **1.** To scribble. **2.** To scramble. **II. n.** A scrambling.

scrag, *scrag*, *n.* **1.** Something thin or lean and rough or coarse; a neck-piece. **2.** A remnant. [skraka, great dry tree.] — **scrag'-gled**, *a.* Rough; shaggy; scrawny. **scrag'-glyt**, *a.* **scrag'-gyt**.

scram'bl(e), *scram'bl*, *v.* [SCRAM'BL(E)D; SCRAM'BLING.] **I. t.** To prepare hurriedly or confusedly. **II. i. t.** To clamber with hands and feet; struggle in a disorderly manner. [Freq. of *scramb*, var. of *scamp*, a form of *SCRAPE*, *v.*]

scram'bl(e), *n.* The act of scrambling; any disorderly performance.

scrap, *scrap*, *n.* **1.** A small piece; fragment. **2.** A brief extract. **3.** Old or refuse metal. [skrap, trifles.] — **scrap'-book**¹, *n.* A book in which printed scraps are pasted.

scrape, *scrêp*, *v.* [SCRAPED; SCRA'PING.] **I. t. i.** **1.** To scratch with a hard surface or edge. **2.** To draw over a surface roughly. **3.** To remove by scraping. **4.** To accumulate little by little. **II. i. i.** **1.** To rub anything with a hard instrument. **2.** To practise economy. **3.** To bow awkwardly with a backward motion of the foot. **4.** To play unskillfully, as on a violin. [skrapa, scrape; akin to SHARP, *a.*]

scrape, *n.* **1.** The act or effect of scraping. **2.** A predicament.

scratch, *scrach*. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To make scratches on, as with claws or nails. **2.** To move by scraping. **3.** To write awkwardly. **4.** To erase or cancel by scratches. **II. n. i.** **1.** A shallow mark, groove, furrow, or channel.

2. A slight flesh-wound. **3.** *Athletics*. The line from which contestants start. [Ult. < Gr. *charassô*, scratch.]

scrawl, *scrêl*. **I. vt. & vi.** To write hastily or illegibly. **II. n.** Irregular, ill-formed, or unskillful writing. [Contr. of SCRABBLE.]

scraw'ny, *scrô'ni*, *a.* Lean and bony; skinny. [Cp. *scrag*, *n.*]

scream, *scrik*. **I. vt.** To creak; screech. **II. n.** A screech; also, a creak.

scream, *scrim*. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter in a loud and shrill voice; emit a piercing or prolonged sound. **II. n.** A loud, shrill, prolonged cry or sound. [skræma, scare.]

screech, *scrêch*. **I. vt. & vi.** To shriek. **II. n.** A shrill, harsh cry; shriek. [skrækja, shriek.]

screed, *scrîd*, *n.* **1.** A harangue. **2.** A long strip or shred. [Var. of SHRED, *n.*]

screen, *scrin*. **I. vt.** **1.** To shield from observation or annoyance. **2.** To sift. **II. n.** **1.** Anything that separates or cuts off, as a light partition. **2.** A sieve or riddle, for sifting. [écran, OF. *escren*, screen.]

screw, *scrû*, *v.* **I. t. i.** **1.** To tighten or fasten by means of a screw. **2.** To treat with oppression or extortion. **3.** To twist; distort. **II. i. i.** **1.** To turn in the manner of a screw. **2.** To twist about. **3.** To practise oppression.

screw¹, *n.* **1.** A cylinder, as of metal, grooved in an advancing spiral on its outer surface; also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove on its inner surface. **2.** Anything having the action of or resembling a screw, as a screw-propeller. **3.** A turn of a screw. **4.** An extortioner. **5.** Pressure; force. [escroue, < L. *scrobia*, trench.] — **screw**² *driv'er*, *n.* A tool for driving screws.

screw², *n.* [Eng.] A worthless horse. [Var. of SHREW¹, *n.*]

scribble, *scrib'l*. **I. vt. & vi.** [SCRIB'BL(E)D; SCRIB'BLING.] To write hastily and carelessly; scrawl with unmeaning lines. **II. n. i.** Hasty, careless writing. **2.** Any scrawl. [Freq. of SCRIBE, *v.*] — **scrib'bler**, *n.*

scribe, *scrib*. **I. vt.** [SCRIBED; SCRIB'ING.] To mark or scratch with a pointed instrument. **II. n.** **1.** An ancient Jewish instructor in the Mosaic law, acting also as a writer and interpreter. **2.** A penman. **3.** A scrivener. [F., < L. *scriba*, < *scribo*, write.]

scrimmage, *scrim'êj*, *n.* A rough-and-tumble contest; fracas. [Corr. of SKIRMISH, *n.*]

scrimp, *scrimp*. **I. vt. & vi.** To be sparing or niggardly toward or of; skimp; stint. **II. a.** Scanty; short. **III. n.** A miser; niggard. [Akin to SHRINK.]

scrip¹, *scrip*, *n.* **1.** A provisional document certifying that the holder is entitled to receive something else, as shares of stock, bonds, etc. **2.** A scrap of paper containing writing. [For SCRIPT.]

scrip², *n.* A wallet or small bag; satchel. [skreppa, bag.]



script, script, *n.* **1.** Writing of the ordinary cursive form. **2.** Type or printed matter in

This line is in script.

imitation of handwriting. [*< OF. escript, < L. scriptum, < scribo (pp. scriptus, write.)*]

scrip'ture, scrip'chur or -tjūr, *n.* **1.** The sacred writings of any people; specifically [S-], the Bible; often in the plural. **2.** A text from the Bible. [*< L. OF. scriptura, < scribo, write.*]
—**Scrip'tur-al**, *a.*

scriv'en-er, scriv'n-er, *n.* One who draws deeds, contracts, and other writings; a clerk. [*< OF. escrivain, < LL. scribanus, < L. scribo, write.*]

scrof'u-la, scrof'yū-la, *n.* A morbid constitutional condition that predisposes the system to the development of glandular tumors. [*< L. scrofula, < scrofa, breeding sow.*]
—**scrof'u-lous**, *a.*

scroll, scrōl, *n.* **1.** A roll of parchment, paper, etc., containing writing. **2.** Anything resembling a parchment roll. **3.** Any spiral line used as an ornament. [*< OF. escroele, strip.*]



scrub, scrub, *I. vt. & vi.* Scroll (Def. 3). [*SCRUBBED; SCRUB'ING.*] To rub vigorously; cleanse by hard rubbing. **II. a.** Stunted; inferior; mean. **III. n.** **1.** A stunted tree or shrub; brush; jungle. **2.** A small, mean, or worthless thing. [*< AS. scrob, shrub.*]
—**scrub'by**, *a.* Stunted; worthless. **scrubbed+**

scruple, scrū'pl, *vt. & vi.* [*SCRUPLED; SCRUP'LING.*] To entertain scruples concerning; doubt; hesitate.—**scrū'pu-lous**, scrū'plūs, *a.* **1.** Nicely conscientious. **2.** Exact; precise. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

scrū'ple, *n.* **1.** Doubt or uncertainty regarding a question of moral right or duty. **2.** An apothecaries' weight of twenty grains. **3.** A minute quantity. [*< L. OF. scrupulus, dim. of scrupus, sharp stone.*]

scrū'ti-ny, scrū'ti-nī, *n.* [*-NIES², pl.*] The act of scrutinizing; close investigation.—**scrū'ti-nize**, scrū'ti-nāz, *vt. & vi.* [*-NIZED; -NIZING.*] To observe carefully in detail. **-nise+**

scud, scud, *I. vi.* [*SCUD'DED²; SCUD'DING.*] To move, run, or fly swiftly; run rapidly before the wind. **II. n.** **1.** The act of scudding. **2.** Light clouds driven rapidly before the wind. [*< Dn. skyde, scud.*]

scuf'le, scuf'l, *I. vi.* [*SCUF'FLED; SCUF'FLING.*] **1.** To struggle roughly or confusedly. **2.** To make one's way by struggling. **II. n.** A disorderly struggle; confused fracas. [*Freq. of SCUFF, v., < Sw. skuffa, shove.*]

scull, scul, *I. vt. & vi.* Boating. To use a scull or sculls. **II. n.** **1.** A long oar worked over the stern. **2.** A light, short-handled spoon-oar. **3.** A small boat for sculling. [*< scull, bowl.*]
—**scul'ler**, *n.*

scul'ler-y, scul'er-l, *n.* [*-IES², pl.*] A room where kitchen utensils are kept and cleaned. [*< L. LL. OF. scutella, tray.*]
—**scul'lion**, scul'yūn, *n.* A servant who cleans pots and kettles.

scul'pin, scul'pin, *n.* An inferior fish with large, spiny head.

sculp'ture, sculp'chur or -tjūr, *I. vt.* [*SCULPTURED; SCULPTUR-ING.*] **1.** To fashion, as statuary; portray in sculpture. **II. n.** **1.** The art of fashioning figures of stone or bronze by modeling, carving, or casting. **2.** Any sculptured work. [*F., < L. sculptura, < sculpo, carve.*]
—**sculp'tor**, *n.* One who designs or executes statues by carving, modeling, or graving.
—**sculp'tur-al**, *a.*

scum, scum, *n.* Impure or extraneous matter that rises to the surface of boiling or fermenting liquids; froth; refuse. [*< Dn. skum.*]

scup'per, scup'er, *n.* Naut. A hole or gutter bordering a deck, to let water run off. [*< OF. escupir, < L. exspuo, spit out.*]

scurf, scurf, *n.* Loose scarf-skin thrown off in minute scales, as in dandruff. [*< AS. scurf, < sceorfan, scrape.*]
—**scurf'y**, *a.*

scur'il-ous, scur'il-us, *a.* Grossly offensive or vulgar; opprobrious. [*< L. scurrilis, < scurra, jester.*]
—**scur'ril-e**, *n.* Coarse, vulgar abuse.

scur'ry, scur'i, *I. vt. & vi.* [*SCURRIED; SCURRY-ING.*] To move, or cause to move, precipitately; scamper. **II. n. [*SCURRIES², pl.*] **1.** A precipitate movement. **2.** A flurry; whirl. [*< SCOUR², v.*]
—**skur'ry+****

scur'vy, scur'vi, *a.* [*SCUR'VI-ER; SCUR'VI-EST.*] Meanly low or contemptible; base. [*For SCURFY.*]
—**scur'vi-ly**, *adv.*

scur'vy, *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots under the skin, by swollen and bleeding gums, and by great prostration; caused by continued use of salted meats. [*< LL. scorbutus (see SCORBUTIC); confused with SCURVY, a.*]

scutch'eon, scuch'un, *n.* **1.** An escutcheon. **2.** A shield. [*Contr. of ESCUTCHEON.*]

scu-tel'lum, skū-tel'um, *n.* [*-LA, pl.*] A small shield or plate; scale. [*< L. scutum, shield.*]

scut'tle¹, scut'l, *I. vt.* [*SCUT'TLED; SCUT'TLING.*] To sink (a ship) by making holes in the bottom. **II. n.** **1.** A small opening or hatchway, as in the roof of a house. **2.** Any hole. [*< D. OF. schoot, lap, bosom.*]

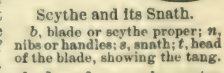
scut'tle², *I. vi.* To scurry. **II. n.** A hurried run. [*Freq. of SCUD.*]

scut'tle³, *n.* A metal hod for holding coal; coal-scuttle. [*< L. AS. scutella, tray.*]

scythe, saidh, *n.* A long curved blade for mowing, reaping, etc., fastened at an angle to a long bent handle or snath. [*< AS. sithē.*]

se-, *pref.* Apart [*< L. se, by oneself, < ee, oneself.*]

sea, si, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water covering the larger portion of the earth's surface. **2.** A considerable body of oceanic water partly enclosed by land. **3.** The swell of the ocean. **4.** That which resembles or suggests the sea. [*< AS. sē, sea.*]
—**sea'board¹**, *I. a.* Bordering on the sea. **II. n.** The seashore or seacoast.
—**sea'breaze²**, *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land.



sea/coast, *n.* The seashore.—**sea/far'er**, *n.* A seaman.—**sea/far'ing**, *a.* Following the sea as a calling.—**sea/go'ing**, *a.* 1. Adapted for use on the ocean. 2. Skifful in navigation; seafaring.—**sea/green**, *i. a.* Of a bluish-green color. **II. n.** A deep bluish green, as sea-water.—**sea/gull**, *n.* Any gull or large tern.—**sea-hog**, *n.* A porpoise.—**sea-horse**, *n.* 1. A small fish having a head resembling that of a horse. 2. A hippopotamus. 3. A walrus.—**sea-level**, *n.* The level continuous with that of the surface of the ocean at mean tide.—**sea-lion**, *n.* One of various large, eared seals.—**sea-man**, *n.* A mariner; sailor.—**sea/man-ship**, *n.* Skill in navigation.—**sea-mew**, *n.* A gull, especially the European mew.—**sea-room**, *n.* Sufficient offing for a vessel to be maneuvered.—**sea-serpent**, *n.* A snake-like animal, of monstrous size, believed by many to inhabit the ocean in very limited numbers.—**sea/shore**, *n.* Land adjacent to or bordering on the ocean.—**sea/sick**, *a.* Suffering from seasickness.—**sea/sickness**, *n.* Nausea, dizziness, and prostration caused by the motion of a vessel.—**sea/side**, *i. a.* Beside the sea. **II. n.** The seashore, especially as a place of resort.—**sea-urchin**, *n.* A marine animal with a variously shaped shell bearing numerous spines.—**sea-ward**, *i. a.* Being toward the sea. **II. adv.** In the direction of the sea. **sea/wardst**.—**sea/weed**, *n.* A plant living or growing in the sea.—**sea/wor'thy**, *a.* In fit condition for a voyage: said of a vessel.—**sea/wor'thiness**, *n.*

seal, *sīl*. **I. vt.** 1. To fasten up with a seal; close tightly; keep secret. 2. To affix a seal to; stamp a seal upon; confirm. **II. n.** 1. An instrument used for making an impression upon wax or the like; also, the impression so made, or the wax, wafer, or the like, bearing such impression and affixed to a document. 2. Anything that fastens or closes securely, as against interference or leakage. 3. A pledge; authentication. [*OF. seal*, < *L. sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, mark, sign.]—**seal'er**, *n.* An official who inspects weights and measures, or one deputed to affix official seals.—**seal'ing-wax**, *n.* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, used for making seals, as on letters.

seal, *sīl*. **I. vt.** To hunt seals. **II. n.** An aquatic carnivorous mammal of high latitudes, yielding valuable fur. [*< AS. seol*, seal.]

seam, *sīm*. **I. vt. & vi.** To unite by a seam; inflict a furrow upon; become fissured. **II. n.** A visible line of junction between parts; a

crack; fissure; scar; wrinkle. [*< AS. sēam*, < *siwian*, sew.]—**seam/less**, *a.* Having no seam.—**seam/stress**, *sīm'stres*, *n.* A woman skilled in needlework.—**seam'y**, *a.*

sear, *sīr*. **I. vt.** To wither; cauterize; make callous; harden. **II. a.** Dried or blasted; withered. [*< AS. sēārian*, wither.]

search, *sērch*. **I. vt. & vi.** To explore thoroughly; scrutinize; try; examine; seek or look carefully. **II. n.** The act of seeking or looking diligently; investigation; inquiry. [*< F. chercher*, seek.]—**search/light**, *n.* A powerful electric arc-light set in a reflector, and so mounted that the beam of intensely brilliant light may be thrown in various directions for search or signaling.—**s.warrant**, *n.* A warrant directing an officer to search a place for things alleged to be unlawfully concealed there.

sea/son, *sī'zn*, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To give relish or zest to. 2. To render more suitable for use; prepare. 3. To mitigate; moderate. **II. t.** To become dry or fit for use; mature.

sea/son, *n.* 1. A division of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, or winter. 2. A period of time. 3. A fit time. [*< F. saison*, < *L. satio(n)*, planting, < *seco*, sow.]—**sea/son-a-ble**, *a.* Being in keeping with the season.—**sea/son-a-bly**, *adv.*—**sea/son-ing**, *n.* 1. The act or process by which something, as lumber, is rendered fit for use. 2. Something added to food to give relish. 3. Acclimation.

seat, *sīt*. **I. vt.** 1. To place on a seat; cause to sit down. 2. To have seats for. 3. To locate. 4. To fix a seat on or in; equip with seats. **II. n.** 1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, etc. 2. That part of the body, of a garment, or of any support, on which one rests in sitting. 3. The place where anything is situated; site. 4. The manner of sitting, as on horseback. [*< AS. sæl*, place to sit in ambush, < *sittan*, sit.]

se/cant, *sī'cant*. **I. a.** Cutting; intersecting. **II. n.** *Math.* A straight line that intersects a curve or figure. [*< L. secant(t)-s*, cutting.]

se/cede, *se-sīd'*, *vi.* [*SE-CE'DED*⁴; *SE-CE'-DING*.] To withdraw from a body; separate. [*< L. se*, aside, + *cedo*, go.]—**se/ce'der**, *n.*—**se/ces'sion**, *se-sesh'un*, *n.* The act of seceding.

se/clude, *se-clūd'*, *vt.* [*SE-CLU'DED*⁴; *SE-CLU'-DING*.] To remove and keep apart, as from society. [*< L. se*, aside, + *clavido*, shut.]

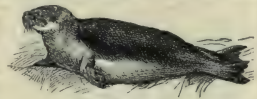
—**se/clūd'd**, *pa.*—**se/clu'sion**, *se-clū'-zhun*, *n.* 1. The act of secluding; solitude; retirement. 2. A secluded place.

sec'ond, *sec'und*, *vt.* To support; promote; join with another to offer a motion, resolution, etc.

sec'ond, *a.* 1. Next in order after the first. 2. Of inferior quality or value; subordinate. 3. Another; other. 4. *Mus.* Lower in pitch. [*F.*, < *L. secundus*, following, < *seguor*, follow.]—**sec'ond-ar'y**, *i. a.* Subordinate; second-rate. **II. n.** [*-IES*, *pl.*] 1. An assistant; deputy. 2. Any thing secondary.—**sec'ond-ar'y-ly**, *adv.*—**sec'ond-class**, *a.* Ranking next below the first or best.—**s.hand**, *a.* Re-



Seal of Massachusetts.



Fur Seal. 1/30



Marble Seat of the Chief Priest, Dionysian Theater, Athens.

ceived from or through another; previously used; not new; not direct.—**s.-hand**, *n.* The hand that marks the seconds on a clock or watch. **seconds-hand**, **sec'ond-ly**, *adv.* In the second place.—**s.-rate**, *a.* Second-hand.—**s.-sight**, a faculty claimed by certain persons of foretelling the future.

sec'ond¹, *sec'und*, *n.* **1.** The one next after the first. **2.** An attendant, as in a duel. **3.** *pl.* An article of merchandise of second grade.

sec'ond², *n.* **1.** A unit of time, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a minute. **2.** A unit of angular measure, $\frac{1}{90}$ of a minute of arc. [*< F. seconde, < LL. secunda, < L. secundus; see SECOND, a.*]

se'cret, *si'cret*. **I. a.** **1.** Kept separate or hidden. **2.** Affording privacy; secluded. **3.** Close-mouthed. **II. n.** **1.** Something not to be told. **2.** A thing undiscovered or unknown. **3.** An underlying reason. [*F., < L. se-, aside, + cerno, separate.*]—**se'cre-cy**, *si'cre-si*, *n.* [*CRYS, pl.*] **1.** The condition of being secret. **2.** Secretiveness. **3.** Privacy; retirement.

sec're-tar'y, *sec're-ter'i*, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] **1.** One who attends to correspondence, keeps records, etc. **2.** An executive officer who manages a department. **3.** A writing-desk. [*< F. secrétaire, < LL. secretarius, < L. secretus; see SECRET, a.*]

se-crete', *se-cri't*, *vt.* [*SE-CRE'TED*⁴; *SE-CRE'TING*.] To remove or keep from observation; conceal; hide.—**se-cre'tion**, *se-cri'shun*, *n.* **1.** The process by which materials are separated from blood or sap and elaborated into new substances. **2.** The substance secreted, as saliva or milk. **3.** The act of concealing.—**se-cre't-iv(e)**, *se-cri'tiv*, *a.* **1.** Inclined to secrecy. **2.** Producing secretion.—**se-cre'tiv(e)-ness**, *n.*—**se-cre'to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to secretion.

sect, *sect*, *n.* **1.** A body of persons distinguished by peculiarities of faith and practise; a denomination. **2.** A party or faction. [*< F. secte, < L. secta, way, school, < seco, cut.*]—**sec-ta'ri-an**, *sec-té'ri-an*, *n.* **1.** a. Pertaining to a sect; bigoted. **II. n.** One who is sectarian.—**sec-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*—**sect'a-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] A sectarian.

sect'ile, *sect'il*, *a.* Admitting of being cut. [*< L. sectilis, < seco, cut.*]

sec'tion, *sec'shun*, *n.* **1.** A separate part or division; a portion. **2.** A view of something, as a machine, as if cut by an intersecting plane. **3.** *Print.* The character §, indicating a subdivision. [*F., < L. sectio(n)-, < seco, cut.*]—**sec'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a section; local. **2.** Made up of sections.

sec'tor, *sec'tor*, *n.* A part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc subtended by them. [*L. cutter, < seco, cut.*]

sec'u-lar, *sec'yul-ar*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to this world or the present life. **2.** Brought about in the course of ages. **3.** Not bound by monastic vows. [*< F. séculier, < L. sæcularis, < sæculum, age.*]

se-cure', *se-kiur'*, *n.*—**sec'u-lar-ize**, *sec'yul-ar-iz*, *vt.* [*-IZED, -IZING.*] To render secular; make worldly. **sec'u-lar-ize-t**, **sec'u-lar-iz-a'tion**, *n.*

se-cure', *se-kiur'*. **I. vt. [*SE-CURED*⁴; *SE-CUR'ING*.] **1.** To make secure; protect; guarantee. **2.** To fasten; close. **3.** To obtain or acquire. **II. a.** **1.** Guarded against danger. **2.** Free from fear, apprehension, etc.; confi-**

dent; careless. [*< L. securus, < se-, without, + cura, care.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**se-cur'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**se-cu'ri-ty**, *se-kiu'ti-ti*, *n.* [*-TIES, pl.*] **1.** The state of being secure. **se-cure'ness**, *n.* **2.** One who or that which secures; surety.

se-dan', *se-dan*, *n.* A closed chair, for one passenger, carried by two or more men by means of poles at the sides. [*< Se-dan, in France.*] **se-dan'-chair**⁴.



se-date', *se-dét*, *a.* Characterized by habitual composure; sober; staid. [*< L. sedatus, pp. of sedo, allay.*]—**sed'a-tiv(e)**, *sed'a-tiv*. **I. a.** Having a soothing tendency; in medicine, allaying irritation; assuaging pain. **II. n.** Any means of allaying irritation or soothing pain.

sed'en-ta-ry, *sed'en-te-ri*, *a.* **1.** Sitting much of the time; sluggish. **2.** Characterized by sitting. [*< L. sedentarius, < seden(t)-, ppr. of sedeo, sit.*]

sedge, *sej*, *n.* Any coarse, rush-like or flag-like herb growing in a wet place. [*< AS. secg, cutter, < Teut. base seg, cut.*]—**sedg'y**, *a.*

sed'i-ment, *sed'i-mnt*, *n.* Matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid. [*< L.^{OF} sedimentum, settling.*]—**sed'i-men'ta-ry**, *a.*

se-di'tion, *se-dish'un*, *n.* Popular disorder or commotion tending toward insurrection. [*OF., < L. sedition(n)-, < sed-, aside, + itio, going.*]—**se-di'tious**, *se-dish'us*, *a.*

se-duce', *se-dûs*, *vt.* [*SE-DUCED*⁴; *SE-DUC'ING*.] **1.** To draw into error or evil; lead astray. **2.** Specifically, to entice to surrender chastity. [*< L. seduco, < se-, aside, + duco, lead.*]—**se-duc'tion**, *se-duc'shun*, *n.*—**se-duc'tiv(e)**, *a.* Tending to seduce; enticing.

sed'u-lous, *sed'yul-us*, *a.* Constant in application or attention; assiduous. [*< L. sedulus, diligent, < sedeo, sit.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

see, *si*, *v.* [*SAW; SEEN; SE-ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To perceive by the eye; observe. **2.** To understand; comprehend. **3.** To ascertain or find out. **4.** To call on or visit. **5.** To meet; receive. **6.** To escort. **II. i.** **1.** To have the power of sight. **2.** To have mental perception; comprehend. **3.** To make inquiry. [*< AS. seon, see.*]

see, *si*, *n.* Episcopal or papal jurisdiction; a bishop's or pope's office; the territory embraced within such jurisdiction. [*< OF. se, sed, < L. sedes, seat, < sedeo, sit.*]

seed⁴, *sid*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To sow with seed. **2.** To remove seeds from. **II. i.** **1.** To sow seed. **2.** To go to seed; shed the seed.

seed, *n.* **1.** The ovule from which a plant may be reproduced. **2.** That from which anything springs; a first principle; source. **3.** Offspring; children. [*< AS. sēd, < sēwan, sow.*]—**seed'-bud**⁴, *n.* *Bot.* The germ or embryo within a seed; also, the ovule.—**seed'ling**, *n.* **1.** A plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by grafting. **2.** A very small or young tree or plant.—**seeds'man**, *n.* A dealer in seeds.—**s.-time**, *n.* The proper time for sowing seed.—**s.-vessel**, *n.* The part of a plant that contains the seeds; pericarp.

seed'y, *sid'i*, *a.* [*SEED'I-ER; SEED'I-EST.*] **1.**



Sector.

Abounding with seeds; going to seed. **2.** Poor and ragged; shabby.

see'ing, sî'ing, *conj.* Considering; since.

seek, sîk, *v.* [*SOUGHT*, sô; *SEEK'ING*.] **I.** *t.* 1. To go in search of. **2.** To strive for; endeavor. **3.** To inquire or appeal for. **II.** *i.* To look; search. [*AS. sēcan, seek.*]

seem, sîm, *vt.* To create or give the impression of being; appear. [*< Ice. sēma, conform to.*]

—**seem'er**, *n.*—**seem'ing**, *I. pa.* Having the appearance or semblance of reality; apparent. **II.** *n.* Appearance; semblance.—**seem'ing-ly**, *adv.*

seem'ly, sîm'li, *a.* [*SEEM'LI-ER*; *SEEM'LI-EST*.] Proper; decorous. [*< Ice. sēmiligr, < samr, same.*]

—**seem'li-ness**, *n.*

seer, sîr, *pp.* of *SEE*, *v.* [*prophet.*]

see'saw, sî'sô', *I. vt. & vi.* To act in an alternating manner. **II.** *a.* Moving to and fro; vacillating. **III.** *n.* 1. A sport in which persons sit or stand on opposite ends of a balanced plank and oscillate it up and down. **2.** A plank or board balanced for this sport. **3.** Any up-and-down or to-and-fro movement. [*Reduplication of saw*, *v.*]

seethe, sîdh, *vt. & vi.* [*SEETHED* or formerly *SOD*; *SEETH'ING*.] To boil or steep; be in a state of ebullition. [*AS. sēðhan, boil.*]

segment, seg'ment, *n.* **1.** A part cut off; a section. **2. Geom.** A part of a figure cut off; the part of a circle included within a chord and its arc. [*< L. segmentum, < seco, cut.*]



seg're-gate, seg're-gêt, *I. vt. & vi.* [*-GA-TED*; *-GA'TING*.] To separate, or become separated; isolate. **II.** *a.* Separated or set apart from others; select; solitary. [*< L. seg-regatus, pp. of segrego, separate, < se-, aside, + grex (greg-), flock.*]

—**seg're-ga'tion**, *n.*

Sed'litz, sed'lîts, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Sedlitz, Bohemia: designating alkaline waters that are found there, or powders possessing similar properties, called **Sedlitz powders**. **Sed'litz**.

seignior, sî'nyôr, *n.* A lord; in southern Europe, equivalent to English *sir*. [*< F. seigneur, < L. senior, compar. of senex, old.*]

seignior, sî'nyôr, *n.* 1. A charge made by a government for coining bullion; also, the difference between the cost of bullion and the face value of coin made from it. **2.** A royalty. [*< L. AS. sigena, seigne.*]

seize, sîz, *v.* [*SEIZ(E)D*; *SEIZ'ING*.] **I.** *t.* 1. To grasp suddenly or forcibly. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To come upon or affect suddenly and powerfully. **4. Naut.** To bind by turns of cord; lash. **II.** *i.* To take forcible or sudden possession. [*< OHG. sezzan, set.*]

—**seiz'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**seiz'ure**, *n.* 1. The act of seizing. **2.** A sudden or violent attack. **seiz'dum**, sel'dum, *I.* *a.* Rare; infrequent. **II.** *adv.* At widely separated intervals; infrequently. [*< AS. seldum, < seld, rare.*]

se-lect', sg-lect', *I.* *a. vt. & vi.* To take in preference to another or others; choose. **II.** *a.* 1. Chosen in preference to others. **2.**

[*Colloq.*] Exclusive. [*< L. se-, apart, + lego, pick.*]

—**se-lect'ion**, sg-lect'shun, *n.* 1. The act of selecting; choice. **2.** Anything selected; a collection made with care.—**se-lect'ive**, *a.* Pertaining to selection; tending to select.

sel-e-ni-um, sel-i'ni-um or -ē-ni-um, *n.* A non-metallic chemical element, varying greatly in electrical resistance under the influence of light and heat. [*< Gr. selenē, moon.*]

self, self, *I. a.* Same; particular; identical. **II.** *n.* [*SELVES, selvz, pl.*] 1. An individual known or considered as the subject of his own consciousness; any thing considered as having a distinct personality. **2.** Personal advantage. [*< AS. self.*]

—**Self** affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives gives forms that (1) express emphasis; as, I myself will go; or (2) are used reflexively; as, he has hurt himself.

Self is a frequent initial element in compound words, being (1) sometimes the object of a verb contained in the second element, as in **self-aborrence** (the act of abhorring oneself), and (2) sometimes its subject or agent, as in **self-diffusive** (diffusive by its own power). Most of these words do not require definition other than that given under the second element, taken in connection with this note.

—**self-con-cel't**, *n.* An unduly high opinion of oneself; vanity; egotism.—**self-con-cited**, *a.*—**self-con-scious**, *a.* Unduly conscious that one is observed by others.—**self-defense**, *n.* Defense of oneself, one's property, or one's reputation.—**self-denial**, *n.* The act or power of denying oneself.—**self-denying**, *a.*—**self-esteem**, *n.* A good opinion of oneself or of one's attainments or powers.—**self-evident**, *a.* Carrying its evidence or proof in itself.—**self-existence**, *n.* Inherent, undervied, independent existence: an attribute of God.—**self-existent**, *a.*—**self-interest**, *n.* One's own interest or advantage, or the principle of seeking it.—**self-love**, *n.* The desire that leads one to seek to promote his own well-being.—**self-possessed**, *a.*—**self-possession**, *n.* Presence of mind; self-command.—**self-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation; pharisaic.—**self-same**, *a.* Identical.—**self-will**, *n.* Pertinacious adherence to one's own will with disregard of the wishes of others.—**self-willed**, *a.* Headstrong.

self'ish, self'ish, *a.* 1. Caring only or chiefly for self. **2.** Characterized by undue love of self. —**self'ly**, *adv.* —**self'ness**, *n.*

sell, sel, *vt. & vi.* [*SOLD*; *SELL'ING*.] 1. To transfer property to another for valuable consideration; dispose of by sale. **2.** To give up for a price; be sold. [*< AS. sellan, give.*]

—**sell'er**, *n.*

sel'vage, sel'vêj, *n.* 1. The edge of a woven fabric so finished that it will not ravel. **2.** An edge. [*< MD. selfegge, < self, self, + egge, edge.*]

sel'vedge, sel'vêj, *n.* Plural of **SELF**, *n.*

sem'a-phore, sem'a-for, *n.* pennant; b, the ball; c, the flag. An apparatus for making signals, as with movable arms. [*< Gr. sēma, sign, + pherō, bear.*]

sem'blance, sem'blans, *n.* 1. Mere show; pretense. **2.** Looks; likeness; image. [*F.*]



Marine Semaphore.

In the code of distance-signals, a represents the ball; b, the flag; c, the flag.

fîütjûre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

semi-, prefix. Half; partly. [*< L. semi-, half.*]
—**sem/i-an/nu-al**, sem/i-an'yū-əl, *a.* Half-yearly. —**ly, adv.** —**sem/i-breve**, *n. Mus.* A note equal to half a breve; a whole note. —**sem/i-cir/cle, n.** 1. A half-circle; an arc or a segment of 180°. 2. Any semicircular structure. —**sem/i-cir/cu-lar, a.** —**sem/i-co/lon, n.** A mark (:) of punctuation, indicating a greater degree of separation than the comma. —**sem/i-flu'id, I. a.** Fluid, but thick and viscous. **II. n.** A thick, viscous fluid. —**sem/i-lu'nar, a.** Resembling or shaped like a half-moon; crescentic. —**sem/i-lu'nate**, *a.* —**sem/i-month/ly, I. a.** Taking place twice a month. **II. n.** A publication issued twice a month. —**sem/i-quar/ver, n. Mus.** A sixteenth note. —**sem/i-tone, n. Mus.** Half a major tone. —**sem/i-vow/el, n.** A sound having the character of both a vowel and a consonant, and used as either, as *vo* or *y*. —**sem/i-week/ly, I. a.** Issued or recurring twice a week. **II. n.** A publication issued twice a week.

sem/i-nal, sem/i-nāl, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction; germinal; propagative. [*OF., < L. seminālis, < semen, seed.*]

sem/i-na-ry, sem/i-nē-rī, **I. a.** 1. Seminal. 2. Pertaining to a seminary. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] 1. A special school, as of theology. 2. The place where anything is nurtured. [*< F. séminaire, < L. seminārium, seed-plot.*]

Sem/i-tic, sem-it'ic, **I. a.** Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, including Assyrians, Phenicians, Arabs, Abyssinians, etc. **II. n.** The Semitic languages collectively.

sem/pi-ter/nal, sem/pi-ter'nāl, *a.* Everlasting. [*< L. sempiternus, everlasting.*]

semp/stress, semp'stres, *n.* A seamstress.

sen/ate, sen'ēt, *n.* 1. [S.] That branch of a legislative body which is designed to be the more stable or conservative. 2. A legislative body; council. [*< L. senatus, < senex, old.*]

—**sen/a-tor, n.** A member of a senate. —**sen/a-to-ri-al, a.** Pertaining to or befitting a senator or senate. —**sen/a-tor-ship, n.**

send, send, *v.* [SENT; SEND'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To cause, authorize, or command to go; despatch; forward; throw; cast; hurl. 2. To grant; inflict; bestow. **II. i.** To despatch an agent, message, or messenger. [*< AS. sendan, send.*]

sen'e-schal, sen'e-shāl, *n.* An official in the household of a mediæval prince or noble; a steward. [*OF., < LL. senescalcus, steward.*]

se/nile, sē'nīl or -nail, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or affected by old age; infirm; weak. [*OF., < L. senilis, < senex, old.*] —**se-nil/i-ty**, se-nīl'i-tī, *n.*

se/nior, sē'nī-er or sē'nī-ur, **I. a.** Older in years or office; elder. 2. [U. S.] Pertaining to the closing year of a college course. **II. n.** 1. An elder; elderly person. 2. [U. S.] A member of a senior class. [*L., compar. of senex, old.*] —**se/nior-i-ty**, sē'nī-er'i-tī, *n.*

sen/na, sen'ā, *n.* A leguminous plant, used medicinally as a purgative. See *illus. above.* [*< Ar. sena.*]

se/nor', sē-nyōr', *n.* A gentleman; Mr.; sir. [Sp.,

< L. senior, SENIOR.] —**se-ñō-ra**, sē-nyō'ra, *n.* A lady; Mrs.; madam. —**se-ñō-rī-ta**, sē-nyō-rī-tā, *n.* A young, unmarried lady; miss.

sen-sa'tion, sen-sē'shun, *n.* 1. The conscious state resulting from the stimulation of some organ of sense. 2. That which produces interest or excitement; an excited condition. 3. A condition of mind; emotion. [*F., < L. sensatus, intelligent.*] —**sen-sa'tion-al, a.** 1. Pertaining to emotional excitement. 2. Pertaining to physical sensation. 3. Causing unnatural emotional excitement; melodramatic; trashy.

sense, sens, *n.* 1. The faculty of sensation. 2. Any one of the five senses. 3. Bodily feeling. 4. Realization. 5. Good or natural judgment. 6. Signification. 7. A consensus of opinion. [*< F. sens, < L. sensus, < sensus, pp. of sentio, feel.*] —**sense/less, a.** Without sense; unconscious; also, foolish; meaningless. —**sen/si-bil/i-ty, n.** [*-TIES, pl.*] 1. The capability of sensation; power to feel. 2. Sensitiveness. —**sen/si-bile, a.** 1. Possessed of good mental perception; discreet. 2. Capable of physical sensation; sensitive. 3. Appreciable. —**sen/si-tive, a.** 1. Excitable or impressionable; in photography, capable of being affected by light. 2. Pertaining to the senses or sensation. —**sen/si-tiv(e)-ness, n.** —**sen/si-tiv/i-ty, n.**

sen/su-al, sen'shu-əl, *a.* 1. Unduly indulgent to the appetites; lewd. 2. Fleshly; carnal. —**sen/su-al-ist, n.** A sensual person. —**sen'su-al/i-ty, n.** The state of being sensual. —**sen/su-ous, a.** 1. Pertaining to the senses. 2. Having a warm appreciation of the refinements of luxury.

sent, sent, *imp. & pp. of SEND, v.*

sen/tence, sen'tens, **I. vt.** [SEN'TENCED'; SEN'TEN-CING.] To pass sentence upon. **II. n.** 1. Gram. A related group of words expressing a complete thought. 2. Law. A final judgment. 3. A determination; opinion. 4. A maxim. [*F., < L. sententia, opinion.*]

—**sen-ten'tial**, sen-ten'shāl, *a. Gram.* Pertaining to a sentence. —**sen-ten'tious**, sen-ten'shu, *a.* 1. Abounding in terse sentences; axiomatic. 2. Habitually using terse, laconic, or axiomatic language. —**ly, adv.** —**-ness, n.**

sen-ti-ent, sen-shi-gnt, **I. a.** Possessing the powers of sense or sense-perception. **II. n.** One capable of sensation or perception. [*< L. sentio (ppr. sententia), feel.*]

sen-ti-ment, sen-ti-mnt, *n.* 1. Noble, tender, or artistic feeling, or susceptibility to such feeling. 2. Rational feeling. 3. A feeling of personal sympathy or admiration toward one of the opposite sex. 4. An opinion or judgment; expressive thought. [*F., < L.L. sentio, feel.*] —**sen'ti-men'tal, a.** Characterized by sentiment; emotional. —**sen'ti-men'tal-ism**, sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty, *n.* The state of being sentimental, or its manifestation. —**sen'ti-men'tal-ly, adv.**

sen-ti-nel, sen'ti-nel, *n.* A soldier on guard, to warn of danger; any guard or watch. [*< F. sentinelle, ult. < L. semita, path.*]

sen'try, sen'trī, *n.* [SEN'TRIES, *pl.*] 1. A sentinel. 2. The watch kept by a sentinel.

sep'al, sep'al or sē'pal, *n.* One of the individual leaves of a calyx. [*< L. separ, separate.*]

sep-a-rate, sep'g-rēt, *v.* [*-RATED'; -RATING.*] **I. t. 1.** To disconnect; dis sever. 2. To keep apart. 3. To consider separately. **II. i.** To be disconnected. [*< L. se-, apart,*



Wild Senna.
a, the pods.

+ *paro*, prepare.]—**sep'a-ra-bl**(e), sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being separated or divided.—**sep'a-ra-tion**, sep'a-ré'shun, *n.* 1. The act of separating; division. 2. The state of being disconnected.—**sep'a-ra-tor**, *n.*

sep'a-rate, sep'a-rét, *a.* Existing or considered apart from others; unconnected.

sep'i-a, sí'pí-a or sê'pí-a. **I. a.** Dark-brown with a tinge of red. **II. n.** 1. A dark brown pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish. 2. A picture done in this pigment. 3. The ink of the cuttlefish; a cuttlefish; cuttlebone. [L., < Gr. *sêpia*, cuttlefish.]

sep'oy, sí'pòi, *n.* A native East-Indian soldier equipped and trained in European style. [Ult. < Per. *sipāhi*, < *sipāh*, soldiers.]

sep'sis, sep'sis, *n.* Poisonous putrefaction or infection. [*< Gr. sêpsis*, < *sêpo*, make putrid.]

sept, sept, *n.* A branch of a tribe ruled by a hereditary chief; clan. [Corr. of *sect*, *n.*]

Sep-tem-ber, sep-tem'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year, having 30 days. [*< F. Septembre*, < L. *septembris*, < *septem*, seven.]

sep'ten-a-ry, sep'ten-g'ri, *a.* 1. Consisting of, pertaining to, or being seven. 2. Septennial. [*< L. septenarius*, < *septem*, seven.]

sep-ten'ni-al, sep-ten'i-al, *a.* 1. Recurring every seven years. 2. Continuing seven years. [*< L. septem*, seven, + *annus*, year.]

sep'tic, sep'tic, *a.* *Pathol.* Of or pertaining to sepsis; productive of putrefaction; putrid. **sep'tic-al**, [*< Gr. sêptikos*, < *sêpō*, rot.]

sep-til'ion, sep-til'yun, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French system (also U. S.) 1 followed by 24 ciphers; in the English system, 1 followed by 42 ciphers. [*< SEPT* + *MILLION*.]

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ri-an, sep'tu-aj'e-nê'ri-an, *n.* A person 70 years old, or between 70 and 80.—**sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry**, *a.* [*< L. septuagenarius*, < *septuaginta*, seventy.]

Sep'tu-a-gint, sep'tu-a-jint, *n.* An old Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures. [*< L. septuaginta*, seventy: reported to have been made by seventy (translators).]

sep'tum, sep'tum, *n.* [*SEP'TA*, *pl.*] A dividing wall; partition. [L., < *sepes*, fence.]

sep'tu-ple, sep'tu-pl, *a.* 1. Consisting of seven; sevenfold. 2. Multiplied by seven; seven times repeated. [F., < L. *septem*, seven, + *plus*, -*PLE*.]

sep'ul-cher, { sep-ul'kêr. **I. vt.** To place
sep'ul-chre, { in a sepulcher; entomb. **II.**
n. A burial-place, as in a rock; tomb. [*< L. of sepulcrum*, burial place, tomb.]—**se-pul'-chral**, sep-ul'kral, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a sepulcher. 2. Dismal; funereal.—**sep'ul-ture**, *n.* The act of entombing; burial.

se'quel, sí'cwel, *n.* A continuing and conclu-

ding portion, as of a story; result; event; upshot. [*< LL. F. sequela*, result, < *sequor*, follow.]

se'quence, sí'cwens, *n.* 1. Succession or successive-ness. 2. Arrangement. 3. A series. 4. Loosely, an effect or consequence. [*< F. séquence*, < LL. *sequentia*, < L. *sequor* (ppr. *sequent-ia*), follow.]—**se'quent**, *a.* 1. Following in the order of time. 2. Consequent.

se-ques'ter, se-cwes'têr, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To put aside; separate; seclude. 2. To sequester; confiscate. **II. i. Law.** To disclaim or renounce. [*< LL. F. sequestro*; see SEQUESTRATE.]

—**se-ques'tered**, *pa.* Retired; secluded.

se-ques'trate, se-cwes'trê't, *vt.* [*-TRA'TED*; -*TRA'TING*.] *Law.* (1) To seize, especially for the use of the government; confiscate. (2) To take possession of for a time. [*< LL. sequestro*, surrender, lay aside.]—**se-ques'tra-ble**(e), *a.* Liable to sequestration.—**se-ques'tra-tion**, *n.* Seizure; confiscation.

se'quin, sí'cwîn, *n.* Formerly, a gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth \$2.25. [F.]

se-quoi'a, se-cwôi'a, *n.* See REDWOOD.

se-ra'glio, sê-rd'lyô or se-ral'yô, *n.* 1. The old palace of the sultans at Constantinople. 2. A harem. [*< It. serraglio*, < L. *sera*, lock.]

ser'aph, ser'af, *n.* [*SER'APH* of SER'APHIM, *pl.*] An angel of the highest order. [*< Heb. serâphim*, < *sârâph*, burn.]—**ser-aph'ic**, ser-af'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angelic.

sere, *v. & a.* Same as SEAR.

ser'e-nade, ser'e-nêd', *I. vt. & vi.* [*-NA'DED*; -*NA'DING*.] To entertain or honor with a serenade; engage in or tender a serenade.

II. n. An evening song, usually rendered as a tribute in the open air at night. [*< F. sérénade*, < *It. sereno* (< L. *serenus*), clear, bright.]

se-rene, se-rin', *a.* 1. Clear, or fair and calm. 2. Marked by peaceful repose. 3. Of exalted rank. [*< L. serenus*, clear.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**se-re-ni-ty**, *n.* [*-TIEST*, *pl.*]

serf, sêrf, *n.* 1. A person whose service is attached to the estate on which he lives; loosely, a peasant. 2. One in servile subjection. [F., < L. *servus*, slave.]—**serf'dom**, *n.*

serge, sêrj, *n.* A strong twilled stuff of silk or worsted. [F., < Gr. *L. Sêrikos*, Chinese.]

ser'geant, sêr'jênt, *n.* 1. A non-commissioned military officer ranking next above a corporal. 2. One of various minor officials. [*< F. sergent*, < L. *servio*, serve.]—**ser'geant-at-arms**, *n.* An executive officer in legislative bodies who enforces order, etc.—

ser'gean-cy, ser'geant-cy, *n.*
se'ri-al, *a. & n.* See under SERIES.

se'ri-a'tim, sí'ri-é'tim or sê'ri-g'tim, *adv.* One after another; in connected order; serially. [LL.]

se'ri-es, sí'ri-iz or sí'riz, *n.* An orderly arrangement of one thing after another; a connected succession. [L., < *sero*, join.]—**se'ri-al**, sí'ri-al, *a.* 1. Of the nature of a series. 2. Published in a series at regular intervals. 3. Successive. **II. n.** A literary composition published in parts in successive issues.

se'ri-ous, sí'ri-us, *a.* 1. Grave and earnest in quality, feeling, or disposition; thoughtful; sober. 2. Being or done in earnest. 3. Of great importance. [*< L. LL. F. serius*, serious.]

ser'mon, sêr'mun, *n.* A religious discourse, based on a text of the Bible; any serious dis-



Sepoy.

course. [F., < L. *sermo*(n-), discourse.] —
ser'mon'ize, *vi.* & *vt.*
se'rous, sî'rus, *a.* Pertaining to, producing,
or resembling serum.

ser'pent, sgr'pnt, *n.* 1. A scaly, limbless
reptile; a snake, especially when of large size.
2. Anything of serpentine form or appearance.
3. An insinuating and treacherous person.
[F., < L. *serpent*(-s), creeping.] — **ser'pen-tine**,
ser'pen-tîn or -tân, *a.* Pertaining to or like
a serpent; zigzag or sinuous; crawling sinuously.
11. *n.* A variously colored or mottled marble-
like rock.

ser'rate, { ser'et or -gt, ser'ê'ted, *a.*
ser'ra'ted, { Toothed or notched like a saw.
[< L. *serratus*, < *serra*, saw.]

— **ser-ra'tion**, *n.*
ser'ried, ser'id, *pa.* Compacted
in rows or ranks, as soldiers. [<
L. *F. sero*, join.]



se'r'um, sî'rum or ser'um, *n.* A
watery animal fluid, as the watery
portion of the blood. [L.]

Doubly Serrate Leaves
of an Elm.

serv'ant, sgrv'ant, *n.* 1. A
person employed to labor for another; a do-
mestic; bondman. 2. Any one devoted to the
service of another. [F., < LL. *servien*(t)-s, <
L. *servio*, serve.]

serve, sgrv, *v.* [SERVED; SERV'ING.] I. *t.*
1. To be in the employment of; work for. 2.
To aid. 3. To be subordinate to; be of use.
4. To content; satisfy. 5. To treat; requite.
6. To carry on the services of. 7. To manipu-
late; handle. 8. To wait on; arrange. II. *i.*
1. To act as a servant or employee; be in sub-
jection. 2. To perform the duties of any sta-
tion. 3. To be sufficient and effective for a
purpose. [< F. *servir*, < L. *servio*, serve.]

— **serv'ice**, sgrv'is, *n.* 1. The work or position
of a servant; work performed for the benefit
of another. 2. One's official work; public or stated
religious exercise; military or naval duty. 3. A
set of vessels, utensils, etc., for a specific use, as
at table. — **serv'ice-a-bl(e)**, *a.* — **serv'il(e)**,
sgrv'il, *a.* 1. Slavish; abject. 2. Pertaining to
slaves or servants. 3. Being of a subject class.
4. Obedient. — **ser-vil'i-ty**, *n.* Cringing submis-
sion; slavishness. — **serv'i-tor**, *n.* A serv-
ing-man; follower. — **serv'i-tude**, sgrv'i-tûd, *n.*
1. The condition of a slave; bondage. 2. A state
of subjection to anything. 3. Menial service.

ses'sil(e), ses'il, *a.* Immediately attached by
its base, without a stalk, as a leaf. [< L. *ses-*
silis, < *sedeo*, sit.]

ses'sion, sesh'un, *n.* 1. The sitting together
of an organized body for the transaction of
business. 2. The time during which a de-
liberative assembly or court remains sitting.
3. Any one of certain courts. [F., < L. *ses-*
sio(n-), < *sessus*; see **SESSILE**.]

sess'pool', *n.* A cesspool.

set, set, *v.* [SET; SETTING.] I. *t.* 1. To
cause to sit or rest on a seat. 2. To put in
place. 3. To appoint; settle. 4. To fix (a
price). 5. To adjust; arrange; place; put.
II. *i.* 1. To pass below the horizon; decline;
sink; fade. 2. To congeal; solidify. 3. To
become fixed. 4. To tend; incline. 5. To ex-
ert one's powers. 6. To fit. [< AS. *settan*,
set, causal of *sittan*, sit.] — **set'off'**, *n.* 1. An
offset or counterpoise. 2. A decorative con-
trast or setting. 3. A counter-claim. — **set'**

ter, *n.* 1. One who or that which sets. 2. One
of a breed of hunting-dogs. — **set'ting**, *n.* 1.
The act of anything that sets. 2. An insertion.
3. That in which something is set; a frame; en-
vironment.

set, *pa.* 1. Fixed; unyielding; obstinate. 2.
Established or prescribed. 3. Fully formed
and regular. 4. Rigid; stationary.

set', *n.* 1. A collection; series; group; class.
2. The act or result of giving fixed form, po-
sition, or direction. 3. The act of sinking be-
low the horizon, as a heavenly body. 4. A
cutting; seedling. [< SET, *v.* Def. 1, var.
of **SEPT**, *n.* Def. 3, < AS. *sell*.]

set², *n.* Adaptation or adjustment, as of a gar-
ment, to the figure; fit. [< **SIT**, *v.*]

se-ta'ceous, se-tê'shîus, *Or*, like, or cov-
ered with bristles; bristly. [< L. *seta*, a hair,
bristle.]

se'ton, sî'ten, *n.* *Surg.* A bristle, or a few
threads, passed through a fold of the skin and
left there to produce an issue for relief of sub-
jacent parts. [< F. *seton*, < L. *seta*, bristle.]

se'tose, sî'tôs', *a.* Setaceous; bristly. [<
L. *setosus*, < *seta*, bristle.] **se'toust**:

set-tee', set-tî', *n.* A long wooden seat with
a high back. [Var. of **SETTLE**, *n.*]

set'tle¹, set'l, *v.* [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] I. *t.*
1. To cause to become fixed. 2. To determine
in the mind. 3. To still; calm. 4. To people;
colonize. II. *i.* 1. To become clarified, as a
liquid; sink to the bottom, as dregs. 2. To
come to rest. 3. To subside. 4. To fix one's
home or abode. 5. To determine. [< AS.
setlan, < *sell*, bench.] — **set'tle**, *n.* Same as
SETTEE.

set'tle², *v.* [This
word, though ety-
mologically dif-
ferent from **SET-**
TLE¹, has become
popularly so iden-
tified with it that
many of the
meanings of each
combine the two
senses and can
not be closely discriminated.] [SET'TLED;
SET'TLING.] I. *t.* 1. To put in order; arrange.
2. To appoint; set. 3. To decide. 4. To pay.
II. *i.* 1. To adjust differences. 2. To pay
one's bill. [< AS. *sahltian*, reconcile, < *sahlt*,
settlement, < *sacan*, contend.] — **set'tle-ment**,
n. 1. The act of settling. 2. A colonized region.
3. An accounting, as of a debt. — **set'tler**, *n.*
1. A colonist. 2. A pan, etc., in which settlements
are obtained. — **set'tling**, *n.* 1. The act of set-
tling. 2. *pl.* Dregs; sediment.



Settee of Carved Oak.

set'to', set'tû', *n.* A bout, as at boxing.
seven, sev'n, *n.* *a.* Consisting of one more
than six. II. *n.* 1. The sum of one and six.
2. The symbol of that number, as 7 or VII.
— **sev'en-teen**, sev'n-tîn', *a.* Consisting
of seven more than ten. II. *n.* The sum of
ten and seven, or the symbols representing this
number, as 17 or XVII. — **sev'en-teenth**, *a.*
1. Seventh in order after the tenth. 2. Being
one of seventeen equal parts. II. *n.* One of
seventeen equal parts of anything. — **sev'enth**,
sev'nth, *a.* 1. Next in order after the sixth.
2. Being one of seven equal parts. II. *n.*
One of seven equal parts; the quotient of a unit

papâ, gak; at, âir; element, thây, usêge; it, î, î (ee); o, ôh; erater, ôr; full, rûle; but, ôr;

divided by seven.—**sev'en-ti-eth**, sev'n-ti-eth. **I. a. 1.** Tenth in order after the sixtheth. **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts. **II. n.** One of seventy equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by seventy.—**sev'en-ty**, sev'n-ti. **I. a.** Consisting of ten more than sixty, or of seven times ten. **II. n.** [-TI-ESS, pl.] The sum of ten and sixty, or the symbols representing this number, as 70 or LXX.

sever, sev'er, v. **I. t.** To disjoin; separate; cleave asunder. **II. i.** To part from one another; go asunder. [sever, < L. *separo*, separate.]—**sev'er-ance**, sev'er-ans, n. The act of severing; separation; partition.

sev'er-al, sev'er-ol, a. **1.** Being of an indefinite but small number; divers. **2.** Considered individually; pertaining to an individual; single; separate. [OF., < L. *separo*, separate.]—**sev'er-al-ly**, adv.

se-vere, se-vir', a. **1.** Hard to bear; painful; trying. **2.** Rigorous in the treatment of others; unsparing; harsh; merciless. **3.** Conformed to rigid rules; marked by pure and simple excellence. **4.** Serious; grave; sedate. [sévère, < L. *severus*, severe.]—**se-vere-ly**, adv.—**se-ver-i-ty**, se-ver'i-ti, n. [-TI-ESS, pl.] The quality of being severe. **se-vere-ness**.

sew, sô, v. [SEWED; SEWED or SEWN; SEW'ING.] **I. t.** To make, mend, or fasten, as with needle and thread. **II. i.** To occupy oneself with sewing. [seowian, sew.]

sew'age, sli'g, n. **1.** The waste matter carried off in sewers. **2.** Loosely, sewerage.

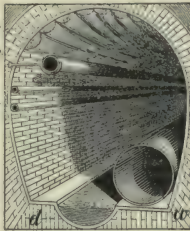
sew'er, sô'gr, n. One who sews or stitches.

sew'er, sli'gr, n. A conduit to carry off drainage, as of a city; any large drain. [seuwiere.]

sew'er-age, n. **1.** A system of sewers. **2.** Loosely, sewerage.

sex, sex, n. **1.** The physical difference between male and female; the character of being male or female. **2.** Males or females of a group, collectively. **3.** Women in general; woman-kind; usually, with the definite article, *the sex*. [f. seurus, sex.]—**sex'less**, a. Having no sex; neuter.

sex-, sexi-. Combining forms. [sex, six.]—**sex'a-ge-na-ri-an**, sex'a-je-nê-ri-an, n. A person between sixty and seventy years of age.—**sex-ag'e-na-ry**, sex-aj'e-nê-ri. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the number sixty. **II. n.** A sexagenarian.—**sex'tant**, sex'tant, n. **1.** An instrument for measuring angular distance, as in determining latitude at sea. **2. Math.** The sixth part of a circle; an arc of 60 degrees.—**sex-til-ion**, sex-til'yun, n. A cardinal number: (1) In the French system (also U. S.), the seventh power of a thousand, represented by a figure 1 followed by 21 ciphers. (2) In the English system, the sixth power of a million, represented by a figure 1 followed by 36 ciphers; also, the symbols representing either of these numbers.



c, compressed-air pipe; d, drain; p, water-pipes; w, water-main; tcc, wire cables.

Sex'a-ges'i-ma, sex'a-jes'i-ma, n. The second Sunday before Lent. [sexagesimus, sixtieth.]—**sex'a-ge'si-mal**, a. Pertaining to or founded on the number sixty.

sex'ton, sex'tn, n. A janitor of a church; also, formerly a grave-digger. [Corr. of SACRISTAN.]

sex'tu-ple, sex'tiu-pl, a. Sixfold. [F.]

sex'u-al, sex'yu-al, a. Of or pertaining to the sexes, or sex; characterized by sex.—**sex'u-al-i-ty**, n.—**sex'u-al-ly**, adv.

shab'by, shab'i, a. [SHAB'BI-ER; SHAB'BI-EST.] Threadbare; ragged; mean; paltry.—**shab'bi-ly**, adv.—**shab'bi-ness**, n.

shack, shac, n. [N. Am.] A rude cabin, as of logs. [

shack'l(e), shac'l. **I. vt.** [SHACK'LE(D); SHACK'LING.] To restrain or fasten, as with shackles; fetter. **II. n. 1.** A fetter; gyve. See *illus.* below. **2.** A fastening, as a link for coupling railway-cars. [seacel, < *seacan*, shake.]

shad, shad, n. A deep-bodied food-fish.

shad'dock, shad'oc, n. A tropical fruit akin to the orange; also, the tree yielding it.

shade, shêd, v. [SHA'DED; SHA'DING.] **I. t. 1.** To screen from light and heat, as of the sun; dim; darken; overshadow; cloud. **2.** To shield or protect. **3.** To blend by gradations, as colors; modify. **II. i.** To pass, blend, change, or soften by gradations.

shade, n. **1.** Relative obscurity from interception of the rays of light; gloom; darkness; obscurity; the state of being outshone. **2.** A shady place; secluded retreat. **3.** A screen that shuts off light, heat, air, dust, etc. **4.** A gradation of color; slight degree; minute difference. **5. Art.** The unilluminated part of a picture. **6.** A disembodied spirit; ghost; in the plural, the abode of departed spirits; Hades. **7.** Something unreal; a semblance; shadow. [sead, shade.]—**shade'less**, a.



Log Shack.

shad'ow, shad'ô. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To cast a shadow; shade; darken. **2.** To foreshow or typify dimly; often with *forth* or *out*. **3.** To follow as a spy; dog. **II. n. 1.** Partial darkness caused by the interception of light; also, the surface or portion of a surface thus darkened; shade; gloom; darkness; obscurity; sadness. **2.** Something shadowy; a type or symbol; a reflected image; ghost. **3.** A faint trace; slightest degree. **4.** Shelter; covert; protection. [seadu, shadow.]—**shad'ow-y**, a. **1.** Full of shadows; producing shade; dark. **2.** Like a shadow; obscure; vague; unreal; ghostly. **3.** Shadowing forth; symbolical.

sha'dy, shê'di, a. [SHA'DI-ER; SHA'DI-EST.] **1.** Full of shade; casting a shade; shaded or sheltered. **2.** Doubtful; suspicious.—**sha'di-ly**, adv.—**sha'di-ness**, n.



Shackles for the Legs.

fütjûre (future); aisle; au (out); ail; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

shaft¹, shəft, *n.* **1.** A missile weapon having a stock or stem; a spear; dart; arrow; also, the stock or stem, without the head. **2.** The part of a column between capital and base; the trunk of a tree; an axle, handle, thill, or the like. [*< AS. sceaft, < scafan, shave.*]

shaft², *n.* A well-like excavation connected with a mine; the tunnel of a blast-furnace. [*< AS. sceaft, shaft¹, n.*]

shag, shəg. **I. vt. & vi.** [SHAG'GED^d; SHAG'-GING.] To make or become shaggy; roughen. **II. n.** A rough coat or mass, as of hair. [*< AS. sceacca, hair.*] — **shag'bark'**, *n.* The white hickory. **shell'bark'**, *n.* — **shag'ged**, *a.* Shaggy; scrubby. — **shag'gy**, *a.* [SHAG'GI-ER; SHAG'GI-EST.] Having, consisting of, or resembling rough hair or wool; rugged; rough. — **shag'gi-ly**, *adv.* — **shag'gi-ness**, *n.*

sha-green', sha-grin', *n.* **1.** The rough skin of various fishes used for polishing. **2.** A rough-grained oriental leather. [*< Turk. It+P sāghrī, shagreen.*]

shah, shā, *n.* A king or ruler; honored personage. [Per.] **shahā'**.

shake, shēk. **I. vt. & vi.** [SHOOK; SHAKED^t; SHA'KEN; SHA'KING.] **1.** To move rapidly to and fro or up and down; agitate; jolt; wave; brandish; tremble; quiver; trill. **2.** To weaken; impair; shatter. **II. n.** **1.** A shaking; concussion; agitation; vibration; shock; jolt. **2.** The state of being shaken; a trembling; tremor. [*< AS. sceacan, shake.*] — **sha'ker**, shē'ker, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shakes. **2.** [S.] A member of a communistic celibate religious sect in the United States. — **sha'ky**, *a.* [SHA'KI-ER; SHA'KI-EST.] Habitually shaking or tremulous; tottering; weak; unsound. — **sha'ki-ly**, *adv.* — **sha'ki-ness**, *n.*

shale, shēl, *n.* A fragile argillaceous rock resembling slate. [*< G. schale, shell.*]

shall, shal, *v.* [SHOULD (SHOLD^t, SHOLDE^t)] [*A defective auxiliary verb having no participles, imperative, or infinitive.*] **1.** Am to, or are to; expressing simple futurity. **2.** [SHALT, 2d per. sing.; SHALL, 3d per. sing. & pl.] Art to, is to, or are to; expressing subjection to a command, obligation, promise, or permission. *Shall* and *will* are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows: *I shall*; thou *wilt*; he *will*; we *shall*; you *will*; they *will*. As auxiliaries expressing a promise, determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is precisely the opposite, as follows: *I will*; thou *shalt*; he *shall*; we *will*; you *shall*; they *shall*. Various exceptions discriminate fine shades of meaning. [*< AS. sceal, I am obliged.*]

shal'lop, shal'op, *n.* An open boat of any size; specifically, a rowboat for two oarsmen.

shal'lot', shal'lot', *n.* An onion-like culinary vegetable. [*< Gr. ὄψ. Askalōn, in Syria.*]

shal'low, shal'ō. **I. vt. & vi.** To make or grow shallow. **II. a.** Lacking depth; shoal; superficial. **III. n.** A shallow place; shoal.

shalt, shalt, 2d per. sing. pres. ind. of SHALL, *v.*

sha'ly, shē'li, *a.* Pertaining to or like shale.

sham, sham. **I. vt. & vi.** [SHAMMED; RHAM'-MING.] To pretend falsely; simulate; feign. **II. a.** Pretended; counterfeit; mock. **III. n.** A false pretense; imposture; deception; decep-



Shah of Persia.

tive imitation; a pretender. [Cort. of SHAME.] **sham'ble**, sham'bl. **I. vi.** [SHAM'BL(E)D; SHAM'BLING.] To walk with shuffling gait.

II. n. A shambling walk; shuffling gait.

sham'bles, *n. pl.* A slaughter-house; formerly, a meat-market. [*< L. scammellum, little bench.*]

shame, shēm. **I. vt.** [SHAMED; SHA'MING.] **1.** To make ashamed; mortify; abash; disgrace. **2.** To impel by a sense of shame; with *into* or *out of*. **II. n.** **1.** A painful sense of guilt or degradation. **2.** The restraining sense of pride or modesty. **3.** That which brings reproach; a disgrace. [*< AS. scamu, shame.*]

— **shame'ful**, *a.* Deserving shame or disgrace; disgraceful; scandalous; indecent. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* — **shame'less**, *a.* Immodest; impudent. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

shame'faced', shēm'fēt', *a.* Bashful; showing shame or bashfulness in one's face. [*< AS. scamu, shame, + fæst, fast.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

sham'my, sham'i, *n.* Same as CHAMOIS. **sham'-oi**; **sham'oyt**.

sham-poo', sham-pū'. **I. vt.** To wash and rub or knead thoroughly, as the skin of the head or body. **II. n.** The act or process of shampooing. [*< Hind. chāmpnā, press.*]

sham'rock, sham'roc, *n.* Any one of several trifoliate plants, as the white clover, accepted as the national emblem of Ireland.

shank, shānk, *n.* The leg between the knee and the ankle; the shaft of a tool connecting with the handle. [*< AS. scanca, shank.*]

sha'n't, shənt. [Colloq.] Shall not; written also *shan't*.

shan'ty, shan'ti, *n.* [SHAN'TIES^s, *pl.*] A hut, cabin, or rickety dwelling. **shan'tet'**.

shape, shēp. **I. vt. & vi.** [SHAPED; Shamrock. (rarely SHA'PEN, anciently SHO'PEN; SHA'PING.)] To mold; form; model; adjust; adapt; modify; imagine. **II. n.** Outward form or expression; configuration; contour; guise; aspect; statement. [*< AS. scepan, shape.*] — **shape'less**, *a.* Having no definite shape; lacking symmetry; formless. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* — **shape'ly**, *a.* [SHAPE'LI-ER; SHAPE'LI-EST.] Having a pleasing shape; graceful; symmetrical. — **shape'li-ness**, *n.*

shard, shərd, *n.* **1.** A broken piece, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd. **2.** A hard, thin shell or a wing-cover. [*< AS. sceran, shear.*]

share, shēr, *v.* [SHARED; SHAR'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To give a part of to another or others; divide; followed by *with*. **2.** To enjoy or endure in common; participate in. **3.** To divide into portions; distribute; apportion: with *between* or *among*. **II. i.** To have a part or a share; participate. — **share'r**, *n.*

share', *n.* A portion; allotted or equitable part. [*< AS. scearu, < sceran, shear.*]

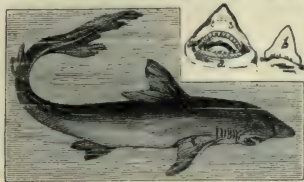
share², *n.* A plowshare; a blade, as of a cultivator. [*< AS. scear, < sceran, shear.*]

shark, shərk, *n.* A voracious cartilaginous fish having lateral gill-openings. See *llus*, on next page. [*< Gr. karcharias, a kind of shark.*]

sharp, shərp. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To sharpen. **2.**



Mus. To raise in pitch, as by a half step; sing or play above the right pitch. **3**. To act the sharper. **II. a.** **1**. Having a keen edge or an



White Shark. 1/200
a, mouth; b, tooth.

acute point. **2**. Keen of perception or discernment. **3**. Ardent; quick; eager, as the appetite; impetuous; vigilant. **4**. Afflictive; poignant; censorious; acrimonious; rigorous; stern; sarcastic; bitter. **5**. Shrill. **6**. Pinching; cutting, as cold. **7**. Having a stinging acid or pungent taste. **8**. Distinct, as an outline; not blurred or hazy. **9. Mus**. Being above the proper or indicated pitch; sharpened. **III. n.** **1. Mus**. (1) A character (5) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch a half step higher. (2) The tone so indicated. **2**. A long and slender needle. **3**. A sharper. **IV. adv.** **1**. In a sharp manner; sharply. **2**. [Colloq.] Promptly; exactly; on the instant. [*< AS. scearp.*] -ly, adv. -ness, n. -sharp'en, shârp'n. vt. & vi. To make or become sharp. -sharp'er, n. A swindler.

shat'ter, shat'er, vt. & vi. **1**. To break into many pieces; fall or fly in pieces; smash; shiver. **2**. To break the health or tone of, as the body or mind; defeat, as an army or a plan; derange; dissipate; disorder. **3**. To have a sound as of breaking or crashing.

shave, shêv, v. [SHAVED; SHA'VEN OR SHAVED; SHA'VING.] **I. t.** **1**. To make bare or smooth by scraping; remove, as hair or beard, with a razor. **2**. To remove from the surface with an edged instrument; sometimes with off. **3**. To skin along the surface of; graze past; slice very thin. **4**. To cheat; fleece; strip. **II. n.** **1**. The act of shaving. **2**. A knife or blade, mounted between two handles, as for shaving wood. **3**. A shaving. [*< AS. scafan*, shave.]

-sha'ver, n. **1**. One who shaves; sharper. **2**. [Colloq.] A lad.—sha'ving, n. **1**. The act of one who shaves. **2**. A thin paring shaved from anything.

shawl, shêl, n. A wrap, as a square of cloth, worn over the upper part of the body. [*< Per. shâl*, shawl.]

shel, shî, n. A female; woman.

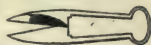
she, pron. [HER or HERS, poss.; HER, obj.; THEY, nom. pl.; THEIR or THEIRS, poss. pl.; THEM, obj. pl.] This or that woman or female named or understood; the feminine pronoun of the 3d person. [*< AS. seð*, fem. of *se*, that.]

sheaf, shîf, n. [SHEAVES, shîvz, pl.] A quantity of the stalks of cut grain or the like, bound together. [*< AS. sceaf*, *< scōfan*, shove.]

shear, shîr, vt. & vi. [SHEARED or SHORE; SHEARED or SHORN; SHEAR'ING.] To clip

close with shears or scissors. [*< AS. scearan*, shear.] --shear'er, n.

shears, shîrz, n. sing. & pl. **1**. Any large cutting- or clipping-instrument worked by the crossing of cutting edges, as for shearing sheep. **2**. Same as SHEARS. [*< AS. sceara*, *< scearan*, shear.]



Sheep-shears.

sheath, shîth, n. An envelope or case, as for a sword; scabbard. [*< AS. sceath*, sheath.] --sheathe, shîdh, vt. [SHEATHED; SHEATH'ING.] To put into or as into a sheath; cover; conceal; protect with covering.—sheath'ing, shîdh'ing, n. **1**. A casing, as of a building. **2**. The act of one who sheathes.—sheath'less, shîth'les, a. Destitute of a sheath.

sheave, shîv, n. A grooved pulley-wheel; also, a pulley-wheel and its block.

sheaves, shîvz, n. Plural of SHEAF.

shed, shed, vt. & vi. [SHED; SHED'DING.] **1**. To throw off; cast off; molt. **2**. To suffer or cause to flow out, as tears or blood; emit. **3**. To turn off or aside, as rain; flow off. **4**. To divide; separate; obsolete except in weaving. [*< AS. sceðan*, separate.] --shed'der, n.

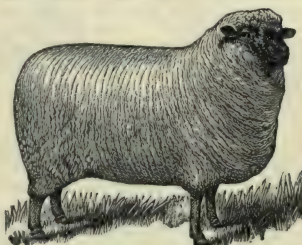
shed, n. That which sheds, as a sloping surface; the act of shedding; a parting.

shed, n. A small low building; cabin; hut. [Var. of SHADE.]

sheen, shîn, a. Shining; bright; radiant.

sheen, n. A glistening brightness, as if from reflection. [*< AS. scēne*, bright.] --sheen'y, a. Having a sheen; shining.

sheep, shîp, n. sing. & pl. **1**. A small rumi-



Sheep. 1/30

nant quadruped highly prized for its flesh and wool. **2**. Leather made from its skin. **sheep'-skin**, n. [*< AS. sceap*, sheep.] --sheep'-cote, n. A small enclosure for the protection of sheep.—s.-fold, n. A place where sheep are enclosed at night.—sheep'ish, a. Awkwardly diffident; abashed. --ly, adv. -ness, n.

sheer, shîr, vi. To swerve from a course; turn aside; slope away. [*< D. scheren*, shear.]

sheer, a. **1**. Unmitigated; absolute; downright; utter. **2**. Exceedingly thin and fine, as a fabric. **3**. Perpendicular; steep. [*< Ice. skærr*; cp. *AS. scîr*, clear.]

sheer, n. **1**. The upward curve of the lines of a vessel's hull. **2**. A swerving or curving course.

sheers, shîrz, n. An apparatus of poles or spars and hoisting-tackle, used for raising

flû'tîr (future); aîsle; au (out); oîl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; înk; thîn.

heavy weights, as in loading a vessel. [Var. of SHEARS.] **shears**†.

sheet, shít. **I. vt.** **1.** To cover or envelop as in a sheet or sheets; shroud. **2.** To furnish with sheets. **3.** To spread out into a sheet or sheets; expand. **II. n.** **1.** A very thin and broad piece of any substance, as of paper or metal, or of cloth for a bed; any broad, flat surface, as of water. **2.** A rope or chain from a lower corner of the sail to extend it or move it; a sail. [*< AS. scēte, sheet, < sceðt, corner.*]

—**sheet-an'chor**, *n.* One of two anchors for use only in emergency; figuratively, a sure dependence. —**sheet'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of sheeting, in any sense. **2.** Material for making sheets for beds.

sheik, shík or shèk, *n.* In Mohammedan countries, a venerable man; the head of a tribe. [*< Ar. sheikh, < shákha, old.*] **scheik**†; **shaik**†; **sheikht**†; **sheyk**†.

shek'el, shek'el, *n.* **1.** An Assyrian and Babylonian weight. **2.** A Hebrew silver coin worth about 60 cents. [*< Heb. sheqel, < shá-gal, weigh.*]

shelf†, shelf, *n.* [SHELVES, *pl.*] A board or slab set horizontally into or against a wall. [*< AS. scylfe, shelf.*] —**shelf'ful**, *n.*

shelf', *n.* A flat projecting ledge, as of rock; a reef; shoal. —**shelf'y**, *a.*

shell, shel, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To enclose in or divest of a shell; separate from the cob, as Indian corn. **2.** To bombard with shells. **II. i.** To cast off the husk or shell. —**shell'er**, *n.*

shell, *n.* **1.** A hard structure, incasing an animal, egg, or fruit. **2.** A hollow structure, vessel, or framework; a light racing rowboat. **3.** A hollow metallic projectile filled with an explosive; a metallic cartridge-case for breech-loading small arms. **4.** [Poet.] The lyre. [*< AS. scell, shell.*] —**shell'fish'**, *n.* Any aquatic animal having a shell, as a mollusk or a crustacean. —**shell'less**, *a.* —**shell'y**, *a.*

shell'ac†, shel'ac or shel-lac', *n.* Crude lac melted into plates or cakes for varnish. [*< SHELL + LAC*†, *n.*] **shell'lack**†; **shell' lac**†.

shell'ter, shel'ter. **I. vt.** To cover from harm or danger; screen; shield; house. **II. n.** A place of safety; refuge; retreat; security; a cover from the weather; house; lodging; home. [*< AS. scyld, shield, + truma, battalion.*] —**shell'ter-less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of shelter; homeless. **2.** Affording no shelter.

shell'tie, shel'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A Shetland pony. **shell'ty**.

shelve†, shelv, *vt.* [SHELVED; SHELV'ING.] **1.** To lay on the shelf; postpone; put aside; retire. **2.** To provide or fit with shelves.

shelve†, *vi.* To incline gradually. —**shel'vy**, *a.*

She'ol, shí'ól, *n.* The underworld; place of departed spirits. [*< Heb. she'ól, cave.*]

shep'herd, shep'grd, *n.* **1.** A keeper of sheep. **2.** Figuratively, a pastor, leader, or guide. —**shep'herd-ess**, *n. fem.*

she'r'bet, sher'bet, *n.* **1.** A flavored water-ice. **2.** An Oriental drink of fruit-juice sweetened and diluted with water. [Turk., *< Ar. sharbat, < shariba, he drank.*]

sherd, shérd, *n.* A fragment of pottery; shard: often in composition; as, potsherd.

sher'iff, sher'if, *n.* The chief administrative officer of a county, who executes the mandates of courts, etc. [*< AS. scire (see SHIRE) + gerifa, officer.*] —**sher'iff-al-ty**, *n.* [TIES†, *pl.*] The office, functions, jurisdiction, or term of office of a sheriff. **sher'iff-hood**†; **sher'-iff-ship**†; **shriev'al-ty**†.

sher'ry, sher'i, *n.* [RIES†, *pl.*] The wines of Jerez, in Andalusia, Spain. **sher'rist**.

shew†, shew'bread†, etc. Same as show.

shib'bo-leth, shib'o-leth, *n.* A party test-word. [Heb.; see *Judges*, xii, 4-6.]

shield, shíld. **I. vt.** To protect; defend;

guard. **II. n.** **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, commonly carried on the left arm; a large buckler. **2.** A defense or defender; shelter. [*< AS. scild, shield.*]

shift†, shift, *vt. & vi.* To change, as in position, form, or character; substitute; try expedients; manage; evade; equivocate. [*< AS. sciftan, divide.*] —**shift'er**, *n.*

shift, *n.* **1.** The act of shifting. **2.** A substitute; expedient; artifice; trick; evasion. **3.** An undergarment; chemise. **4.** A relay of workmen; also, the working time of each gang. —**shift'less**, *a.* Inefficient; incapable; improvident. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**shift'y**, *a.* [SHIFT'ER; SHIFT'EST.] **1.** Full of expedients; alert; capable. **2.** Artful; tricky; fickle. —**shift'i-ness**, *n.*

shil-la'lah, shí-'la, *n.* A stout cudgel. [*< Shillelagh, barony in Ireland.*] **shil-le'lah**†; **shil-la'ly**†.

shil'ling, shil'ing, *n.* **1.** A current silver coin of Great Britain, worth 24 cents. **2.** [U. S.] A former denomination of money, varying in value from 12½ to 16½ cents. **3.** The Spanish real, worth 12½ cents. [*< AS. scilling.*]

shil'ly = **shal'ly**. **I. vt.** [SHIL'LY-SHAL'LIED; SHIL'LY-SHAL'LY-ING.] To vacillate; trifle. **II. n.** Weak vacillation; irresolution. [Varied corruption of *shall*.]

shil'y, *adv.* Same as SHAL'LY.

shim'mer, shim'gr. **I. vi.** To emit a tremulous light; glimmer. **II. n.** A tremulous shining or gleaming; glimmer. [*< AS. scimrian, < scima, glimmer.*]

shin, shin. **I. vt. & vi.** [SHINNED; SHIN'NING.] To climb, as a pole, by the clasp of hands and legs; also, to walk or trot about. **II. n.** **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee; also, the shin-bone. **2.** The lower leg or shank. [*< AS. scina, shin.*]

shin'dy, shin'di, *n.* [SHIN'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Slang.] A riotous quarrel; row. **2.** The game of hockey.

shin'ny†. [Perh. of Gipsy orig.]



Reverse of a Norman Shield.

a, straps for the hand; *b*, shoulder-strap.



Lord Baltimore Shilling, coined in Maryland in 1659. (One-half actual size.)

shine, shain. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [**SHONE**; **SHI'NING**.] To give light; beam; glow; gleam; be conspicuous or illustrious. **II.** *n.* Brightness; fair weather; sunshine. [**< AS. scīnan.**]

—**shi'ner**, *n.* —**shi'ning**, *a. & n.*

shin'gle, ship'gl, *vt.* [**SHIN'GLED**; **SHIN'GLING**.] **1.** To cover with or as with shingles. **2.** To cut (the hair) short, all over the head.

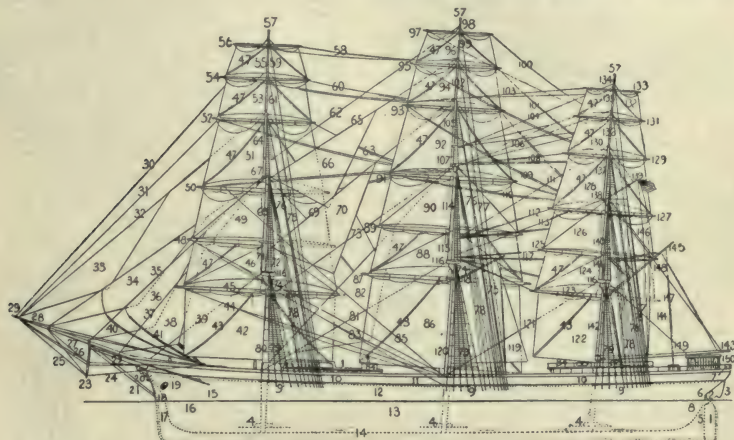
shin'gle, *n.* One of certain thin, tapering pieces of wood, used in courses to cover roofs. [**< L. LL. schidia**, splinter, **< scindo**, cleave.]

shi'ny, shai'ni, *a.* [**SHI'NI-ER**; **SHI'NI-EST**.] Glossy.

ship, ship, *v.* [**SHIPPED**; **SHIP'PING**.] **I.** *t.*

1. To transport by ship or other mode of conveyance. **2.** To receive or fit in place on shipboard; hire, as sailors. **II.** *i.* To go on board ship; enlist as a seaman. [**< AS. scīpan**, **< scip**, ship.]

ship, *n.* A large seagoing vessel with usually three masts, carrying square sails. [**< AS. scīp**, ship.] —**ship'board**, *n.* The side or deck of a ship; hence, a vessel: only in phrase on shipboard or a shipboard. —**ship'mas'ter**, *n.* The captain or master of a merchant ship. —**ship'mate**, *n.* A fellow sailor.



PARTS OF A FULL-RIGGED MERCHANT SHIP.

1. Rudder. 2. Rudder-born. 3. Rudder-pendant. 4. Steps. 5. Stern-post. 6. Counter. 7. Taffrail. 8. Run. 9. Channels. 10. Bulwarks. 11. Waist. 12. Spar-deck. 13. Hull. 14. Keel. 15. Entrance. 16. Bow. 17. Stem. 18. Cutwater. 19. Hawse-hole. 20. Billet-head. 21. Bobstays. 22. Bowsprit. 23. Martingale. 24. Backrope. 25. Flying martingale. 26. Martingale-stays. 27. Jib-boom. 28. Flying-jib boom. 29. Pole. 30. Foreskysail-stay. 31. Foreroyal-stay. 32. Flying-jib stay. 33. Flying jib. 34. Standing or outer jib. 35. Inner-jib stay. 36. Inner jib. 37. Foretopmast-staysail stay. 38. Foretopmast-staysail. 39. Forestay. 40. Flying-jib sheet. 41. Jib-sheet. 42. Foresail or forecourse. 43. Clew-garnets. 44. Fore-brace. 45. Foreyard. 46. Lower foretopsail. 47. Clewlines. 48. Lower foretopsail-yard. 49. Upper foretopsail. 50. Upper foretopsail-yard. 51. Foretopgallantsail. 52. Foretopgallant-yard. 53. Foreroyal. 54. Foreroyal-yard. 55. Foreskysail. 56. Foreskysail-yard. 57. Fore-truck, main-truck, mizzen-truck. 58. Foreskysail-brace. 59. Foreskysailmast. 60. Foreroyal-brace. 61. Foreroyalmast. 62. Mainkysail-stay. 63. Foretopgallant-brace. 64. Foretopgallantmast. 65. Mainroyal-stay. 66. Mainroyal-staysail. 67. Foretopmast-head. 68. Foretopmast. 69. Maintopgallant-stay. 70. Maintopgallant-staysail. 71. Foremast-head. 72. Topmast-shrouds. 73. Maintopmast-stay. 74. Futtock-shrouds. 75. Royal-backstays. 76. Topgallant-backstays. 77. Skysail-backstays. 78. Topmast-backstays. 79. Lower shrouds. 80. Foremast. 81. Mainstay. 82. Maintopmast-staysail. 83. Lower foretopsail-brace. 84. Deck-houses. 85. Upper foretopsail-brace. 86. Mainsail. 87. Main-yard. 88. Lower maintopsail. 89. Lower maintopsail-yard. 90. Upper maintopsail. 91. Upper maintopsail-yard. 92. Maintopgallantsail. 93. Maintopgallant-yard. 94. Mainroyal. 95. Mainroyal-yard. 96. Mainkysail. 97. Mainkysail-yard. 98. Mainkysail-pole. 99. Mainkysailmast. 100. Mainkysail-brace. 101. Mainroyal-brace. 102. Mainroyalmast. 103. Mizzenkysail-brace. 104. Mizzenkysail-stay. 105. Maintopgallantmast. 106. Mizzenroyal-stay. 107. Maintopmast-head. 108. Mizzentopgallant-brace. 109. Maintopmast-brace. 110. Upper maintopsail-brace. 111. Mizzentopgallant-stay. 112. Upper mizzentopsail-brace. 113. Mizzentopmast-stay. 114. Maintopmast. 115. Mainmast-head. 116. Maintop, foretop, mizzentop. 117. Lower mizzentopsail-brace. 118. Main-gaff. 119. Maintrysail. 120. Mainmast. 121. Mizzenstay. 122. Crossjack. 123. Crossjack-yard. 124. Lower mizzentopsail. 125. Lower mizzentopsail-yard. 126. Upper mizzentopsail. 127. Upper mizzentopsail-yard. 128. Mizzentopgallantsail. 129. Mizzentopgallant-yard. 130. Mizzenroyal. 131. Mizzenroyal-yard. 132. Mizzenkysail. 133. Mizzenkysail-yard. 134. Mizzenkysail-pole. 135. Mizzenkysail-mast. 136. Mizzenroyalmast. 137. Mizzentopgallantmast. 138. Mizzentopmast-head. 139. Monkey-gaff (to which the national colors are hoisted). 140. Mizzentopmast. 141. Mizzenmast-head. 142. Mizzenmast. 143. Spanker-boom. 144. Spanker. 145. Spanker-gaff. 146. Monkey-gaff vangs. 147. Spanker-vangs. 148. Spanker-boom topping-lift. 149. Lower spanker-boom topping-lift. 150. Chart-house. For studdingsails, see illus. under STUDDINGSAIL.

fiūture (future); alsle; au (out); oīl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

—**ship/ment**, *n.* The act of shipping, or that which is shipped. —**ship/per**, *n.* —**ship/ping**, *n.* 1. Ships collectively. 2. The act of shipping. —**ship/shape***, *a. & adv.* Well arranged; orderly; neatly. —**ship/wreck***, *i. vt.* To wreck, as a vessel; ruin; destroy. **II. n.** The partial or total destruction of a ship at sea; destruction; ruin. —**ship/wright***, *n.* A ship-carpenter or -builder. —**ship/yard**, *n.* An enclosure or yard where ships are built or repaired. —**ship**, *suffix.* Condition; office; profession; as, friendship; consulship. [*< AS. -scipe.*]

shire, *shir* or *shair*, *n.* A county. [*< AS. scire*, *< scirian*, cut off.]

shirk, *sherk*. **I. vt. & vi.** To avoid or evade, as work or obligation. **II. n.** 1. One who shirks. 2†. A trickster; adventurer.

shirr, *sher*. **I. vt.** 1. To gather on parallel gathering-threads. 2. To poach in cream. **II. n.** A fulling or gathering by threads. —**shirred**, *pa.*

shirt, *short*, *n.* A cotton or linen undergarment of men. [*< Ice. skyrt, skirt.*] —**shirt/ing**, *n.* Material used for making shirts.

shist, **shist/ic**, etc. Same as **SCHIST**, etc.

shiv'er*, *shiv'er*. **I. vt. & vi.** To break suddenly into fragments; shatter. **II. n.** A splinter; sliver. —**shiv'er-y***, *a.* Brittle.

shiv'er*, *i. vt. & vi.* To tremble, as with cold or fear; shake; vibrate; quiver. **II. n.** A shivering, shaking, or quivering from any cause. —**shiv'er-y***, *a.* Chilly; tremulous.

shoal*, *shol*. **I. vt. & vi.** To make or grow shallow. **II. a.** Of little depth; shallow. **III. n.** A shallow place in any body of water; a sand-bank or -bar. [*< Ice. skjálgr, oblique.*] —**shoal/y**, *a.* Abounding in shoals. —**shoal/iness**, *n.* Shoalness.

shoal*, *i. vt.* To throng in shoals or multitudes. **II. n.** An assemblage or multitude; throng, as of fish. [*< AS. scōlu.*]

shoot, *shot*, *n.* A young hog.

shock*, *shoc*. **I. vt.** To shake by sudden collision; jar; give a shock to; horrify; disgust. **II. n.** 1. A violent collision or concussion; impact; blow. 2. A sudden and violent effect on mind or nerves; agitation; startling emotion. [*< MD. schock, < v of SHAKE.*] —**shock/ing**, *pa.* Causing a mental shock; striking as with horror or disgust; repugnant; distressing. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

shock*, *i. vt. & vi.* To gather (grain) into a shock or shocks. **II. n.** A collection of sheaves of grain, stalks of maize, or the like, set together upright in a field.

shock*, *i. a.* Shaggy; bushy. **II. n.** A coarse tangled mass, as of hair. [Var. of **SHAG**.]

shod, *shed*, *imp. & pp. of SHOE*, *v.*

shod/dy. **I. a.** [**SHOD/DI-ER**; **SHOD/DI-EST**.] Made of or containing shoddy; sham. **II. n.** 1. Fiber or cloth manufactured of shredded woolen rags. 2. [Colloq.] Vulgar assumption or display; sham. [Prob. *< SHED*, *v.*]

shoe, *shū*. **I. vt.** [**SHOD**; **SHOD** or **SHOD'DEN**; **SHOE/ING**.] To furnish with shoes or the like. **II. n.** [**SHOES**, *pl.*] An outer covering, as of leather, for the human foot; protection, as of iron on the hoof of an animal, or under a sleigh-runner. [*< AS. sceð*, shoe.] —**sho'er**, *n.* —**shoe/ma-ker**, *n.*

shone, *shōn*, *imp. & pp. of SHINE*, *v.*

shook, *shuk*, *imp. & pp. of SHAKE*, *v.*

shook, *n.* A bundle, of barrel staves, shaped and chamfered, in order for setting up. [Var. of **SHOCK***, *n.*]

shoot, *shūt*, *v.* [**SHOT**; **SHOOT/ING**.] **I. t. 1.** To hit, wound, or kill with a missile. **2.** To propel with sudden force; discharge, as a projectile or a firearm; cause to grow forth; protrude. **3.** To rush or glide rapidly over or through; as, to **shoot** rapids. **II. i. 1.** To discharge a projectile from a weapon; dart along swiftly; flash along, as a bird or a star. **2.** To extend rapidly in length by or as by growth. **3.** To jut out; protrude. [*< AS. sceōtan*, shoot.] —**shoot'er**, *n.* —**shoot/ing**, *n.*

shoot, *n.* 1. A young branch or sucker of a plant; offshoot. **2.** A narrow passage in a stream; a rapid. **3.** An inclined passage down which anything may be shot; a chute. **4.** The act of shooting; a shot. **5.** A shooting-match, or shooting party. **6.** The thrust of an arch. **7.** A shoot.

shop, *shep*. **I. vt.** [**SHOPPED***; **SHOP/PING**.] To visit shops or stores for inspection or purchase of goods. **II. n.** 1. A place for the sale of goods at retail. **2.** A place for making or repairing any article, or the carrying on of any artisan craft. [*< AS. sceoppa*, booth.] —**shop/per**, *n.* —**shop/ping**, *n.*

shore, *shōr*, *vt.* [**SHORED**; **SHOR/ING**.] To prop, as a wall, by a vertical or sloping timber.

shore*, *n.* 1. A beam set endwise as a prop. [*< AS. scoren*, *pp. of sceran*, cut.]

shore*, *n.* The coast or land adjacent to an ocean, sea, lake, or large river. [*< AS. score*, *< sceran*, cut.] —**shore/less**, *a.* Boundless.

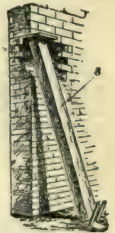
shore*, *shōr*, *imp. of SHEAR*, *v.*

shorn, *shōrn*, *pp. of SHEAR*, *v.*

short, *shōrt*. **I. a.** 1. Of slight or moderate length, height, or duration; not long or tall; brief; deficient; inadequate; scant. **2.** Abrupt; curt; petulant. **3.** Not having or not being in possession at the time of sale, as stocks. **4.** Breaking or crumbling easily; friable; crisp. **II. n.** 1. The compressed substance or pith of a matter. **2.** Anything that is short; a short syllable, vowel, or time; a deficiency. **III. adv.** In a short manner. [*< AS. sceort*, short.] —**short/age**, *shōrt'ej*, *n.* The amount by which anything is short; deficiency. —**short/com/ing**, *n.* Failure; remissness; delinquency. —**short/en**, *shōrt'n*, *vt. & vi.* 1. To make or become short or shorter; curtail; reduce; diminish; lessen; contract; confine; restrain. **2.** To make brittle or crisp, as pastry. —**short/hand***, *n.* Stenography or phonography. —**short/lived***, *shōrt'laivd'*, *a.* Living or lasting but a short time. —**short/ly**, *adv.* 1. At the expiration of a short time; quickly; soon. **2.** In few words; briefly. **3.** Curtly; abruptly. —**short/ness**, *n.* —**short/sight***, *ed*, *a.* 1. Unable to see clearly at a distance; near-sighted. **2.** Lacking foresight or capacity of discernment. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

shot*, *shot*, *vt.* [**SHOT/TED***; **SHOT/TING**.] To load with shot.

shot*, *imp. & pp. of SHOOT*.



Method of Propping a Wall by a Shore (a).

shot, *shot*, *n.* [**SHOT** or **SHOTS**?, *pl.*] **1.** A missile, as a ball of iron, or a bullet, or pellet of lead, to be discharged from a firearm; also, such spherules or pellets collectively. **2.** The act of shooting; any stroke, hit, or blow. **3.** One who shoots; a marksman. **4.** The distance traversed or that can be traversed by a projectile; reach; range. [**< AS. gesceot**, *< sceotan*, shoot.]

shote, *n.* Same as **SHOAT**.
should, *shud*, *imp.* of **SHALL**: used (1) in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time; (2) to denote supposition or concession; and (3) obligation, usually milder than *ought*. [**< AS. scolde**, pret. of *sculan*, owe.]

shoulder, *shōl'der*. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To assume as something to be borne; sustain; bear. **2.** To push with or as with the shoulder or shoulders. **II. n. 1.** The part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb; also, the joint connecting the arm or fore limb with the body. **2.** An enlargement, projection, or offset. [**< AS. sculder**, shoulder.]—**shoulder-blade**?, *n.* The scapula.

shout, *shaut*. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter with a shout; utter a shout; cry out loudly. **II. n.** A sudden and loud resonant outcry.

shove, *shuv*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**SHOVED**; **SHOV'ING.**] To push along, as on a surface; press forcibly against; jostle. **II. n.** The act of pushing or shoving; a strong push. [**< AS. scofan**, shove.]

shovel, *shuv'*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**SHOV'ELED** or **SHOV'ELLED**; **SHOV'EL-ING** or **SHOV'EL-LING.**] To take up and move or gather with a shovel; work with a shovel. **II. n.** A flattened scoop with a handle, as for digging. [**< AS. scoft**, *< scofen*, pp. of *scōfan*, shove.]

show, *shō*, *v.* [**SHOWED**; **SHOWN** or **SHOWED**; **SHOW'ING.**] **I. t. 1.** To present to view; exhibit; expose; explain; reveal; tell; prove; demonstrate. **2.** To make (something) known to (a person); explain to; convince. **3.** To confer; bestow. **II. i.** To become visible or known; appear; seem. [**< AS. sceāwian**, see.]—**show'ing**, *n.* Show; display; presentation; statement.

show, *n.* **1.** That which is shown; a public spectacle; exhibition. **2.** The act of showing; display; parade; pretense; semblance. **3.** That which shows; an indication; promise; sign. [**< AS. sceāwe**, *< sceāwian*, see.]—**show'-bill**, *n.* A poster announcing a play or show.—**show'bread**?, *n.* In the Jewish ritual, the loaves of unleavened bread set forth in the sanctuary, and changed every Sabbath.—**show'case**?, *n.* A glass case protecting articles exposed for sale.

show'er, *shau'gr*, *vt. & vi.* To sprinkle; discharge in a shower; pour out; rain; scatter.

show'er, *n.* A fall as of rain, hail, or sleet, of short duration; abundant supply. [**< AS. scūr**, shower.]—**show'er-bath**?, *n.* An arrangement for showering water all over the body, or a bath taken in that way.—**show'er-y**, *a.* Abounding with showers; resembling a shower.—**show'er-i-ness**, *n.*

show'er?, *shō'gr*, *n.* One who shows.

show'y, *shō'y*, *a.* Making a great display;

gandy; gay; splendid; ostentatious.—**show'i-ly**, *adv.*—**show'i-ness**, *n.*

shrank, *shrank*, *imp.* of **SHRINK**, *v.*
shrap'nel, *shrap'nel*, *n.* A shell filled with bullets to be scattered by its explosion; such shells collectively. [**< Brit. Gen. Shrapnel.**]

shred, *shred*. **I. vt.** [**SHRED** or **SHRED'D**?, **SHRED'DING.**] To tear or cut into shreds. **II. n.** A small strip torn or cut off; a bit; fragment; particle. [**< AS. screāde**, *< screādian*, shred.]

shrew?, *shrū*, *n.* A vexatious, scolding woman. [**< AS. screāwa**, lit. a biter.]

shrew?, *n.* A diminutive mouse-like animal. [**< AS. screāwa**.]

shrew', *mouse*?, *n.*

shrewd, *shrūd*, *a.* **1.**

Having keen insight; sharp; sagacious. **2.**

Artful; sly. **3.**

Keen or sharp; biting. **4.** Shrewish; also, vexatious; vicious. [**ME. shrewed**, pp. of *schrewen*, curse.]

—**shrewd'ly**, *adv.*—**shrewd'ness**, *n.*

shrew'ish, *a.* Like a shrew; ill-tempered. —**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

shriek, *shrik*. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter with a shriek; utter a shriek. **II. n.** A sharp, shrill outcry, as of agony or terror; a scream. [**< Ice. shriekja**, shriek.]

shrift, *n.* The act of shaming; confession; **shrike**, *shraik*, *n.* A rapacious bird with hooked bill, short wings, and long tail.

butcher-bird?, *n.*

shrill?, *shril*, *a.* Sharp and piercing, as a sound. [**< Norw. skrylla**, cry shrilly.]—**shrill'y**, *adv.*

Rather shrill.—**shrill'ly**, *adv.* In a shrill manner. **shrill'ly**, *n.*—**shrill'ness**, *n.*

shrimp, *shrimp*, *n.* A slender, long-tailed, lobster-like crustacean.

shrine, *shrain*. **I. vt.** [**SHRINED**; **SHRI'NING.**] To enshrine. **II. n.** A receptacle for sacred relics; a place, as a chapel, of peculiar sanctity. [**< L. scrinium**, box.]

shrink, *shrink*, *vt. & vi.* [**SHRANK**, **SHRUNK**; **SHRUNK**; **SHRUNK'EN**, formerly **SHRINKED**?; **SHRINK'ING.**] **1.** To draw together; contract; diminish. **2.** To draw back; withdraw; recoil. [**< AS. scrincan**, shrink.]—**shrink'age**, *shrink'ēj*, *n.* Contraction; also, the amount lost by contraction.

shrive, *shraiv*, *vt. & vi.* [**SHROVE**, **SHRIVED**; **SHRIV'EN**, **SHRIVED**; **SHRIV'ING.**] *R. C. Ch.* To grant or receive absolution upon confession. [**< AS. scrīfan**, *< L. scribo*, write.]

shriv'el, *shriv'el*, *vt. & vi.* [**ELED** or **ELED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING.**] To shrink and wrinkle; wither; contract.

shroud?, *shrand*, *vt. 1.* To dress for the grave; clothe in a shroud. **2.** To envelop; veil; conceal; shelter.

shroud?, *n.* A dress or garment for the dead; winding-sheet. [**< AS. scrūd**, garment.]

shroud?, *n.* One of a set of ropes fitted in pairs and constituting part of the standing rigging of a vessel; also, a guy. Usually in the plural. See *illus.* on next page. [**< Ice. skrūdh**, rigging.]



Shrew. 1/3

shrove, shrōv, *imp.* of **SHRIVE**, *v.*
Shrove-tide, shrōv'taid, *n.* Literally, con-
fession-time; the
three days immedi-
ately preceding Lent.

Shrove **Su-**
day, s, Monday,
S, Tuesday, the
Sunday, Monday, and
Tuesday immediately
preceding Lent.

shrub¹, shrub, *n.* A
woody, perennial
plant smaller than a
tree; a bush. [*<* AS.
scrod, shrub.]

shrub-ber-y, *n.*
[*Tree*, *pl.*] **1.** Shrubs
collectively. **2.** A
shrubby place; a col-
lection of shrubs.

shrub-by, *a.* [SHRUB'-IER; SHRUB'-BI-EST.]
1. Containing many shrubs; covered with shrubs.
2. Of or pertaining to or like a shrub or shrubs;
stunted. **shrub-bi-ness**, *n.*

shrub², *n.* A beverage of sweetened fruit-juice,
sometimes with spirits. [*Ult.* *<* Ar. *sharab*.]
shrug, shrug, *1. vt. & vi.* [SHRUGGED; SHRUG'-
GING.] **1.** To draw up (the shoulders), as in dis-
pleasure. **II. n.** The act of shrugging the
shoulders. [*<* Dn. *skrukke*, *skrugge*, stoop.]

shrink, *imp. & pp.* of **SHRINK**.

shrink'en, shrink'n, *pa.*; also *pp.* of **SHRINK**.
Contracted and atrophied.

shud'der, shud'gr. **I. vt.** To tremble or
shake, as from fright or cold; shiver; quake.
II. n. The act of shuddering; convulsive
shiver, as from horror or fear; aversion, tremor.
shud'der-ing, *pa.* Having or causing a
shudder.

shuf'fle, shuf'l, *v.* [SHUF'FLED; SHUF'FLING.]
I. t. 1. To shift; mix; confuse; disorder.
2. To make up fraudulently or hastily; also, to
put aside carelessly. **II. i. 1.** To change the
relative position of cards in a pack; change
position; shift ground; evade; pervert. **2.**
To scrape the feet along; struggle along awk-
wardly. [*Freq.* of **SHOVE**.] **shuffler**, *n.*—
shuf'fling, *pa.* **1.** Marked by awkward or
clumsy movements. **2.** Prevaricating.

shuf'fle, *n.* A shuffling; evasion.

shun, shun, *vt.* [SHUNNED; SHUN'NING.] To
avoid; refrain from. [*<* AS. *scunian*.]

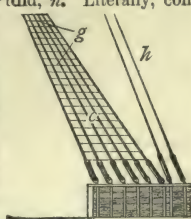
shunt, shunt, *1. vt. & vi.* To turn aside;
in railroad and electricity, to switch. **II. n.**
1. A turning aside; the act of using a switch
or shunt. **2.** A switch. [*<* AS. *scyndan*,
hasten; akin to **SHUN**.]—**shunt'er**, *n.*

shut, shut, *v.* [SHUT; SHUT'TING.] **I. t. 1.**
To close, as a door, lid, or valve; stop; obstruct.
2. To bar out; exclude. **3.** To keep in; con-
fine; enclose; restrain; imprison. **4.** To close,
fold, or bring together. **5.** To obscure or hide
from sight. **II. i. 1.** To close itself; be or be-
come closed; have the effect of closing or
fastening. [*<* AS. *scytlan*, *<* *scēotan*, shoot.]

shut, *pa.* **1.** Made fast or closed. **2.** Not so-
norous; dull.

shut'ter, shut'er, *n.* One who or that which
shuts; a hinged cover for a window; a curtain
for a photographic lens.

shut'tle, shut'l, *n.* A device used in weaving



Shrouds and their Con-
nections.

c, shrouds; g, ratlines; h,
topmast-backstays.

to carry the weft to and fro. [*<* AS. *scytells*,
bolt of a door, *<* *scēotan*, shoot.]—**shut'tle-**
cock², *n.* A rounded piece of cork, with a
crown of feathers, used in the game of battle-
dore and shuttlecock; also, the game itself.

shy¹, shai. **I. vi.** [SHIED; SHY'ING.] **1.** To start
suddenly aside; said of a horse. **II. a.** [SHY'-
ER; SHY'EST; or SHI'ER; SHI'EST.] **1.** Easily
frightened; timorous; coy. **2.** Circumspect;
watchful; wary. **III. n.** A starting aside, as
in fear. [*<* AS. *scēdh*, shy.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

shy², *I. vt.* To throw with a sidelong motion;
fling carelessly, as a stone. **II. n.** A careless
or sidelong throw; fling.

shy'ster, shaf'ster, *n.* A lawyer who practises
in an unprofessional or tricky manner. [*<* SHY, *a.*]
si, si, *n.* Mus. The seventh note of the dia-
tonic scale.

sib'i-lant, sib'i-lant. **I. a.** Made with a
hissing sound; hissing. **II. n.** A hissing sound,
as of s, z, etc. [*<* L. *sibilans* (ppr. *sibilan(t)s*),
hiss, *<* *sibilus*, hissing.]—**sib'i-lance**, *n.*

sib'yl, sib'il, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Myth.* A prophetess.
2. A sorceress. [*<* Gr. *sibylla*.]—**sib'yl-**
line, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sibyl.

sick, sic, *a.* **1.** Affected with disease; ill. **2.**
Nauseated. **3.** Surfeited. **4.** Languishing.
[*<* AS. *sēdc*, sick.]—**sick'en**, *v.* **I. t.** To
make sick; disgust; weary. **II. i. 1.** To grow
ill; be disgusted or wearied. **2.** To deteriorate.
—**sick'ish**, *a.*—**sick'ly**, *a.* **1.** Habitually
indisposed; ailing. **2.** Faint. **3.** Mawkish.
—**sick'li-ness**, *n.*—**sick'ness**, *n.* **1.** Illness;
nausea. **2.** A particular form of disease.

sick'le, sic'l, *n.* A reaping implement with a
long, curved blade
mounted on a short
handle. [*<* AS.
steel, *<* L. *secula*,
< *seco*, cut.]



side, said, *I. vi.*
[S'DED; S'DING.]
To range oneself on the side of; take the part
of. **II. a.** Situated at or on one side; lateral;
hence, minor. **III. n.** **1.** Any one of the
bounding lines or surfaces of an object. **2.** A
lateral part of a surface or object. **3.** One of
two or more contrasted surfaces, parts, or
places. **4.** A faction; sect. **5.** One of two op-
posite opinions. [*<* AS. *side*, *<* *sid*, wide.]

side-board², *n.* A piece of dining-room
furniture for holding tableware.—**side'ling**.
I. a. Having a slanting or oblique position or
motion. **II. adv.** Sidewise.—**side'long**.
I. a. Inclining or tending to one side; lateral. **II.**
adv. In a lateral or oblique direction.—**side's**
track², *I. vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To run upon a
siding; divert from the main issue; reduce to in-
activity. **II. n.** A railroad siding.—**side'walk**²,
n. A path for the use of foot-passengers at
the side of the street.—**side'wise**². **I. a.**
Sideward; sidelong. **II. adv.** **1.** Toward or
from the side. **2.** On one side only.—**side'-**
ways²,—**sid'ing**, *n.* **1.** A railway-track
by the side of the main track. **2.** The boarding
that covers the side of a wooden house.—**si'dle**,
vt. & vi. [S'DLED; S'DLING.] To move, or
cause to move, sidewise.

si-de're-al, sai-d'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to
stars; constituted of or containing stars. [*<*
L. *sidus* (*sider-*), star.]—**sid'er-ait**.

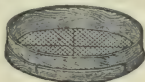
siege, sij, *n.* The besieging of a town or a
fortified place. [*<* F. *siege*, *<* L. *sedeo*, sit.]

si-en'na, si-en'a, *n.* **1.** A brownish orange-yellow clay used as a pigment. **2.** Orange-yellow. [*< It. Siena (city in Italy).*]

sier'ra, sier'a, *n.* A mountain range. [*Sp.*]

sies'ta, sie's'ta, *n.* A mid-day nap. [*Sp.*]

sieve, siv, *n.* **1.** A utensil or apparatus for sifting, consisting of a frame provided with meshes, as of wire. **2.** A garrulous person. [*< AS. sife, sieve.*]



Sieve.

sift', sift, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To separate with a sieve. **2.** To examine minutely; scrutinize. **II. i.** **1.** To fall or pass through a sieve. **2.** To practise scrutiny. [*< AS. siftan, sift.*]—**sift'er**, *n.*

sigh, sai, *v.* **I. t.** To utter with sighs. **II. i.** **1.** To utter a sigh; lament. **2.** To yearn strongly; long. [*< AS. sican, sigh.*]

sigh, *n.* A deep and long-drawn respiration, as an expression of sorrow, anxiety, etc.

sight, soit, *I. vt.* **1.** To discover by looking. **2.** To furnish with sights, as a gun. **3.** To aim, as a gun. **II. n.** **1.** The faculty of seeing; vision. **2.** A view; spectacle; show. **3.** The limit of eyesight. **4.** The point of view; estimation. **5.** Insight. **6.** A device to assist aim, as on a gun, leveling-instrument, etc. [*< AS. geseht, sight, < seon, see.*]

sight'less, a. **1.** Blind. **2.** Invisible. **3.** Pleasant to the view; comely. **2.** Affording a grand view or prospect.—**sight'-see'ing**, *n.* The visiting of objects of interest.

sign, sein, *I. vt. & vi.* To affix one's signature to; write one's name as a signature; also, to make signs; signal. **II. n.** **1.** A pantomimic gesture. **2.** An inscription or representation to indicate a place of business. **3.** An arbitrary mark; symbol. **4.** A token; emblem. [*< L. signum, sign.*]

sig'nal, sig'nal, *I. vt. & vi.* [*SIG'NALED OR -NALED; SIG'NAL-ING OR -NAL-ING.*] To make signals; communicate by signals. **II. a.** Remarkable; conspicuous. **III. n.** A sign agreed upon or understood, and used to convey information. [*F., < L. signum, sign.*]

—**sig'nal-ize**, sig'nal-iz, *v.* [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] To render noteworthy.—**sig'nal-ly**, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

sig'na-ture, sig'na-chur or -tjūr, *n.* The signing of one's name, or the name signed, in token of agreement or acknowledgment. [*F., < L. signatus, pp. of signo, sign.*]

sig'net, sig'net, *n.* A seal; private seal of a sovereign. [*F., < L. signum, mark.*]

sig-nif'i-cant, sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* **1.** Having or expressing a sense. **2.** Having some covert meaning. **3.** Important; momentous. [*< L. signum, sign, + facio, make.*]

—**sig-nif'i-cance**, *n.* Expressiveness; meaning; consequence. **sig-nif'i-can-cy**, **sig-nif-i-ca'-tion**, *n.* That which is signified; meaning; the act of signifying.—**sig-nif'i-ca-tiv**(e), *a.*

sig'ni-fy, sig'ni-fai, *v.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **I. t.** **1.** To make known by signs or words; be-token in any way. **2.** To amount to; matter.

II. i. To be of importance. [*SIGNOR.*]

sig'nior, si'nyer, *n.* Same as **SEIGNIOR** or **sig'nor**, *n.* Angelized form of the Italian title *signore*; equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.* [*< It. signore, < L. senior; see SENIOR.*]

—**si-gno'ra**, *n.* The

equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.* [*It.*]—**si'gno-ri'na**, *n.* The equivalent to *miss.* [*It.*]

si'lage, sai'læg, *n.* Same as **ENSILAGE**.

si'lence, sai'lens, *I. vt.* [*SIL'ENCED; SIL'ENC-ING.*] **1.** To render silent. **2.** To put to rest; quiet. **II. n.** **1.** The state of being silent; a keeping still and mute. **2.** Absence of sound or noise. **3.** Secrecy; oblivion. [*F., < L. silentium, < silen(t)-s, pp. of silo, be still.*]

si'lent, a. **1.** Noiseless; still; unspoken. **2.** Not speaking; mute. **3.** Making no mention or allusion. **4.** Free from activity; calm.

—**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

si'lex, sai'l'ex or si'l'ex, *n.* Same as **SILICA**.

sil'hou-ette, sil'n-et', *n.* A profile drawing or portrait having its out-line filled in with uniform color, often cut out, as from cardboard; a shadow-picture. [*F.*]

sil'i-ca, sil'i-ca, *n.* A white or colorless, extremely hard, crystalline substance, the principal constituent of quartz and sand. [*< L. siler (silic), flint.*]

—**si'lic'-ic**, si-lis'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of silica.—**si'lic'-ious**, si-lis'us, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or containing silica. **2.** Pertaining to a class of sponges.—**si'li-con**, *n.* A non-metallic element: the base of silica.

sil-ique', si-lie' or sil'ic, *n.* A narrow, dry two-valved pod or fruit produced by plants of the mustard family only. [*F., < L. siliqua, pod.*]

sil'i-quat, *n.* **1.** A fine, delicate, glossy, fibrous substance produced by the larvae of silkworms, to form their cocoons. **2.** Cloth or garments made of silk. **3.** Anything silky. [*Ult. < Gr. Sērīkos, < Sēres, a people of Asia.*]

—**sil'k'en**, *a.* **1.** Made of or like silk. **2.** Luxurious.—**sil'k'worm**, *n.* The larva of a certain moth that produces a dense silken cocoon. See *Illus.* below.—**sil'k'y**, *a.* [*SIL'K'Y; SIL'K'Y-EST.*] Like silk; silken.

silk, silk, *I. a.* Silken; silky. **II. n.** **1.** A fine, delicate, glossy, fibrous substance produced by the larvae of silkworms, to form their cocoons. **2.** Cloth or garments made of silk. **3.** Anything silky. [*Ult. < Gr. Sērīkos, < Sēres, a people of Asia.*]

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silk, *n.* A horizontal member forming the foundation, or part of the foundation, of a structure of any kind. [*< AS. sylk, sill.*]

sil'li-bub, sil'i-bub, *n.* A dish made of milk and wine or cider, forming a soft curd. **sil'ta-bub**; **sy'la-bub**.

sil'y, *a.* [*SIL'LI-ER; SIL'LI-EST.*] Destitute of ordinary good sense; foolish; stupid. [*< AS. sælig, fortunate.*]

—**sil'i-ness**, *n.*

si'lo, sai'lō, *n.* Any close pit in which fodder,



Method of Taking Silhouettes.



Silique.



Silk-worm (1) and Moth (2).

—**sil'i-ness**, *n.*

si'lo, sai'lō, *n.* Any close pit in which fodder,

grain, or other food is stored. [Sp., < L. *silrus*, < Gr. *siros*, a pit for corn.]

silt, *silt*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To obstruct with sediment. **II.** *n.* Fine earthy sediment carried and deposited by water. [*< LG. silden*, filter.]

sil'va, *sil'van*, etc. Same as *SYLVA*, etc.

sil'ver, *sil'ver*. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To coat or plate with silver or the like. **2.** To impart a silvery hue to. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver: having a pure, bell-like tone. **III.** *n.* **1.** A white, ductile metallic element: one of the precious metals. **2.** Silver coin or silverware. **3.** The luster or color of silver. [*< AS. seolfor*, silver.]—**sil'ver-ing**, *n.* A plating or covering of silver.—**sil'ver-smith**, *n.* A worker in silver; a maker of silverware.—**sil'ver-ware**, *n.* Articles made of silver.—**sil'ver-y**, *a.* Containing, adorned with, or like silver.

sim'i-an. **I.** *a.* Like an ape or monkey. **II.** *n.* An ape or monkey.

sim'i-lar, *sim'i-lar*, *a.* Bearing resemblance to one another or to something else; like. [*< L. similis*, similar.]—**sim'i-lar'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] A state of resemblance or coincidence.—**sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sim'i-le, *sim'i-li* or *-le*, *n.* A rhetorical figure expressing comparison or likeness, by the use of such terms as *like*, *as*, *so*, etc. [*L.*, < *similis*, similar.]

si-mil'i-tude, *si-mil'i-tüd*, *n.* **1.** Similarity. **2.** That which is similar. **3.** A simile. [*F.*, < *L. similitudo*, likeness.]

sim'i-oid, **sim'i-ous**, *a.* Same as *SIMIAN*, *a.*

sim'i-tar, *sim'i-tar*, *n.* An Oriental sword or saber of extreme curve. [*< OF. simi-terre*, corr. of *Per. sham-shir*, < *sham*, nail, + *shir*, lion.]

scim'i-tar; **scim'i-ter**.



Turkish Scimitar.

scim'i-tar; **scim'i-ter**.

sim'mer, *sim'gr*, *vt. & vi.* To boil, or cause to boil, gently or with a singing sound. [*< Sw. dial. summa*, buzz (imitative).]

sim'o-ny, *sim'o-ni*, *n.* Traffic in sacred things; the purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferment. [*< Gr. Simōn*, Simon; see *Acts* viii, 18, 19.]—**si-mo'ni-ac**, *si-mō'ni-ac*, *n.*

si-moom', *si-mūm'*, *n.* A hot, dry, and exhausting wind of the desert, as in Africa and Arabia. [*< Ar. samūm*, < *samma*, he poisoned.]

si-moon'.

sim'per, *sim'per*. **I.** *vt.* To smile in a silly, self-conscious manner. **II.** *n.* A silly, self-conscious smile. [*< Norw. semper*, smart.]

sim'ple, *sim'pl*. **I.** *a.* [*SIM'PLER*; *SIM'PLEST*.] **1.** Consisting of one thing; single. **2.** Not complex or complicated. **3.** Plain; unadorned. **4.** Sincere; artless; unsophisticated. **5.** Silly; feeble-minded. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is simple. **2.** A medicinal plant. **3.** A simpleton. [*F.*, < *L. simplex*, lit. one-fold.]—**sim'ple(-ton)**, *sim'pl(-ten)*, *n.* A weak-minded or silly person.—**sim'ple'i-ty**, *sim'plis'i-ti*, *n.* [*-TISS*, *pl.*] The state of being simple.—**sim'ple(-ness)**, **sim'pli-ty**, *vt.* [*-FIED*; *-FY'ING*.] To render simple or more intelligible.—**sim'pli-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**sim'ply**, *adv.*

sim'u-late, *sim'yū-lēt*, *vt.* [*-LA'TED*; *-LA'*

TING.] To assume the form of; imitate; counterfeit; mimic. [*< L. simulō* (pp. *simulatus*), < *similis*, similar.]—**sim'u-la'tion**, *n.*

sim'ul-ta'ne-ous, *sim'ul-tē'ng-us*, *a.* Occurring, done, or existing at the same time. [*< L. simul*, together.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

sin, *sin*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*SINNED*; *SIN'NING*.] To commit sin; transgress or disregard the moral law or any duty. **II.** *n.* Any transgression of a rule or requirement of rectitude or duty; a fault; error; offense. [*< AS. syn*.]—**sin'ful**, *a.* Consisting in or tainted with sin; wicked.—**sin'less**, *a.* Having no sin; guiltless; innocent.—**sin'ner**, *n.* **1.** One who has sinned. **2.** An irreligious person.

since, *sins*. **I.** *adv.* **1.** From a past time up to the present. **2.** After and in the mean time. **3.** Before now. **II.** *prep.* Ever after, or at a time after. **III.** *conj.* **1.** From and subsequently to the time when. **2.** Seeing that; because. [*< AS. siðthan*, < *siðh*, after, + *than*, dat. of *that*, that.]

sin-cere', *sin-sir'*, *a.* **1.** Being in reality as in appearance. **2.** Intending precisely what one says or what one appears to intend. [*< L. sincerus*, probably < *sin*, one, wholly, + *cerno*, separate.]—**sin-cere'ly**, *adv.*—**sin-cer'i-ty**, *sin-ser'i-ti*, *n.* **sin-cere'ness**.

sine, *sin*, *n.* The perpendicular dropped from one end of a circular arc upon the radius of the other end; the ratio of this perpendicular to the radius. [*< L. sinus*, bend.]

si'ne-cure, *sa'ng-kūr* or *sin'g-*, *n.* An office or position having emoluments with few or no duties. [*< L. sine*, without, + *cura*, care.]

sin'ew, *sin'yū*. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To strengthen or knit together, as with sinews. **2.** To make strong or robust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendon or other fibrous cord. **2.** Strength. [*< AS. sinu*, sinew.]—**sin'ew-y**, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of a sinew. **2.** Well braced with sinews; strong.

sing, *sing*, *v.* [*SANG* or *SUNG*; *SUNG*; *SING'ING*.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter as a song. **2.** To charm with singing. **II. *i.* **1.** To utter a song. **2.** To have a sensation of buzzing or humming. [*< AS. singan*, sing.]**

singe, *sinj*. **I.** *vt.* [*SINGED*; *SINGE'ING*.] **1.** To burn slightly; scorch. **2.** To parch. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of singeing. **2.** A heat that singes. [*< AS. sengan*, caus. of *singan*, sing.]

singer¹, *sing'gr*, *n.* One who sings; a poet.

singer², *sin'jgr*, *n.* One who or that which sings.

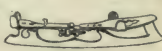
sin'gle, *sin'gl*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*SIN'GLE*(D); *SIN'GLING*.] **1.** To choose (one) from others. **2.** To separate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of one only; individual. **2.** Alone; unmarried. **3.** Singular; uncommon. **III.** *n.* A unit; one. [*OF.*, < *L. singulus*, single.]—**sin'gle(-hand'ed)**, *a.* Without assistance; unaided.—**s.-hearted**, *a.* Of sincere and frank disposition.—**sin'gle(-ness)**, *n.*—**sin'gly**, *adv.*

sing'song, *n.* **1.** Monotonous inflection or cadence. **2.** Inferior voice; doggerel.

sin'gu-lar, *sin'gin-lar*. **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing by itself; isolated; hence, peculiar; odd; remarkable. **2.** Denoting a unit; single. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* The singular number, or a word in that number. [*< L. singularis*, < *singulus*; see *SINGLE*.]—**sin'gu-lar'i-ty**, *n.* [*-TISS*,

- pl.* 1. The state of being singular; uncommonness. 2. A peculiarity. 3. A singular or remarkable thing. — *sin'gu-lar-ly*, *adv.*
- sin'is-ter**, *sin'is-ter*, *a.* 1. Situated on the left. 2. Boding disaster; inauspicious. 3. Evil. [*< L. F. sinister, left.*] — *sin'is-tral*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or turned toward the left side or left hand. *sin'is-troset*; *sin'is-tro-salt*; *sin'is-trous*.
- sink**, *sink*, *v.* [*SANK* or *SUNK*; *SUNK* or *SUNK'-EN*; *SINK'ING*.] 1. *t.* 1. To submerge, as in water. 2. To excavate downward. 3. To cause to descend. 4. To debase or degrade. 5. To diminish; depress; dissipate; suppress. **II. i.** 1. To descend by force of gravity, as through a liquid or fluid. 2. To fall or fail. 3. To set; decline. 4. To cower; droop; shrink. [*< AS. sincean, sink.*] — *sink'er*, *n.*
- sink**, *n.* A basin connected with a drain, to receive waste water, etc.; a cesspool, or the like; hence, a low resort.
- sin'u-ate**, *sin'yu-ét*, *vt.* [*-A'TED⁴*; *-A'TING*.] To curve in and out; turn; wind. [*< L. sinuo* (pp. *sinuatus*), *< sinus*, curve.] — *sin'u-a-tion*, *n.* A winding.
- sin'u-ous**, *sin'yu-us*, *a.* Characterized by bends or folds; winding. [*< L. sinuosus*, *< sinus*, bend.] — *sin'u-os-i-ty*, *n.* 1. Sinuous quality. 2. A winding; deflection.
- sip**, *sip*, *i. vt. & vi.* [*SIPPED*; *SIP'PING*.] To take (a liquid) with the lips in very small drafts. **II. n.** 1. A mere taste. 2. The act of sipping. [*< AS. *syppan*, *< sipan*, sup.]
- siphon**, *saif'on*, *i. vt. & vi.* To draw off by or pass through a siphon. **II. n.** A bent tube used for drawing liquids over the intervening side of a vessel. [*F.*, *< Gr. siphôn.*]
- sir**, *ser*, *n.* 1. The conventional term of respectful address to men. 2. [*S.*] [*Eng.*] A title of baronets and knights. [*< F. & OF. sire*, *< L. senior*; see *SENIOR.*]
- sire**, *sair*, *i. vt.* [*SIRED*; *SIR'ING*.] To beget: now used chiefly of animals. **II. n.** 1. An ancestor or progenitor. 2. A form of address to a king or prince. [*OF. & F.*; see *SIR.*]
- si'ren**, *saif'ren*, *n.* 1. A fabulous sea-nymph, half woman and half bird, that lured sailors by song to destruction. 2. Hence: (1) A fascinating, dangerous woman. (2) A sweetsinger. 3. A fog-horn. [*< L. siren*, *< Gr. scîrên*, *siren.*] — *si'ren*, *a.*
- sir'loin'**, *ser'leîn'*, *n.* A loin of beef. [*< F. sur*, over; and see *LOIN.*] *sur'loin'* ⁹.
- sir'name'**, *n.* Same as *SURNAME*.
- si-roc'co**, *si-rec'o*, *n.* The sirocco: so called around the Mediterranean. [*< It. sirocco*, *< Ar. sharg*, east.]
- sir'rah**, *sir'a*, *n.* Fellow; sir: used in contempt or annoyance. [*< SIR.*]
- sir'up**, *si'r'up*, *n.* A thick sweet liquid, as *sy'r'up*, the boiled juice of fruits, sugar-cane, etc. [*< Ar. U+F sharâb*, sirup.]
- sis'ter**, *sis'ter*, *n.* 1. A female person having the same parents or parent as another. 2. Hence, a woman or girl allied by some association, as a nun. [*< AS. svecostor*, sister.] —



- sis'ter-hood**, *n.* 1. A body of sisters united by some bond. 2. The sisterly relationship. — **sis'ter-in-law**, *n.* [*SISTERS-IN-LAW*, *pl.*] A sister by marriage. — **sis'ter-ly**, *a.*
- sit**, *sit*, *v.* [*SAT* or (archaically) *SATE*; *SAT*; *SIT'-TING*.] 1. *t.* To have or keep a seat upon. **II. i.** 1. To rest upon, take, or occupy a seat. 2. To perch or roost. 3. To remain in a seated position. 4. To hold a session. 5. To be becoming; fit; suit. [*< AS. sittan*, sit.] — **sit'-ting**, *n.* 1. The act or position of one who sits; hence, a seat. 2. A single period of uninterrupted application. 3. A session or term. 4. An incubation.
- site**, *sait*, *n.* 1. Situation, with regard to surroundings. 2. A plot of ground set apart for some specific use. [*F.*, *< L. situs*, *< situs*, pp. of *sino*, put.]
- sithc**, *v. & n.* Scythe; also old form.
- sit'u-ate**, *sich'u-ét* or *sit'yu-ét*, *i. vt.* [*-A'TED⁴*; *-A'TING*.] 1. To fix a site for. 2. To locate. **II. a.** Situated. [*< I.L. situs*, place, *< L. situs*, site.] — **sit'u-a-tion**, *n.* 1. The place in which something is situated; locality. 2. Condition; status. 3. A post of employment. 4. A complication; crisis.
- sitz**, *sits*, *n.* A sitting; as, a *sitz* bath. [*G.*]
- six**, *six*, *i. a.* Consisting of one more than five. **II. n.** 1. The sum of five and one. 2. The symbols 6 or VI. [*< AS. six*, six.] — **six'fold**, *adv.* — **six'pence**, *n.* A British silver coin of the value of six English pennies, or about 12 cents. — **six'teen**, *i. a.* Consisting of six more than ten. **II. n.** 1. The sum of ten and six. 2. The symbols 16 or XVI. — **six'teenth**, *a. & n.* — **sixth**, *i. a.* 1. Next in order after the fifth. 2. Being one of six equal parts. **II. n.** 1. One of six equal parts. 2. *Mus.* The interval between any note and the sixth note above or below it on the diatonic scale. — **sixth'y**, *adv.* — **six'ty**, *i. a.* Consisting of ten more than fifty. **II. n.** The sum of ten and fifty; also, the symbols representing it, as 60 or LX. — **six'ti-eth**, *a. & n.*
- size**, *saiz*, *i. vt.* [*SIZED*; *SI'ZING*.] 1. To gage the size of. 2. To distribute or classify according to size. **II. n.** 1. Comparative magnitude or bulk. 2. One in a series of graded measures. [*< F. assise*, measure, allowance.]
- size**, *i. vt.* [*SIZED*; *SI'ZING*.] To treat with size. **II. n.** A solution of gelatinous material, used to glaze a surface, as of paper. **si'zing**, *< Old It. sisa*, glue.]
- sizz**, *siz*, *vi.* [*imit.*] To make a hissing sound. **siz'zle**, *siz'l*, *i. vt. & vi.* [*SI'Z'ZLED*; *SI'Z'ZLING*.] To emit a hissing sound under the action of heat. **II. n.** A hissing sound as from frying or effervescence. [*Freq.* of *sizz*.]
- skate**, *skêt*, *vi.* [*SKA'TED⁴*; *SKA'TING*.] To move over ice or other smooth surface on skates. — **ska'ter**, *n.*
- skate**, *n.* 1. A flat-bodied fish having a pointed snout. [*< Ice. skata*, skate.]
- skate**, *n.* 2. A contrivance for the foot, enabling the wearer to glide rapidly over ice or other smooth surface. [*< D. schaats*, skates.]  Skate.
- skain**, *skên*, *n.* A fixed quantity of yarn or thread, doubled and knotted. [*< Ir. sgáinne*, *< sgain*, rend.]
- skel'et-on**, *skel'et-on*, *i. a.* Consisting merely of a framework or outline; attenuated.

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

II. n. 1. The framework of an animal body, composed of bone and cartilage. **2.** Any open framework. **3.** A mere sketch or outline. [*< Gr. skeleton, dried body.*]

skep'tic, { *skep'tic*, *n.* **1.** One who questions
scep'tic, { the fundamental doctrines of religion,
especially of the Christian religion. **2.**
One who doubts anything. [*< Gr. skeptikos*,
reflective, *< skeptomai*, consider.]—**skep'tic-
al**, *a.* **scep'tic-al**.—**skep'ti-cism**, *n.*
scep'ti-cism.

sketch, *sketch*. **I. vt. & vi.** To make a sketch.
II. n. An incomplete but suggestive delineation; outline; a short literary or dramatic composition. [*< L.^{u+d} schedium, < schedius*, made suddenly.]—**sketch'y**, *a.* Like a sketch; rough; unfinished.

skew, *skil*. **I. vt. & vi.** To put askew; move obliquely; sidle. **II. a.** Askew. **III. n. 1.** A distortion; perversion. **2.** A squint. [*< D. schuwen, < schuw*, shy.]

skew'er, *skil'er*. **I. vt.** To run through with a skewer. **II. n.** A long pin, as of wood, used chiefly for fastening meat to keep it in shape while roasting. [*< SKIVER, n.*]

ski'a-graph, *skai'a-graf* or *ski'a-graf*, *n.* A permanent shadow-picture produced by Roentgen rays passing through the object and falling upon a sensitive photographic film. Compare FLUOROSCOPE; ROENTGEN RAYS. [*< Gr. skia*, shadow, + *graphō*, write.] **ra'di-o-graph**^u; **shad'ow-graph**^u; **sko'to-graph**^u.

ski'n-scope, *skai'a-sēp* or *ski'a-sēp*, *n.* See FLUOROSCOPE. [*< Gr. skia*, shadow, + *skopeō*, view.]

skid, *skid*, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of timbers to support a heavy tilting or rolling object. **2.** *Naut.* A fender over a vessel's side. **3.** A shoe or drag on a wagon-wheel. [*< Ice. skidh*, small stick of wood.]

skif(f), *skif*, *n.* A small, light rowboat. [*< OF. esquif, < MHG. skif*, ship.]

skill, *skil*, *n.* The familiar knowledge of any science, art, or handicraft, with practical efficiency. [*< Ice. skil*, knowledge.]—**skilled**, *a.* Expert; proficient.—**skil'ful**, *a.* **1.** Having skill; clever; dexterous; able. **2.** Showing or requiring skill. **skill'ful**.

skil'let, *skil'et*, *n.* A small kettle or frying-pan. [*< L.^{OF} scutella, < scutra*, dish.]

skim, *skim*, *vt. & vi.* [*SKIMMED*; *SKIMMING*.]

1. To remove floating matter from the surface of a liquid. **2.** To move lightly over the surface of; hence, to glance over superficially. [*For SCUM, v.*]—**skim'mer**, *n.* **1.** A flat ladle or other utensil for skimming. **2.** One who skims.—**skim'milk**^u, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been removed.—**skim'ming**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which skims. **2.** That which is skimmed off.

skin, *skin*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*SKINNED*; *SKINNING*.] **1.** To strip the skin from. **2.** To cover or become covered with skin. **II. n.**

1. The membranous external covering of an animal. **2.** A pelt. **3.** A vessel made of skin. **4.** An outside layer; membrane. [*< AS. scinn, < Ice. skinn*, skin.]—**skin'deep**^u, *a. & adv.* Superficial; superficially.—**skin'flint**^u, *n.* A miser.—**skin'less**, *a.* Destitute of skin.—**skin'ner**, *n.*—**skin'ny**, *a.* [*SKIN-NIER*;

SKIN-NI-EST.] **1.** Consisting of or like skin. **2.** Wanting flesh so that the skin is wrinkled.

skip, *skip*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*SKIPPED*; *SKIP-PING*.] To jump lightly over; pass over; omit; caper; spring. **II. n. 1.** A light bound or spring. **2.** A passing over without notice. [*Prob. < Ir. sgíob*, snatch.]

skip'per¹, *n.* One who or that which skips.
skip'per², *n.* The master of a small trading-vessel. [*< D. schipper*, sailor, *< schip*, ship.]

skir'mish, *skir'mish*. **I. vi.** To fight in a preliminary way. **II. n.** A light combat, as between small parties. [*< F. escarmouche*, fight.]—**skir'mish-er**, *n.*

skirt, *skert*. **I. vt. & vi.** To lie along the edge of; be on or move along an edge or border. **II. n. 1.** That part of a garment that hangs from or below the waist; a petticoat; the loose hanging part of various things. **2.** Margin; border. [*< Ice. skyrtla*, shirt.]

skit'tish, *skit'ish*, *a.* **1.** Easily frightened; timid. **2.** Capricious; uncertain; tricky. [*< Sw. skutta*, leap, *< skjuta*, shoot.]

skulk¹, *skulk*, *vi.* To move about a place furtively or slyly. [*< Dn. skulke*, skulk.]

skull, *skul*, *n.* The framework of the head of a vertebrate animal; cranium. [*< Ice. skáll*.]

skull'cap^u, *skul'cap*, *n.* A plant of wet shady places, with large solitary blue flowers.

skull'cap^u, *n.* A cap closely fitting the skull.

skunk, *n.* An American nocturnal, burrowing carnivore, with a bushy tail and large anal glands that secrete a liquid of very offensive odor. [*< Am. Ind. seganku*.]

sky, *skai*, *n.* [*SKIES*², *pl.*] **1.** The blue vault, or a part of it, that seems to bend over the earth. **2.** The upper regions of the atmosphere. **3.** Heaven. [*< Ice. sky*, cloud.]—**sky'lark**^u, *n.* A lark that mounts singing toward the sky.—**sky'lark'ing**, *n.* Boisterous sport or frolicking.—**sky'light**^u, *n.* A window facing skyward.—**sky'rock'et**, *n.* A rocket used for display and discharged skyward.—**sky'sail**^u, *n.* A light sail above the royal in a square-rigged vessel.—**sky'ward**, *adv.* Toward the sky.

sky'wards^u.
slab, *slab*, *n.* **1.** The outside cut made from a log in sawing it into boards. **2.** Any flat plate-like substance. [*< Norw. sleip*, slippery.]

slab'ber, *slab'er*, *vi. & vi.* To wet with saliva; spill or drip from the mouth. [*< MD. slabberen*, freq. of *slabben*, slaver.]

slack¹, { *slac*, *slac'n*, *v. I. l.* **1.** To make
slack'en, { *slack*; loosen; relax; retard. **2.**
To slake, as lime. **II. l. **1.** To become slack, remiss, or negligent. **2.** To slake.**

slack, *a.* **1.** Hanging or extended loosely. **2.** Remiss; careless. **3.** Lacking activity or urgency. **4.** Listless; feeble; sluggish. [*< AS. slac*, slack.]—**slack**, *adv.*—**slack'ness**, *n.*

slack¹, *n.* The part of anything, as a rope, that is slack or loose; also, a slack condition.

slack², *n.* Small coal; coal-dirt or screenings. [*< G. schlacke*, slack.]

slag, *n. 1.* Metallic dross separated in the



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reduction of ores. **2.** Volcanic scoria. [*< Sw. slagg, refuse.*]

slake, slék, *v.* [SLAKED'; SLA'KING.] **I. t.** **1.** To render inoperative or harmless; quench; appease. **2.** To mix with water, as lime. **3.** To make slack. **II. i.** To become disintegrated by absorbing and combining with water; said of lime. [*< AS. slæcian, < slæc, slack.*]

slam, slam. **I. vt. & vi.** [SLAMMED; SLAMMING.] To pull or push to, or strike against something, with violence and a loud noise; bang. **II. n.** A closing or striking with a bang. [*< Sw. slämma, slam.*]

sland'er, slan'der. **I. vt. & vi.** To injure by maliciously uttering a false report; defame; calumniate. **II. n.** A false tale or report uttered with malice; defamation. [*< Gr. LL+OF skandalon, snare.*]—**sland'er-er**, *n.*—**sland'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Uttering slander. **2.** Containing or constituting slander; calumnious.

slang, slang. *n.* Inelegant and unauthorized popular language. [*< SLING, v.*]—**slang'y**, slang'i, *a.*—**slang'i-ness**, *n.*

slant, slant. **I. vt. & vi.** To give an oblique or sloping direction to; incline; lean. **II. a.** Lying at an angle; sloping. **III. n.** A slanting direction, course, or plane; slope; incline. [*< Sw. slänta, slant.*]

slap, slap. **I. vt.** [SLAPPED'; SLAP'PING.] To deal a slap to or with. **II. n.** A blow delivered with the open hand or with something flat. **III. adv.** [Colloq.] Abruptly; plump. [*< LG. slapp, < slappen, slap.*]

slash, slash. **I. vt. & vi.** To strike with a long sweeping stroke or strokes, as with a cutting instrument or with a whip; slit; gash. **II. n.** A sweeping random cut or stroke; a slit or gash. [*< OF. esclasher, sever.*]

slat, slat, *n.* A thin, flat, and narrow strip, as of wood. [*< OF. esclat, splinter, chip.*]

slate, slét. **I. vt.** [SLA'TED'; SLA'TING.] **1.** To roof with slate. **2.** To put on a political slate. **II. n.** **1.** Any kind of rock that splits readily into even layers; also, a piece of such rock shaped for roofing, writing upon, etc. **2. U. S. Polit.** A list of candidates, made up beforehand for nomination or appointment. [*< OF. esclat; see SLAT, n.*]—**sla'ty**, slét'i, *a.* Composed of or like slate.

slat'tern, slat'tern, *n.* A negligent or untidy woman.—**slat'tern-ly**, *a. & adv.*

slaught'er, sló'ter. **I. vt.** **1.** To kill wantonly or savagely, especially in large numbers. **2.** To butcher. **II. n.** **1.** Wanton or savage killing; massacre. **2.** Butchering. [*< Ice. slátr, a slaughtering.*]—**slaught'er-house**, *n.* A place where animals are butchered.

Slav, sláv, *n.* A member of one of various people of northern or eastern Europe, as a Russian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Pole, Serbian, etc. [*< G. sklave.*]

slave, slév. **I. vt. & vi.** [SLAVED; SLA'VING.] To work like a slave; toil; drudge. **II. n.** A person in slavery; bondman; drudge. [*< F. esclave, < G. sklave, < Sklave, Slav.*]—**slave'-hold'er**, *n.* An owner of slaves.

slav'er, slav'er, *vt. & vi.* To dribble saliva over; drivel; drool. [*< Ice. sláfra, slaver.*]

sla'ver', slév'er, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

slav'er², slav'gr, *n.* Drivel.

sla'ver-y, slév'gr-i, *n.* **1.** Involuntary servitude; complete subjection of one person to another. **2.** Mental, moral, or spiritual bondage, as to appetite. **3.** Drudgery.

Slav'ic, sláv'ic, *a. & n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

sla'vish, slév'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or befitting a slave; servile; base. **2.** Enslaved.—**sla'vish-ly**, *adv.*—**sla'vish-ness**, *n.*

Slav-on'i-an, slá-vó'ní-an. **I. a.** **1.** Relating to Slavonia, a crownland of Austria-Hungary. **2.** Slavonic. **II. n.** **1.** A native of Slavonia. **2.** A Slav.

Sla-von'ic, slá-ven'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Slavs or their languages. **2.** Slavonian.

slaw, slé, *n.* Cabbage sliced or chopped, and served raw or cooked as a salad. [*< D. slaac, < salaad, salad.*]

slay, slé, *vt.* [SLEW; SLAIN; SLAY'ING.] To kill, especially by violence. [*< AS. sléan, slay.*]—**slay'er**, *n.*

slea'zy, slé'zi, *a.* Thin and flimsy. [*< G. schleissig, worn out, < schleissen, rend.*]

sled, sled. **I. vt. & vi.** [SLED'DED'; SLED'DING.] To convey on a sled; use a sled. **II. n.** A vehicle on runners, designed for use on snow and ice. [*< D. slede, < v of SLIDE.*]

sledge¹, slej, *n.* **1.** A vehicle mounted on runners, or a drag-like vehicle for travel over snow and ice. **2.** A sled. **3.** [Eng.] A hurdle. [For SLED, *n.*]

sledge², *n.* A heavy hammer for blacksmiths' use, or for breaking stone, etc. [*< AS. sleec, < sléan, strike.*] **sledge'-ham'mer**², *n.*

sleek, slík. **I. vt.** **1.** To make smooth, even, or glossy. **2.** To soothe; mollify. **3.** To smooth over. **II. a.** **1.** Smooth and glossy. **2.** Smooth-spoken; oily; flattering. [*< Ice. slíkr, sleek, < v in SLINK, v.*]

sleep, slíp, *v.* [SLEPT; SLEEP'ING.] **I. t.** To rest or repose in (sleep); as, to sleep the sleep of death. **II. i.** **1.** To be asleep; slumber. **2.** To be dormant, quiet, or numbened. [*< AS. slæpan, sleep.*]

sleep, *n.* **1.** A state or period of complete or partial unconsciousness; slumber. **2.** Any condition of inactivity or rest. [*< AS. slæp, < slæpan, sleep.*]—**sleep'i-ness**, *n.* Drowsiness.—**sleep'ing-car**¹, *n.* A passenger railway-car with accommodations for sleeping.—**sleep'less**, *a.* Unable to sleep; wakeful; wide awake; restless; unquiet. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* Wakefulness; insomnia.—**sleep'y**, *a.* [SLEEP'-I-ER; SLEEP'-I-EST.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy; sluggish; dull; heavy; conducive to sleep.

sleep'er¹, slíp'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; figuratively, a dead person. **2.** [U. S.] A sleeping-car. [*< AS. slæpere, < slæpan, sleep.*]

sleep'er², *n.* A heavy beam resting on or in the ground, as a support for a roadway, rails, etc. [*< Norw. sleip.*]

sleet, slít. **I. vt.** To deposit or let fall sleet. **II. n.** A drizzling or driving of partly frozen rain, or rain that freezes as it falls. [Perh. *< Norw. sletta, slap.*]—**sleet'y**, slít'i, *a.*



Siberian Post-sledge.

flütüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

sleeve (e, sliv. **I. vt.** [SLEEVE(D); SLEEV'ING.] To furnish with a sleeve. **II. n. 1.** The part of a garment that covers the arm. **2. Mech.** A tube surrounding something. [**< AS. *slife*, prob. *< slīpan*, slip.]**

sleigh, slē, *n.* A light vehicle with runners, for use on snow and ice. [**< D. *slide*, *< v* of SLIDE.]**—**sleigh'ing, n. 1.** The act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** The condition of the roads that admits of using a sleigh.

sleight, slōit, *n.* **1.** The quality of being skilful in manipulation. **2.** A juggler's trick. [**< Ice. *slægdh*, *< slægr*, cunning.]**—**sleight of hand**, legerdemain.

slender, slen'der, *a.* **1.** Slim; thin; feeble; frail. **2.** Having slight foundation. **3.** Moderate; insignificant. [**< OF. *esclendre*, *< MD. *slinder*, slender, *< slūnderen*, drag.]***—**ly, adv. -ness, n.**

slept, slept, *imp. & pp.* of SLEEP, *v.*

slew, slū, *imp.* of SLAY, *v.*

slice, slōis, *v.* [**SLICED'; SLI'CING.] 1.** To cut into thin pieces. **2.** To cut from a larger piece. **3.** To sunder; split. **II. n. 1.** A piece; especially, a thin, broad piece cut off from a larger body. **2.** One of various tools for slicing. [**< OHG. *of slīzan*, slice.]**

slick, slīk, *v.* **1.** To make smooth, trim, glossy, or oily. **II. a. 1.** Smooth; slippery. **2.** Flattering; obsequious. [**Var. of SLEEK.]**

slid, slīd, *imp. & pp.* of SLIDE, *v.*

slide, slōid, *v.* [**vt. & vi. [SLID; SLID OF SLID'DEN; SLI'DING.] 1.** To pass along over a surface with a smooth, slipping movement. **2.** To move easily and smoothly. **3.** To pass gradually. **II. n. 1.** Something that slides. **2.** The act of sliding. **3.** A place where persons or things slide. [**< AS. *slīdan*, slide.]**

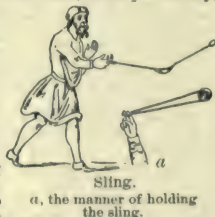
slight, slōit, *v.* **1.** To manifest intentional neglect of. **2.** To do imperfectly or carelessly. **II. a. 1.** Of small importance; inconsiderable. **2.** Slender; frail. **III. n.** A disparaging or neglectful action. [**< OD. *slīcht*, plain.]**—**ly, adv. -ness, n.**

slily, adv. Same as SLILY.

slim, *a.* [SLIM'MER; SLIM'MEST.] **1.** Small in thickness in proportion to height or length. **2.** Having little logical strength; weak. **3.** Constructed unsubstantially; flimsy. [**< Ir. *slīm*, thin, or MD. *slīm*, bad.]**

slime, slōim, *v.* [**vt. & vi. [SLIMED; SLI'MING.]** To smear, cover, or become covered, with slime. **II. n.** Any soft, sticky, or dirty substance, as mud. [**< AS. *slīm*, slime.]**—**slim'y, a. [SLI'M-ER; SLI'M-EST.] 1.** Covered or bedaubed with slime. **2.** Containing slime. **3.** Slime-like; hence, nauseous.

sling, slīng, *v.* [**SLUNG; SLING'ING.] 1.** To fling from a sling; hurl; fling. **2.** To hang up as in a sling. **II. n. 1.** A strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone or other missile. **2.** One of various construc-



a, the manner of holding the sling.

tions, as of rope, for suspending or hoisting something. **3.** A sudden throw; cast; fling. [**< AS. *slīngan*, sling.]**—**sling'er, n.**

slink, slīnk, *vi.* [SLUNK or SLANK; SLINK'ING.] To creep away or steal along furtively. [**< AS. *slīncan*, creep, *< v* of G. *schleichen*, creep.]**

slip, slīp, *v.* [**vt. & vi. [SLIPPED'; SLIPT; SLIP'ING.] 1.** To cause to glide or slide. **2.** To let loose; go free. **3.** To lose one's footing. **4.** To err. **5.** To escape; leave slyly. **II. n. 1.** The act of slipping; a sudden slide. **2.** A lapse in conduct; a fault. **3.** A small narrow piece of something; strip. **4.** A space or passage long in proportion to its width. **5.** A cutting from a plant. **6.** Something that may be slipped on or off. [**< AS. *slīpan*.]**

—**slip'-knot, n. 1.** A bow-knot. **2.** A running knot.—**slip'per, n.** A low light shoe, for indoor wear.—**slip'per-i-ness, n.** The state or quality of being slippery.—**slip'per-y, a. 1.** Having a surface so smooth that bodies slip easily on it. **2.** Elusive; tricky.—**slip'-shod, a.** Down at the heel; slovenly.

slit, slīt, *v.* [**vt. [SLIT or SLIT'TED'; SLIT'ING.] 1.** To make a long incision in. **2.** To cut lengthwise into strips. **II. n.** A cut that is relatively long; also, a long and narrow opening. [**< AS. *slīte*, *< slītan*, slit.]**

sliv'er, sliv'er or slōi'v'er, *v.* [**vt. & vi. 1.** To cut or split into long thin pieces. **2.** To cut or break off. **II. n. 1.** A splinter. **2.** Corded textile fibers drawn into a fleecy strand. [**< AS. *slīfan*, cleave.]**

slob'ber, v. & n. Same as SLABBER.

sloe, slō, *n.* A small plum-like astringent fruit; also, the shrub that bears it; the black-thorn. [**< AS. *slā*, sloe.]**

slo'gan, slō'gon, *n.* A battle- or rallying-cry; originally of the Highland clans. [**< Gael. *sluagh*, army, + *gairm*, yell.]**

sloid, {slōid, *n.* A system of elementary

sloyd, {manual training originating in Sweden, having exercises graduated from the simplest use of tools to the most complete joinery. [**< Sw. *slōjd*, skill.]** **slōjd†.**

sloop, slōp, *n.* A single-masted fore-and-aft rigged vessel, of broad beam. [**< D. *sloop*, perhaps *< OF. *cha-lupe*, SHALLOP.]***

slop, slōp, *v.* [**SLOPPED'; or SLOFT'; SLOP'ING.] I. t. 1.** To cause to dash over; spill. **2.** To make sloppy. **II. i.** To dash over; spill.

slop†, n. 1. A liquid that has been slopped. **2. pl.** Waste and dirty water. **3. pl.** Thin liquid food; any weak beverage. [**< AS. *stoppe*, droppings of a cow, *< slāpan*, slip.]**

—**slop'py, slop†, a. [SLOP'PI-ER; SLOP'PI-EST.]** Muddy; splashy; slovenly.

slop², n. pl. [Naut. or Colloq.] Cheap ready-made clothing; among sailors, clothes, bedding, etc. [**< Ice. *stoppr*, *< sleppa*, slīp.]**—**slop³, shop², n.** A shop for the sale of cheap clothing.



Sloop.

—**s.-work**, *n.* Manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing; also, any cheap work.

slope, slōp. **I. vt. & vi.** [SLOPED; SLO'PING.]

To incline or be inclined; slant. **II. n.** Any slanting surface or line; a declivity or acclivity. [*< AS. slopen, pp. of slāpan, slip.*]

sloth, slēt, *n.* A long narrow groove or opening; slit. [*< AS. slāt. pret. of slitan, slit.*]

sloth, *n.* The trail of an animal, as a deer. [*< Ice. slōth, trail.*]

sloth, slōth or slēth, *n.* **1.** Disinclination to exertion; laziness. **2.** A slow-moving tree-dwelling mammal of tropical America. [*< AS. slāwe, slow.*]—**sloth'ful**, *a.* Sluggish; lazy; indolent.—**sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

slouch, slouch. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To hang or droop in a careless manner. **2.** To have a downcast or clownish look or manner. **II. n.** **1.** A movement or appearance caused by depression or drooping. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [*< Ice. slōkr.*]

slough, sluf, *vt. & vi.* To cast off, or be cast off, as dead tissue.

slough, slau, *n.* A place of deep mud or mire; bog. [*< AS. slōh, < Ir. slōc, hollow, < slugaim, I swallow.*]—**slough'y**, *a.* Swampy.

slough, sluf, *n.* **1.** Dead tissue separated and cast off from the living parts. **2.** A skin, as of a serpent, that has been shed. [*< v of SLIP.*]—**slough'y**, sluf'y, *a.* Containing dead tissue; tending to slough.

slow'en, sluv'en or sluv'n, *n.* One habitually untidy. [*< MD. slof, negligent man.*]—**slow'en-li-ness**, *n.*—**slow'en-ly**, *a. & adv.*

slow, slō. **I. vt. & vi.** To slacken in speed. **II. a.** **1.** Having small velocity; not quick. **2.** Behind the standard, as a timepiece. **3.** Not hasty. **4.** Mentally sluggish. [*< AS. slāw, slow.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

sludge, sluj, *n.* Slimy mud; slush. [Prob. *< D. sljck, dirt.*]

slue, slū. **I. vt. & vi.** [SLUED; SLU'ING.] To sling around; turn about. **II. n. A sluing or turning. [Cp. Ice. *smua*, turn.] **slue't**.**

slug, slug, *vt. & vi.* [Slang.] To strike heavily or brutally. [*< AS. slōh, pret. of slēan, smite.*]

slug, *n.* Any small rounded or irregular chunk of metal; especially, one used as a bullet or missile. [Prob. *< Dn. slug, sluggish.*]

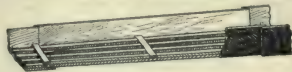
slug, *n.* **1.** A gastropod of elongated form having no visible shell. **2.** A slug-gard; drone. [*< Dn. slug, sluggish.*]

slug-gard, slug'ard, *n.* A person habitually lazy or idle; a drone. [*< Dn. slug, sluggish.*]

slug'ish, slug'ish, *a.* **1.** Slow; inactive; torpid. **2.** Habitually idle and lazy. [*< Dn. slug, sluggish.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

sluice, slūs. **I. vt.** [SLUICED; SLU'ING.] To operate with a sluice; wash in a sluice. **II. n.** Any artificial channel for conducting

water, or the stream so conducted; a flood-gate; flume. [*< L. ^F excludo, EXCLUDE.*]



Section of a Miner's Sluice.

slum, slum, *n.* A low, filthy quarter of a city or town. [*< Akin to SLUMP.*]

slum'ber, slum'ber. **I. vi.** **1.** To sleep. **2.** To be inactive. **II. n.** Sleep; especially, light sleep. [*< AS. sluma, slumber.*]

slump, slump. **I. vi.** To break through a crust and sink down; collapse. **II. n.** A breaking through; collapse. [Akin to Dn. *slumpe*, stumble suddenly.]

slung, slung, *imp. & pp. of SLING, v.
slung'-shot', slung'shet', *n.* A weight attached to a thong or cord; a ruffian's weapon.*

slunk, slunk, *imp. & pp. of SLINK, v.*

slur, slūr. **I. vt.** [SLURRED; SLUR'RING.] **1.** To slight; disparage. **2.** To suppress; conceal. **3.** To run together, as words. **4.** To smear; soil. **II. n.** **1.** A disparaging remark or insinuation; disparagement; stigma. **2. Mus.** A curved line (— or ~) indicating that tones so tied are to be sung to the same syllable. **3.** A blur. [*< MD. sleuren, train.*]

slush, slush, *n.* **1.** Soft, sloppy material, as melting snow or soft mud. **2.** Greasy material used for lubrication, etc. [For SLUDGE.]—**slush'y**, slush'y, *a.*

slut, slūt, *n.* **1.** A female dog; bitch. **2.** A slatternly woman. [*< Sw. dial. slōta, slut, < slota, droop.*]—**slut'ish**, *a.* Slatternly; dirty. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

sly, slai, *a.* [SLY'ER or SLY'ER; SLY'EST or SLY'EST.] Artful in doing things secretly; cunning; crafty. [*< Ice. slæggr, sly, perhaps < v of SLAY, v.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

smack, smac. **I. vt. & vi.** To give or make a smack. **II. n.** A quick sharp sound, as of the lips; a noisy kiss; a sounding blow or slap. [*< MD. smacken, strike.*]

smack, *vt.* **1.** To have a taste or flavor. **II. n.** **1.** A suggestive tincture, taste, or flavor. **2.** A mere taste. [*< AS. smac, taste.*]

smack, *n.* A small coasting- or fishing-vessel. [*< MD. smacke, smack.*]

small, smāl, *a.* **1.** Diminutive; little; slight; unimportant. **2.** Paltry; mean. **3.** Mildly alcoholic; as *small beer*. [*< AS. smāl, small; cp. Goth. smals, small.*]—**small arms**, portable firearms.—**s. fry**, small people or things.—**small'ish**, *a.*—**small'ness**, *n.*—**small'-pox**, *n.* An acute, specific, infectious disease characterized by deep-seated pustules.—**s. talk**, trivial conversation.

smart, smärt. **I. vt.** To experience an acute painful sensation, bodily or mental. **II. a.** **1.** Quick in thought or action; clever. **2.** Impertinently witty. **3.** Stinging; pungent. **III. n.** An acutestinging sensation; distress; suffering. [*< AS. smœrtan.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

smash, smash. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To break in pieces; shiver; shatter. **2.** To put out of shape; crush. **II. n.** An act or incident of smashing; destruction. [*< Sw. dial. smaska, smack.*]

smat'ter, smat'er, *vt. & vi.* To have but a



Slugs.

1. Common slug. 2. Sea slug.

smattering of; talk superficially. [*< Sw. smattrar, crackle.*] —**smat'ter-er**, *n.* —**smat'ter-ing**, *n.* A superficial degree or kind of knowledge.

smear, smfr. *I. vt.* To bedaub or cover with a viscous substance. *II. n.* A soiled spot made by some viscous or fluid colored substance. [*< AS. smeru, grease.*]

smell, smel. *v.* [*SMELLED or SMELT; SMELL'ING.*] *I. t. 1.* To perceive by means of the nose and its olfactory nerves; scent. *2.* To test by odor. *II. i. 1.* To emit an odor or perfume. *2.* To be malodorous. *3.* To use the sense of smell; sniff; snuff. [*Akin to D. smeulen, < LG. smelen, smolder.*] —**smell'er**, *n.*

smell, *n.* *1.* That sense by means of which odors are perceived. *2.* An odor; perfume.

smelt', smelt, *vt. & vi.* To reduce (ores) by fusion in a furnace. [*< D. smelten, melt, or Dn. smelte.*] —**smelt'er**, *n.*

smelt, *n.* A small silvery food-fish, of northern seas. [*< AS. smelt, smelt.*]



American Smelt. 1/8

smil'ax, smai'-lax, *n.* A delicate twining plant of the lily family, from South Africa, with greenish flowers. [*< Gr. smilax, yew.*]

smile, smil. *I. vi.* [*SMILED; SMIL'ING.*] *1.* To give a smile; wear a cheerful aspect. *2.* To show approval. *II. n. 1.* A pleased or amused expression of the face, characterized by lateral upward extension of the lips. *2.* A pleasant aspect. *3.* Favor; blessing. [*< Sw. smila, smile.*]

smirch, smgrch. *I. vt. 1.* To soil; smear. *2.* To defame. *II. n.* The act of smirching. [*< AS. smerian, smear.*]

smirk, smrk. *I. vt. 1.* To smile in a silly or affected manner. *II. n.* An affected or artificial smile. [*< AS. smercian, smirk.*]

smite, smit, *vt.* [*SMOTE or SMIT; SMIT'TEN or SMIT; SMIT'ING.*] *1.* To strike (something) with sudden force. *2.* To cut or break by a blow; afflict; devastate. *4.* To affect powerfully with sudden feeling. [*< AS. smitan, stroke.*]

smith, smith, *n.* One who shapes metals as by hammering. [*< AS. smith, smith.*] —**smith'er-y**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] A smith's shop. —**smith'y**, [*-IES, pl.*] *1.* A place where a smith works; a forge. *2.* A smith.

smock, smec, *n. 1.* A woman's undergarment; chemise. *2.* A smock-frock. [*< AS. smoc.*] —**smock'frock'**, *n.* An outside garment resembling a shirt, worn by field-laborers.

smoke, smók, *v.* [*SMOKED; SMO'KING.*] *I. t. 1.* To affect with smoke; cure or flavor by smoke. *2.* To inhale and exhale the smoke of, as tobacco. *II. i. 1.* To give out smoke. *2.* To use tobacco, etc., by burning for inhalation. *3.* To send smoke out unsuitably, as a stove.

smoke, *n. 1.* The vapor-like products of the burning of coal, wood, etc.; less properly, fumes, steam, etc. *2.* Anything transient and unsubstantial. *3.* The act of smoking a pipe, etc. [*< AS. smoca, < smecan, smoke.*] —**smoke'less**, *a.* Having or emitting no smoke.

smo'ker, *n. 1.* One who or that which smokes. *2.* A smoking-car. —**smoke'stack'**,

n. An upright pipe through which the smoke from a boiler-furnace is discharged into the air. —**smo'ky**, *a.* [*SMO'KI-ER; SMO'KI-EST.*] Giving forth, mixed with, or like smoke; liable to smoke.

smol'der, smol'dr, *vt. 1.* To burn and smoke in a smothered way. *2.* To exist in a latent or suppressed state. [*< AS. smorian, smother.*]

smooth, smúdh. *I. vt. & vi.* To make or become smooth; soften; extenuate. *II. a. 1.* Having a surface without irregularities; not rough. *2.* Having no impediments or obstructions; easy. *3.* Calm and unruffled. [*< AS. smóthe, smooth.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

smote, smót, *imp. of SMITE, v.*

smoth'er, smudh'gr. *I. vt. & vi. 1.* To suffocate; stifle. *2.* To be covered without vent or air, as a fire. *3.* Figuratively, to be covered up or suppressed. *II. n. 1.* That which smothers. *2.* The state of being smothered. [*< AS. smorian, smother.*]

smoul'der, smól'dr, *vt.* Same as SMOLDER.

smudge, smuj. *I. vt.* [*SMUDGED; SMUDG'ING.*] To smear; soil; fumigate. *II. n. 1.* A soiling; smear; stain. *2.* A smoky fire, as for driving away insects, etc. —**smudg'y**, *a.*

smug'gle, smug'l, *v.* [*SMUG'GLED; SMUG'GLING.*] *I. t. 1.* To take (merchandise) into or out of a country without payment of lawful duties. *2.* To bring in or introduce illicitly or clandestinely. *II. i. 1.* To practise smuggling. [*< LG. smuggeln, < y of Ice. smjúga, creep.*] —**smug'gler**, *n. 1.* One who smuggles. *2.* A vessel used in smuggling. —**smug'gling**, *n.*

smut, smut. *I. vt. & vi.* [*SMUT'ED; SMUT'ING.*] *1.* To blacken or be stained as with soot or smoke. *2.* To affect with smut, as growing grain. *3.* To pollute; defame. *II. n. 1.* The blackening made by soot, smoke, or other dirty substance. *2.* Obscenity. *3.* A disease induced in higher plants by parasitic fungi. [*< AS. smitta, spot.*] —**smut'ty**, *a.*

smutch, *v. & n.* Soil; smudge.

snack, snac, *n.* [*Colloq.*] *1.* A portion or share. *2.* A slight, hurried lunch. [*Akin to ME. snacken, snatch.*]

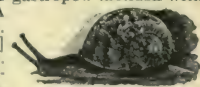
snaf'fle, snaf'l, *n.* A horse's bit, jointed in the middle. [*< D. snavel, dim. of MD. snabbe, bill of a bird.*]



Snaffle-bit.

snag, snag. *I. vt.* To injure or impede by a snag. *II. n. 1.* A jagged or stumpy knot or protuberance. *2.* The root or remnant of a tooth. *3.* A branch of a deer's antler. *4.* [*U. S.*] A tree-trunk stuck in a river's bed; hence, an impediment. [*< Norw. snag.*] —**snaged**, snagd, **snag'gy**, *a.* Full of snags, knots, or stubs.

snail, snél, *n. 1.* A gastropod mollusk with a spiral shell. *2.* A slow or lazy person. [*< AS. snægl, snail.*] —**snail'pace'**, *n.* A very slow movement. —**s.-paced**, *a.*



Edible Snail. 1/3

snake, snék. *I. vt.* [*SNAKED; SNA'KING.*] *1.* [*Colloq., U. S.*] To haul along the ground, as a log. *2.* To effect by snakelike motion. *3.* *Naut.* To fasten by winding spirally with cords. *II. n. 1.* A serpent. *2.* A lizard. *3.* A treacherous

or insinuating person. [*< AS. snaca, snake, < snican, sneak.*—**snake-root**ⁿ, *n.* Any one of various plants supposed to cure snake-bites. —**snaky**, sné'ki, *a.* 1. Of or like a snake; serpentine. 2. Insinuating; treacherous. **snap**, snáp, *v.* [SNAPPED¹ or SNAPT; SNAP-PING.] 1. *t.* 1. To strike, press, shut, etc., with a snap. 2. To break suddenly with a cracking noise. 3. To seize suddenly. **II. i.** 1. To emit a sharp, cracking sound. 2. To part with a snap. [*< D. snappen, snap.*] **snap**, *n.* 1. A sharp, quick sound. 2. A sudden breaking of anything. 3. Any device that closes with a snapping sound. 4. A sudden effort to seize with the teeth. 5. A brief spell, as of cold weather. —**snap/drag**ⁿ on, *n.* 1. A plant having solitary axillary flowers, likened to dragons' heads. 2. A game in which raisins, etc., are snatched from burning brandy. —**snapper**, *n.* 1. One who or that which snaps, as a cracker. 2. A large food-fish of the Gulf coast. 3. A snapping turtle. —**snap/pish**, *a.* 1. Apt to speak petulantly or tartly. 2. Disposed to snap, as a dog. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* **snare**, snár, *i. vt. & vi.* [SNARED; SNAR'ING.] To catch with a snare; use snares. **II. n.** 1. A device, as a noose, for catching birds or other animals. 2. An allurements; wile. 3. A cord to produce a rattling on a drum-head. [*< AS. snear, string, < v of OHG. sneharan, bind.*] —**snare/drum**ⁿ, *n.* A small drum having snares stretched across one head. **snarl**¹, snárl, *i. vt. & vi.* To growl harshly, as a dog; speak angrily. **II. n.** A harsh, angry growl. [*< MD. snarren.*] —**snarl**²er, *n.* **snarl**², *i. vt. & vi.* To put or get into a snarl or tangle. **II. n.** A tangle, as of hair or yarn; hence, any entanglement. [Freq. of SNARE.] **snatch**, snach, *i. vt. & vi.* To seize suddenly, hastily, or eagerly; catch something with a sudden, eager motion. **II. n.** 1. An act of snatching; a grab. 2. A portion snatched or grabbed. 3. A quibble. [*< SNACK, v.*] **snath**(e), snêth, *n.* The long curved handle of a scythe. Written also **snead**, **sneed**, etc. [*< AS. snêd, perhaps < snithan, cut.*] **sneak**, sník, *i. vt.* 1. To move or go in a stealthy manner. 2. To act with covert cowardice or servility. **II. n.** One who sneaks; a mean, cowardly fellow. [*< AS. sneacan, creep.*] **sneak**²er, *n.* **sneak**²ing, *pa.* 1. Cringing. 2. Secretly entertained or cherished, as a fancy. **sneer**, snír, *i. vt. & vi.* To utter with a sneer; affect by a sneer; express contempt by a sneer. **II. n.** 1. A grimace of contempt or derision. 2. A contemptuous insinuation; a fling. [*< D. snërre, snarl like a dog.*] **sneeze**(e), sníz, *i. vi.* [SNEEZ(ED); SNEEZ'ING.] To drive air forcibly through the nose, by a spasmodic involuntary action. **II. n.** An act of sneezing. [*< AS. sneosan, sneeze.*] **snick**²er, sník'gr, *i. vt. & vi.* To laugh slyly and foolishly; giggle. [Imitative.] **snig**²ger, *II. n.* A half-repressed laugh. **sniff**, sníf, *i. vt. & vi.* To breathe through the nose in short, quick inhalations: sometimes as an expression of contempt, suspicion, etc. **II. n.** 1. An act of sniffing. 2. Perception by or as by sniffing. [*< Dn. snive, sniff.*] **snip**, sníp, *v.* [SNIPPED¹; SNIP-PING.] 1. *t.*

To cut with a short, light stroke of scissors or shears; also, to produce by such cutting. **II. i.** 1. To make snips; clip. [*< D. snippen, snip.*] —**snip**, *n.* 1. An act of snipping; a clip. 2. A small piece snipped off. 3. Anything small; specifically (*pl.*), small shears. **snipe**, sníp, *n.* A small shore-bird having a long beak, and esteemed as a game-bird. [*< Ice. snipa, snipe, < v of snip.*] **sniv**²el, snív'l, *i. vi.* [SNIV'ELED or SNIV'ELLED; SNIV'EL-ING or SNIV'EL-LING.] To cry in a snuffling manner; run at the nose; snuffle; make affectedly tearful professions. **II. n.** 1. Discharge from the nose. 2. The act of sniveling. Wilson's Snipe, 1/9 [*< AS. snofl, mucus.*] —**sniv**²el-er, *n.* **sniv**²el-er-er. **snob**, snéb, *n.* A vulgar pretender to gentility. [*< Ice. snáppr, dunce.*] —**snob**²ber-y, *n.* The characteristics of snobs. —**snob**²bish, *a.* **snooze**, snúz, *i. vi.* [SNOOZED; SNOOZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To sleep lightly; doze. **II. n.** [Colloq.] A short and light sleep. [Imitative.] **snore**, snór, *i. vi.* [SNORED; SNOR'ING.] To breathe noisily in sleep. **II. n.** An act of snoring. [*< AS. snora.*] **snort**, snört, *i. vt.* To force the air violently and noisily through the nostrils, as spirited horses. **II. n.** The act or sound of snorting. [*< D. snorken, < v of SNORE.*] **snout**, snaut, *n.* 1. The forward projecting part of a beast's head; muzzle. 2. A nozzle or the like. [ME. *snute*; cp. G. *schнауze*, D. *snuit*, Sw. *snut*.] **snow**, snó, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To cover or obstruct with snow. 2. To let fall like snow. **II. i.** To let snow fall. **snow**, *n.* 1. Precipitation taking the form of minute crystals of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air, and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes. 2. Something that resembles snow. 3. A fall of snow. [*< AS. snáw, snow.*] —**snow**²ballⁿ, *i. vt. & vi.* To throw snowballs. **II. n.** A small round mass of snow, to be thrown as in sport. —**snow**²birdⁿ, *n.* A small bird, as the finch, of northern North America, commonly seen in flocks during winter. —**snow**²blindⁿ, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness. —**s.**blindness, *n.* An impairment of vision, caused by exposure of the eye to the glare of snow. —**s.**bound, *a.* Hemmed in or confined in place by snow. —**s.**drift, *n.* A pile of snow heaped up by the wind. —**snow**²dropⁿ, *n.* A low European early-blooming bulbous plant. —**snow**²flakeⁿ, *n.* One of the small feathery masses in which snow falls. —**s.**plow, *n.* 1. A large plow-like structure for clearing railway-tracks of snow. 2. An A-shaped snow-scraper for clearing roads. —**s.**shed, *n.* A timber structure built over portions of a railway, as a protection from snowslides. —**s.**shoe, *n.* A device, usually a network of snow in a wooden frame, to be fastened on the foot as a support in walking over snow. —**snow**²slideⁿ, *n.* An avalanche. —**s.**storm, *n.* A storm with falling



Wilson's Snipe, 1/9



Snow Crystals.

SNOW.—**s., white, a.** White as snow.—**snow'y, a.** [SNOW'Y-ER; SNOW'Y-EST.] **1.** Abounding in or full of snow. **2.** Snow-white; spotless.

snuff, snuf. I. vt. & vi. [SNUBBED; SNUF'ING.] **1.** To snub contemptuously; rebuff; slight. **2.** To bring to a sudden stop. **3.** To make fast. **II. a.** Short; pug; said of the nose. **III. n.** **1.** An act of snubbing. **2.** A snub nose. [*< Ice. snubba, snub.*]

snuff', snuf. I. vt. & vi. To draw in (air or scent) through the nose; catch the scent of; smell; sniff; take snuff. **II. n.** **1.** An act of snuffing; sniff; also, perception by smelling. **2.** Pulverized tobacco to be inhaled into the nostrils. [*< MD. snuffen; cp. SNIFF.*]
—**snuff'y, a.** Pertaining to or like snuff; soiled with snuff.

snuff', snuf. I. vt. To crop the snuff from (a wick). **II. n.** The charred portion of a wick. [*< Sw. dial. snoppa, snip.*]

snuff'le, snuf'l. I. vi. [SNUF'FLED; SNUF'FLING.] To breathe with difficulty and somewhat noisily through the nose; also, to talk through the nose; snivel. **II. n.** **1.** An act of snuffling, or the sound made by it. **2. pl.** Nasal catarrh. [*Freq. of SNUFF', v.*]

snug, snug, v. [SNUGGED; SNUG'GING.] **I. t.** To make snug, smooth, or neat and trim. **II. i.** To snuggle.

snug, a. [SNUG'GER; SNUG'GEST.] Close or compact; comfortably sheltered or situated; cozy. [*< Ice. snögg, smooth.*]
—**snug'ger-y, n.** [*-IES, pl.*] [*Colloq.*] A cozy and comfortable place or room.
—**snug'gle, vt. & vi.** [SNUG'GLED; SNUG'GLING.] To draw close; nestle; cuddle.

so, sō. I. adv. **1.** To this or that extent. **2.** In such a manner. **3.** Just as said or implied. **4.** Very. **5.** Because; therefore. **6.** Thereabouts. **II. conj.** Provided that. [*< AS. swā, so.*]
—**so-so', a. & adv.** Passable; tolerable.

soak, sōk, v. I. t. 1. To saturate; steep; drench. **2.** To suck in; absorb. **II. i. 1.** To lie or remain in liquid till saturated. **2.** To permeate. [*< AS. soecan, < sōcan, suck.*]
—**soak, n.** The act or process of soaking, or the liquid in which something is soaked.

soap, sōp. I. vt. To rub with soap; put soap on. **II. n.** Any compound formed by the union of a fatty acid with a base; used for cleansing purposes. [*< AS. sāpe; akin to sāp, resin, or sēp, sap.*]
—**soap'-bubble, n.** An inflated bubble of soap-suds, forming a hollow globe.
—**soap'-stone, n.** Steatite.—**s., suds, n. sing. & pl.** Soapy water, especially when worked into a foam.
—**soap'y, a.** [SOAP'Y-ER; SOAP'Y-EST.] **1.** Resembling or consisting of soap. **2.** Smeared with soap.

soar, sōr. I. vi. 1. To float aloft through the air on wings, as a bird. **2.** To rise in thought; aspire. **II. n.** A range of upward flight. [*< F. essorer, < L. ex, out, + aura, breeze, air.*]

sob, sōb. I. vi. [SOB(BE)D; SOB'ING.] **1.** To weep with short, catching inspirations. **2.** To make a sound like a sob, as the wind. **II. n.** The act or the sound of sobbing; also, any similar sound. [*Imitative; cp. AS. sēðhan.*]

sober, sō'ber. I. vt. & vi. To make or become sober; render grave or thoughtful; grave and serious. **II. a. 1.** Possessing properly controlled faculties. **2.** Grave; sedate. **3.** Not drunk. **4.** Moderate in the use of in-

toxicating drink. [*< L. sobrius, < se. priv. + ebrius, intoxicated.*]
—**-ly, adv. -ness, n.**
—**so-bri'e-ty, n.** The state of being sober.

so'bri'quet', sō'brī'kē, n. A fanciful or humorous appellation. [*F.*] **so'bri'quet'i.**

so'cia-ble, sō'sha-bl or shia-bl. I. a. 1. Inclined to seek company; social. **2.** Companionable; genial. **II. n.** [U. S.] An informal social gathering. [*F., < L. sociabilis, < socius; see SOCIETY.*]
—**so'cia-bil(e)-ness, n.**
—**so'cia-bil'i-ty, -so'cia-bly, adv.**

so'cial, sō'shal, a. **1.** Pertaining to society. **2.** Disposed to hold friendly intercourse; companionable. **3.** Constituted to live in society. [*< L. socialis, < socius; see SOCIETY.*]
—**so'cial-ism, n.** A theory of civil polity that aims at the public collective ownership of land and capital, and the public collective management of all industries.
—**so'cial-ist, n.** One who advocates socialism.
—**so'cial-is'tic, a.**

so-ci'e-ty, sō-si'e-ti, n. [-TIES, pl.] 1. The collective body of persons composing a community. **2.** Any body of persons connected by some tie. **3.** The more favored class of a community. **4.** Companionship; association; fellowship. [*< F. société, < L. societas, < socius, companion, < sequor, follow.*]

so'ci-o-lo-gy, sō'shi-ol'o-jī, n. The science that treats of the origin and history of human society and social phenomena.

sock, sec, n. A short stocking. [*< AS. socc, < L. soccus, slipper.*]

sock'et, sek'et, n. A cavity or an opening specially adapted to receive and hold some corresponding piece. [*< L. soccus, slipper.*]

So-cra'tic, so-cra'tic, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of Socrates, a Greek sage. **So-cra'tic-al.**

sod, sed. I. vt. [SOD'DED; SOD'DING.] To cover with sod. **II. n.** Grassy surface-soil held together by matted roots; turf. [*From its sodden condition in wet weather.*]

sō'da, sō'da, n. 1. A white alkaline compound, the basis of salt. **2.** Soda-water. [*It, < solido (< L. solidus), solid.*]
—**sō'da-foun'-tain, n.** An apparatus from which soda-water is drawn.
—**s., water, n.** An effervescent drink consisting of water strongly charged under pressure with purified carbon-dioxide gas.

so-dal'i-ty, so-dal'i-ti, n. [-TIES, pl.] A brotherhood. [*< L. sodalitas, < sodalis, companion.*]

sod'den, sed'n, pa. Soaked with moisture; soggy. [*< AS. soden, pp. of seðthan, boil.*]

so'di-um, sō'di-um, n. A silver-white alkaline metallic element: the base of soda.

so'fa, sō'fa, n. A long seat, upholstered and having a back and raised ends, or sometimes pillows. [*< Turk. sofā, < saffa, put in line.*]

soft, sōft or sōft. I. a. 1. Being of a substance that yields easily to pressure without fracture; pliable; ductile. **2.** Smooth and delicate; mild; gentle; placid; tender; weak; effeminate. **3.** Silibant. **II. adv.** Softly. **III. interj.** Proceed softly; be quiet or slow. [*< AS. sōfte, soft.*]
—**so'ften, sōf'n, vt. & vi.** To make soft; become soft or softer.
—**so'ft'ly, adv. & interj. -so'ft'ness, n.**

sog'gy, sog'i, a. [SOG'GI-ER; SOG'GI-EST.] Saturated with water or moisture; soaked. [*Cp. Ice. sögg, wet; akin to SOAK.*]

soi'-di'sant', swā'-dī'zān'. *a.* Self-styled; pretended; usually implying false pretense. [*F.*]

soil', soil, *v.* **I. i.** **1.** To make dirty; befoul. **2.** To manure. **II. i.** To become soiled; tarnish. [*< F. souiller, < L. sus, swine.*]

soil', *vt.* To feed, as stalled cattle, with freshly cut, green food. [*< F. soiller, fill.*]

soil', *n.* That portion of the surface of the earth in which plants grow; the ground in general; native land. [*< L. F. solum, bottom.*]

soil', *n.* That which soils; foul matter.

soi'rée', swā'rē', *n.* Aneveningsocial party. [*F.*]

so'jour'n, sō'jūr'n or so-jūr'n'. **I. vi.** To reside or dwell temporarily. **II. n.** Temporary residence, as of one in a foreign land. [*< F. séjourner, < L. sub, under, + diurnus, daily.*]

—**so'jour'n-er**, *n.* [scale. [*It.*]]

sol, sōl, *n. Mus.* The fifth note of the diatonic **sol'ace**, sol'ēs. **I. vt.** [*SOL'ACED'*; *SOL'ACING.*] **1.** To cheer in trouble. **2.** To alleviate, as grief. **II. n.** Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity. [*< L. solatium, solace.*]

sol'ar, sō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the sun; determined or measured by the sun. [*< L. solaris, < sol, sun.*]

sold, sold, *imp. & pp. of sell, v.*

sold'er, sōd'ēr or sel'dēr. **I. vt. 1.** To unite, as two metallic substances, by solder. **2.** To unite; repair. **II. n. 1.** A fusible alloy used for joining metals. **2.** Anything that unites. [*< L. F. soldo, consolidate.*]

sold'ier, sōl'jēr. **I. vi. 1.** To be a soldier. **2.** To make a mere show of working; shirk. **II. n. 1.** A person engaged in military service. **2.** A brave, skillful, or experienced warrior. **3.** A shirk. [*OF., < LL. soldarius, < soldus, hire.*] —**sold'ier-ly**, *a.* Brave; martial. —**sold'ier-y**, *n.* **1.** Soldiers collectively. **2.** Military service.

sole, sōl. **I. vt.** [*SOLED*; *SO'LING.*] To furnish with a sole; resole, as a shoe. **II. n. 1.** The bottom of the foot. **2.** The bottom of a shoe, boot, etc. **3.** The lower part of a thing. [*< AS. sole, < L. solea, sandal.*]

sole, *a.* **1.** Being alone or the only one. **2.** Unmarried; single. **3.** Absolute. [*< OF. sol, < L. solus, alone.*] —**sole'ly**, *adv.*

sole', *n.* A flatfish; also, one of various flounders. [*F., < L. solea, < solea, sandal.*]

sol'e-cism, sol'ē-sizm, *n.* **1.** A violation of grammatical rules or of the approved idiomatic usage of language. **2.** Any incongruity. [*< Gr. soloikos, speaking incorrectly.*]

sol'em'n, sol'em, *a.* **1.** Impressive; awe-inspiring. **2.** Religious; sacred. **3.** Marked by gravity. [*< F. solennel, < L. sollemnis, annual.*] —**sol'em-ness**, *n.* **sol'em'n-ness**. —**sol'em'ni-ty**, *n.* [*-TI-ES, pl.*] **1.** The state of being solemn. **2.** A thing of a solemn nature; religious rite; legal formality. —**sol'em-nize**, sol'em-nāz, *vt.* [*-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.*] To perform with ceremonious or solemn rites. —**sol'em'n-ly**, *adv.*

so-lic'it', so-lis'it, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To ask for earnestly; make entreaty. **2.** To beg of persistently. **3.** To excite desire in; allure. [*<*

F. sollicitar, < L. sollicito, agitate, solicit.] —**so-lic'it-a-tion**, *n.* **1.** Importunity. **2.** Alluring or seducing influence. —**so-lic'it-ōr**, *n.* **1.** An attorney at law; legal adviser. **2.** A person who solicits. —**so-lic'it-ous**, *a.* Full of anxiety or concern, as for the attainment of something. —**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.* —**so-lic'i-tude**, *n.* Solicitous condition.

sol'id, sol'id, *a.* **1.** Compact, firm, and unyielding. **2.** Substantial; stable. **3.** Not hollow. **4.** Sound; not sickly. **5.** Having three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness. **II. n. 1.** A mass of matter of which the shape can not be changed permanently and greatly without fracture. **2.** A magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness. [*< F. solide, < L. solidus, dense.*] —**sol'id'i-fy**, *vt. & vi.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To make or become solid. —**sol'id'i-fi-ca-tion**, *n.* —**sol'id'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being solid: (1) The property of occupying space. (2) Extension in the three dimensions of space. (3) Incompressibility. —**sol'id-ly**, *adv.* —**sol'id-ness**, *n.*

so-lil'o-quy, so-lil'o-cwi, *n.* [*-QUIES, pl.*] A talking to oneself; a monologue. [*< L. LL. solus, alone, + loquor, talk.*] —**so-lil'o-quize**, *vt.* [*-QUIZED; -QU'IZ'ING.*] To discourse to oneself. —**so-lil'o-quist**.

sol'i-taire, sol'i-tār', *n. 1.* A diamond or other gem set alone. **2.** One of many games played by one person. [*F., < L. solitarius, solitary, < solus, alone.*]

sol'i-ta-ry, sol'i-tē-ri. **I. a. 1.** Living or being alone. **2.** Secluded; lonely. **3.** Made or done alone. **4.** Lonesome. **5.** Single. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] **1.** A hermit; recluse. [*< L. F. solitarius, solitary, < solus, alone.*] —**sol'i-tude**, *n. 1.* Loneliness; seclusion. **2.** A deserted place. —**sol'i-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* —**sol'i-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

sol'o, sō'lō, *n. Mus.* A composition or passage for a single voice or instrument; also, its rendition. [*It., < L. solus, alone.*] —**sol'o-ist**, *n.* One who performs a solo.

sol'stice, sol'stis, *n. 1.* The time of year when the sun is at its greatest declination, either north or south, usually on June 21 and December 22: called the **summer** and **winter solstices**. **2.** Either of the points midway between the equinoxes; hence, a culminating point; epoch. [*F., < L. sol, sun, + sto, stand.*] —**sol-st'i-tial**, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice.

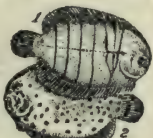
sol'u-bl(e), sol'yu-bl, *a. 1.* Capable of being dissolved. **2. Susceptible of being solved or explained. [*F., < L. solubilis, < solvo, solve.*] —**sol'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **sol'u-bl(e)-ness**.**

so-lu'tion, so-lū'shun, *n. 1.* The change of matter from the solid or gaseous into the liquid state by combination with a liquid. **2.** The combination of a non-liquid substance with a liquid. **3.** The act or process of solving. [*F., < L. solutio(n)-, < solvo, loosen.*]

solv(e), solv, *vt.* [*SOLV(E)D; SOLV'ING.*] **1.** To free from perplexing difficulties. **2.** To obtain an answer to by calculation or process of reasoning. [*< L. OF. solvo, loosen, solve.*]

—**solv'a-bil'i-ty**, *solv'a-bl(e)-ness*, *n.* —**solv'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be solved.

sol'vent, sol'vent, *a.* **1.** Having means sufficient to pay all debts. **2.** Having the power of dissolving. **II. n.** A fluid capable of dissolving substances. —**sol'ven-cy**, sol'vən-si, *n.*



American Sole. 1/30
1. Upper side. 2. Lower side.

flū'tū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

som'ber, { sem'bgr, *a.* 1. Dusky; murky;
som'bre, { gloomy. 2. Somewhat melancholy;
depressing. [*< F. sombre*]. -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
some, *sum*. **I. a.** 1. Of indeterminate or
moderate quantity or amount. 2. Not defi-
nitely known. 3. Part, but not all. **II. pron.**
1. A portion. 2. Certain particular ones not
specifically designated. **III. adv.** In an ap-
proximate degree; about. [*< AS. sum, some*].
-**some'bod'y**, *n.* 1. A person unknown
or unnamed. 2. A person of consequence or
importance. -**some'how**, *adv.* In some way.
-**some'thing**, *n.* 1. A particular thing in-
definitely conceived or stated. 2. Some portion
or quantity. 3. A thing having real existence
or importance. **II. adv.** Somewhat. -**some'time**,
adv. 1. At some time. 2. Same as
SOMETIMES. -**some'times**, *adv.* At times;
occasionally. -**some'what**, *n.* 1. More or
less; something. **II. adv.** In some degree. -
some'where, *adv.* 1. In or to some place
unspecified or unknown. 2. Approximately.
som'er-sault, { sum'er-sält, -set, *n.* A leap
som'er-set, { in which a person turns heels
over head and lights on his feet. [*< F. sou-
bresaut*, *< L. super*, over, + *saltus*, leap.]
som-nam'bu-lism, sem-nam'biu-lizm, *n.*
The act of walking and performing other
actions during sleep. [*< L. somnus*, sleep, +
ambulo, go about.]-**som-nam'bu-list**, *n.*
One affected with somnambulism. -**som-nif-**
er-ous, sem-nif'er-us, *n.* Tending to produce
sleep; narcotic. -**som-nif'ic**, -**som'no-**
lence, sem'no-lens, *n.* -**som'no-len-cy**, -
som'no-lent, *a.* 1. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.
2. Tending to induce drowsiness.
son, sun, *n.* 1. A male offspring, infant, or
adult. 2. A male descendant. 3. A native or
inhabitant of a country or place. [*< AS. sunu*,
son.]-**son-in-law**, *n.* The husband of one's
daughter. -**son'ship**, *n.*
so'nant, so'nant. **I. a.** 1. Sounded; in-
tonated; voiced. 2. Sounding; resonant. **II.**
n. A sonant letter. [*< L. sono*, sound.]
so-na'ta, so-nä'ta, *n.* An instrumental
composition, for the piano, in three or four move-
ments. [*It.*, *< sonare*, *< L. sono*, sound.]
song, seng or sēng, *n.* 1. The rendering of
vocal music; any melodious utterance. 2. A
musical composition. 3. Poetry; verse. 4.
A mere trifle. [*< AS. sang*, *< singan*, sing.]
-**song'spar'row**, *n.* A common North-
American sparrow, noted for its song. -**song'-**
ster, *n.* A person or bird
given to singing. -**song'-**
stress, *n. fem.*
son'net, son'et, *n.* A poem
of fourteen lines; any short
song or poem. [*F.*]
so-no'rous, so-nō'rus, *a.*
1. Capable of sound-vibra-
tions; sounding. 2. Loud
and full-sounding; resonant.
[*< L. sonorus*, *< sono*,
sound.] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
soon, sūn, *adv.* 1. At a fu-
ture time not long distant.
2. With haste and celerity. 3.
Early. [*< AS. sōna*, soon.]
soot, aut or sūt. **I. a. vt.**
To soil or cover with
soot. **II. n.** A black substance, essentially



carbon, as from the inside of chimneys. [*< AS. sōt*, soot.]-**soot'y**, sūt'i, *a.* [soot'-i-er; soot'-i-est.] 1. Blackened or stained by soot. 2. Producing or consisting of soot. 3. Black.
-**soot'i-ness**, *n.*
sooth, sūth, *n.* Truth; reality. [*< AS. sōth*, true.]
-**sooth'say'er**, *n.* One who claims to
have supernatural insight. -**sooth'say'ing**, *n.*
soothe, sūdh, *vt.* [SOOTHE; SOOTH'ING.] 1.
To reduce from excitement to a quiet state. 2.
To mitigate. 3. To humor. [*< AS. ge-sō-
thian*, confirm, *< sōth*, true.]-**sooth'er**, *n.*
sop, sep. **I. vt. & vi.** [SOPPED'; SOP'PING.]
To dip and moisten or soak in a liquid; soak
in, as a liquid; take up by absorption. **II.**
n. 1. Anything dipped and softened in liquid,
as bread. 2. Anything given to pacify. 3.
Any soggy mass. [*< AS. sūpan*, sup.]
soph'ism, sōf'izm, *n.* 1. A false argument
used to deceive. 2. The doctrine or method of
the sophists. [*< Gr. sophisma*, *< sophizō*,
teach, *< sophos*, wise.]-**soph'ist**, *n.* One who
argues cleverly but fallaciously. -**so-phis'tic**,
so-phis'tic-al, so-fis'tic,-al, *a.* Relating to or
of the nature of sophistry; fallacious; quibbling.
-**so-phis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* -**so-phis'ti-**
cate, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] 1. To beguile
with sophistry; mislead. 2. To alter deceptively;
adulterate; render artificial. -**so-phis'ti-**
ca'tion, *n.* -**soph'ist-ry**, *n.* [-RIES', *pl.*]
Subtly fallacious reasoning or disputation.
soph'o-more, sōf'o-mōr, *n.* In American col-
leges, a student in the second year of a four-
year course. -**soph'o-mor'ic**, *a.*
so'por, sō'pār, *n. Pathol.* Deep lethargic sleep.
[*L.*]-**so'por-if'er-ous**, *a.* Bringing sleep.
-**so'por-if'ic**, so-por'if'ic or sep'o-rif'ic. **I.**
a. Causing or tending to produce sleep. **II. n.**
A medicine that produces deep sleep.
so-pra'no, so-prā'nō, *n.* [-NOS' or -NI,-ni,
pl.] **Mus.** 1. A woman's or boy's voice of
high range. 2. The music intended for such
a voice. 3. A person having such a voice. [*It.*,
< sopra, above, *< L. supra*; see SUPRA.]
sor'cer-y, sēr'ser-i, *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] Magic;
witchcraft; witchery. [*< OF. sorcerie*, *< sor-*
cier, *< L. sor(l)-is*, fate.]-**sor'cer-er**, *n.* A
wizard; conjurer. -**sor'cer-ess**, *n. fem.*
sor'did, sēr'did, *a.* 1. Meanly avicious;
mercenary. 2. Vile; base; squalid. [*< L. sordidus*, squalid.] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
sore, sōr. **I. a.** [SOR'ER; SOR'EST.] 1. Hav-
ing a sore. 2. Aggrieved; touchy.
3. Causing extreme distress; also,
very great; extreme. **II. n.** 1.
A bruised or inflamed place on an
animal body. 2. A
painful memory;
trouble. [*< AS. sār*,
painful.] -ly, *adv.*
-ness, *n.*
sor'ghum, sōr'gum, *n.* A
stout cane-like grass, culti-
vated for its saccharine juice; also,
molasses prepared from its juice. [*< Sp. sorgo*, *< L.L. surgum*, sorghum.]
so-ror'i-cide, so-rō'r-i-sold, *n.* 1. Sorghum.
The killing of a sister. 2. One who kills a
sister. [*< L. soror*, sister, + *cædo*, kill.]
so-ro'sis, so-rō'sis, *n.* 1. A compound
fleshy fruit, as in the pineapple. 2. [U.S.] A
women's club or society. [*< Gr. sōros*, heap.]



sor'el¹, sor'el. **I. a.** Of a reddish- or yellowish-brown. **II. n. 1.** A reddish- or yellowish-brown color. **2.** A sorrel-colored animal. [OF., < *sor*, < MLG. *sor*, withered.]

sor'el², n. Any one of several low perennial herbs with acid leaves. [< F. *surette*, < *sur* (< G. *sauer*), sour.]

sor'row, sor'ō. **I. vi.** To feel sorrow; be sad. **II. n. 1.** Pain or distress of mind; grief; trouble. **2.** An affliction; trial. **3.** Lamentation. [< AS. *sorg*, care.]—**sor'row-ful**, a. Sad; unhappy; doleful; mournful.

sor'ry, ser'i, a. [sor'RI-ER; sor'RI-EST.] **1.** Grieved or pained; also, feeling some slight regret. **2.** Poor; paltry. **3.** Melancholy; dismal. [< AS. *sārig*, < *sār*, pain.]—**sor'ri-ly**, sor'i-lī, adv.—**sor'ri-ness**, n.

sort, sōrt. **I. v. 1.** To separate into grades or sizes. **2.** To put in a grade or rank apart from others. **II. n. 1.** A kind; species; class. **2.** Form of being or acting; manner. [< L. *sort* (< *sort*, lot, condition.)]

sor'tie, sōrt'i, n. A sally of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [F., < *sortir*, go forth.]

sot, set, n. A person stupid by habitual drunkenness. [< OF. *sot*, foolish.]—**sot'tish**, a.—**sot'tish-ly**, adv.—**sot'tish-ness**, n.

sou, sū, n. A former French coin, equal to about one cent in United States money. [F.]

sou-chong¹, sū-sheng' or sū'sheng, n. A variety of black tea, or the infusion made from it. [F., < Chin. *shao*, small, + *chung*, plant.]

sough, sau or suf. **I. vi.** To blow with a sighing sound, as the wind. **II. n.** A deep, murmuring sound, as of the wind through tree-tops. [< Ice. *ságr*, whistling sound.]

sought, sēt, imp. & pp. of SEEK, v.

soul, sōl, n. **1.** The incorporeal part, or the spiritual nature, of man. **2.** A spiritual being. **3.** The vital principle. **4.** The essence or heart of anything. **5.** Nobleness; generosity. [< AS. *sāwel*, soul.]—**soul'ful**, a. Full of that which appeals to or satisfies the higher feelings; emotional; spiritual.—**soul'less**, a. **1.** Having no soul. **2.** Heartless; unemotional.

sound^{1a}, sound, v. **I. t. 1.** To cause to send forth a sound. **2.** To make audible. **3.** To make known. **II. i.** To send forth a sound; be conveyed by sound; give a signal by sound. [< F. *sonner*, < L. *sono*, sound.]

sound^{2a}, v. **I. t. 1.** To try the depth of. **2.** To examine or test. **II. i.** To sink a weight in order to ascertain depth. [< F. *sonder*.]

sound, a. **1.** Normal; unimpaired; healthy. **2.** Perfect of its kind. **3.** Founded in truth; right. **4.** Correct in views. **5.** Solvent. **6.** Thorough. [< AS. *gesund*.]—**-ly**, adv.—**-ness**, n.

sound¹, n. **1.** The sensation produced through the organs of hearing. **2.** The waves that carry sound. **3.** The vibration of some sounding body. **4.** Noise of any specified quality. **5.** Ear-shot. [< F. *son*, < L. *sonus*, sound.]

sound², n. A long and narrow body of water, more extensive than a strait, connecting larger bodies. [< AS. *sund*, < *swimman*, swim.]

sound³, n. The air-bladder of a fish. [< AS. *sund*, swimming, < *swimman*, swim.]

sound⁴, n. *Surg.* A probe. [< F. *sonde*, < *sonder*; see SOUND², v.]

sound, adv. Soundly; profoundly: said of sleeping.

sound'ing, sound'ing. **I. pa.** Giving forth a sound. **II. n. 1.** The act of one who or that which sounds. **2.** Measurement of the depth of water; also, the depth of water as sounded.

soup, sūp, n. Liquid food made by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., in water, with seasoning. [< F. *soupe*, < D. *sop*.]

sour, sour. **I. vt. & vi.** To make or become sour, bitter, or morose. **II. a. 1.** Sharp to the taste; acid. **2.** Made acid by fermentation. **3.** Austere; morose. **III. n.** Something sour. [< AS. *sār*, sour.]—**-ly**, adv.—**-ness**, n.

source, sōrs, n. That from which anything proceeds; place where found or whence taken; origin; fountainhead. [F., < OF. *sordre* (< L. *surgo*), rise.]

souse, saus, vt. & vi. [SOWNED; SOUS'ING.] To dip into a liquid suddenly; plunge; splash.

souse, n. **1.** Pickled meats, as the head, feet, and ears of swine. **2.** A plunge in water.

souse, adv. With a plunge; all over.

south, south. **I. a.** Situated in a southern direction; facing south; southern. **II. n. 1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north. **2.** A region lying southward. **III. adv. 1.** Toward or at the south. **2.** From the south. [< AS. *sūth*, south; orig. an adv. akin to SUN¹.]—**south'east**¹, n. That point of the compass midway between south and east.—**south'east'er**, n. A gale from the southeast.—**south'east'er-ly**, a. & adv.—**south'east'ern**, a.—**south'er**, south'er, n. A gale from the south.—**south'er-ly**, south'er-lī, a. **1.** Situated in or tending toward the south. **2.** Proceeding from the south.—**south'er-ly**, adv.—**south'er-li-ness**, n.—**south'ing**, south'ing, n. Difference of latitude measured toward the south.—**south'ron**, south'ron, n. A person who lives in the south.—**south'ward**, south'ward, **I. a.** Situated in or toward the south. **II. adv.** In a southerly direction. **south'ward-ly**; **south'wards**;—**south'west**¹, **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to or facing the southwest. **2.** Proceeding from the southwest. **II. n.** That part of the horizon which is midway between south and west.—**south'west'er-ly**, a. & adv.—**south'west'ern**, a.

south'ern, south'ern, a. **1.** Pertaining to the south or a place relatively in the south. **2.** Proceeding from the south, as a wind. [< AS. *sūtherne*, < *sūth*, south.]—**south'ern-er**, n. One born or residing in the south.

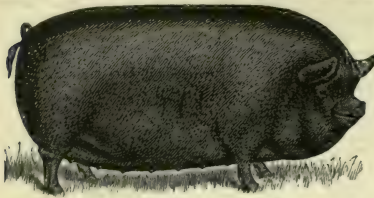
sou've-nir¹, sū've-nir', n. A memento; keepsake. [F., < *souvenir*, recollect.]

sou've-rain, suv'er-grn. **I. a. 1.** Exercising or possessing supreme jurisdiction or power; royal. **2.** Preeminent; paramount. **3.** Superior in efficacy; potent. **II. n. 1.** One who possesses supreme authority; a monarch. **2.** An English gold coin of the value of \$4.85. [< OF. *sovrain*, < LL. *superanus*, < L. *super*, over.]—**sou've-rain-ty**, n. [*-ness*, pi.] **1.** The state of being sovereign; supreme authority. **2.** The supreme power in a state. **3.** A sovereign state.

sow, sō, v. [SOWNED; SOWN or SOWNED; SOW'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To scatter, as seed; figuratively, to disseminate. **2.** To plant with seed. **II. i.** To scatter seed for a harvest. [< AS. *sāwan*, sow.]—**sow'er**, n.—**sow'ing**, n.

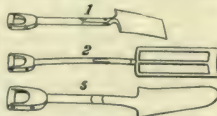
flū'tig'ure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **ehat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thim**.

sow, *sou*, *n.* 1. A female hog. 2. A small



Essex Sow. 1/25

bug, found under logs, stones, etc. **sow-**
bug. [*< AS. sugu, sow.*]
soy, *soi*, *n.* A sauce or liquid condiment prepared in China and Japan from a bean of the same name. [*< Jap. si-yan, soy.*]
spa, *spâ*, *n.* Any locality frequented for its mineral springs. [*< Spa, in Belgium.*]
space, *spês*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPACED; SPA'RING.] To set apart by spaces; also, to arrange into spaces. **II.** *n.* 1. An interval between points or objects. 2. Continuous or unlimited extension. 3. An interval of time; period. 4. An occasion or opportunity. [*< L. spatium, space.*]—**spa'cious**, *spê'shus*, *a.* 1. Of indefinite or vast extent. 2. Affording ample room; capacious. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
spade, *spêd*, *n.* An implement used in digging in the ground. [*< AS. spadu.*]
spade, *spêd*, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.
spade, *spêd*, *n.* A figure like a heart, with a triangular handle, on a playing-card. [*< Sp. espada, appar. < espada, sword.*]
spake, *spêk* [Archaic or Poet.], *imp.* of **SPEAK**, *v.*
span, *span*. **I.** *vt.* [SPANNED; SPAN'NING.] 1. To measure with an expanded hand. 2. To extend over. **II.** *n.* 1. The extreme space over which the hand can be expanded; about 9 inches; figuratively, any small interval or distance. 2. The space or distance between the supports of an arch. 3. A pair of matched horses, etc. [*< AS. spannan, bind.*]—**span'-worm**, *n.* The larva of a species of moth, that progresses by alternately looping and straightening its body. **meas'-ur-ing-worm**.
spangle, *span'gl*. **I.** *vt.* [SPAN'GL(ED); SPAN'GLING.] To adorn with spangles. **II.** *n.* 1. A small bit of brilliant tin or metal-foil, used for decoration in dress. 2. Any small sparkling object. [*< AS. spange.*]
Span'iard, *span'yârd*, *n.* A native or naturalized citizen of Spain.
span'iel, *span'yel*, *n.* 1. One of a breed of dogs having large pendulous ears and long silky hair. 2. A sycophant. [*< Sp. Español, Spanish.*]
Span'ish, *span'ish*. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of Spain and her colonies.



1. A Common Spade. 2. A Perforated Ditching-spade. 3. A Drain-spade.

spank, *spank*, *v.* [SPANKED; SPANK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To slap forcibly on the buttocks. **II.** *i.* To move briskly, as a horse.—**spank'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which spans. 2. *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail extended by two spars from the after side of the mizzenmast.—**spank'ing**, *pa.* Moving rapidly; swift; dashing.
span'ner, *span'er*, *n.* One who or that which spans; specifically, a form of wrench.
spar, *spâr*, *vt.* [SPARRER; SPAR'RING.] To furnish with spars.
spar, *spâr*, *vt.* 1. To engage in boxing. 2. To defend oneself in boxing.
spar, *spâr*, *n.* A round timber for extending a sail; a mast, yard, boom, or the like. [*< AS. *spearra.*]
spar, *spâr*, *n.* The act or practise of boxing, as by pugilists. [*< OF. esparer, kick.*] **spar'-ring**.
spar, *spâr*, *n.* A vitreous, crystalline, easily cleavable, lustrous mineral. [*< AS. spær in spær-stân, chalkstone.*]—**spar'ry**, *a.*
spare, *spâr*, *v.* [SPARED; SPAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To be chary of. 2. To forbear to injure or punish; permit to live. 3. To dispense with; hence, to bestow. **II.** *i.* 1. To be lenient or forgiving; hence, to refrain. 2. To be frugal. [*< AS. sparian, < spær, spare.*]
spare, *a.* 1. That can be spared or used at will. 2. Held in reserve. 3. Thin; lean. 4. Not abundant. [*< AS. spær, spare.*] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**spare'rib**, *n.* A piece of pork consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed.—**spar'ing**, *a.* 1. Scanty; slight. 2. Frugal; stingy.
spark, *spârk*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To throw out sparks; sparkle; scintillate. **II.** *n.* 1. An incandescent particle thrown off from a red-hot or burning body. 2. Any glistening or brilliant point or transient luminous particle. [*< AS. spearca, spark.*]—**spark'le**, *spârk'le*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPARK'LE(D); SPARK'LING.] To emit sparks; flash as with sparks. **II.** *n.* A spark; gleam.—**spark'ler**, *n.*—**spark'ling**, *pa.*
spark, *spâr*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To woo; court. **II.** *n.* A man fond of gallantry; lover; suitor. [*Cp. Ice, sparkr, lively, sprakki, dandy.*]
spar'row, *spâr'ô*, *n.* One of various small plainly colored birds, as the common European house-sparrow or the American song-sparrow. [*< AS. spearwa.*]—**spar'row-hawk**, *n.* A small falconoid bird that preys on sparrows.
sparse, *spârs*, *a.* Scattered at considerable distances apart; thinly diffused. [*< L. OF spargo (pp. sparsus), scatter.*] **-ly**, *adv.*
Spar'tan, *spâr'tan*. Sparrow-hawk. 1/12
I. *a.* Pertaining to Sparta or the Spartans; heroically brave and enduring. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Sparta, in ancient Greece; hence, one of exceptional valor and fortitude.
spasm, *spazm*, *n.* Any sudden or convulsive action or effort, as of the muscles; a convulsion. [*< Gr. spasmus, < spaô, draw.*]—**spas-mod'ic**, *a.* 1. Of the nature of a spasm;



Sparrow-hawk. 1/12

papâ, *gsk*; **at**, *âir*; **element**, *thây*, *usêge*; **it**, *î* (ee); **o**, *ôh*; **orator**, *ôr*; **full**, *rûle*; **but**, *ûr*;

convulsive. **2.** Violent, or impulsive and transitory. **spas-mod'ic-al-ly**, **spas-mod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

spat', **spat**. **I. vt. & vi.** [SPAT'TED^d; SPAT'TING.] To spawn, as shell-fish. **II. n. 1.** Spawn of shell-fish. **2.** A young oyster. [**<** SPAT, *imp. of SPIT*¹.]

spat', **spat**. **I. vt. & vi.** [U. S.] To slap lightly; also, to engage in a petty quarrel or dispute. **II. n. 1.** A slight blow; slap. **2.** A splash; spatter. **3.** A petty dispute. [**Prob. imitative**; cp. PAT¹, *n.*]

spat', *imp. & pp. of SPIT*, *v.*

spa'tial, spē'shəl, *a.* Pertaining to space; involving or having the nature of space. [**<** L. *spatium*, *space*.] **spa'cial**:

spat'ter, spat'ter. **I. vt. & vi.** To sprinkle or scatter something in drops. **II. n. 1.** The act of spattering; a splash. **2.** A pattering noise. [**Freq. of SPOT**, *v.*]

spav'in, spav'in, *n.* A disease of the hock-joint of horses, stiffening the joint. [**<** OF. *esparvain*.] — **spav'ined**, *a.*

spawn, spōn. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To deposit eggs or roe. **2.** To produce as offspring. **II. n. 1.** The eggs of fishes, amphibians, mollusks, etc., especially in masses. **2.** Product; yield. **3.** Very small fish. [**<** OF. *espandre*, **<** L. *expando*; see EXPAND.]

speak, spik, *v.* [SPOKE (SPAKE)]; SPO'KEN (SPOKE); SPEAK'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To utter, as a word; articulate. **2.** To cause to be known; reveal. **II. i. 1.** To use language orally; talk. **2.** To make a speech. [**<** AS. *specan*, *sprecan*, *speak*.] — **speak'er**, *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an orator. **2.** [S-] The presiding officer of any one of various legislative bodies. — **Speak'er-ship**, *n.* The office of Speaker in a legislative assembly. — **speak'ing**, *pa.* Expressive; vivid; telling.

spear, spīr, *v.* **I. t.** To pierce with a spear. **II. i.** To send forth spires, as a plant.

spear, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a pointed head on a long shaft. **2.** A similar barbed instrument, for catching fish. **3.** A spire of grass. [**<** AS. *spere*, *spear*.] — **spear'man**, *n.* [SPEAR MEN, *pl.*] A man armed with a spear. — **spear'mint'**, *n.* An aromatic herb of wet places, similar to peppermint.

spe'cial, spesh'əl, *a.* **1.** Singular or unique; particular. **2.** Designed for a specific purpose. **3.** Distinguishing; differential. [**<** L. *specialis*, **<** *species*; see SPECIES.] — **spe'cial-ist**, *n.* A person devoted to some one line of study or professional work. — **spe'cial-i-ty**, spēsh'-i-əl-ti, *n.* [TISS, *pl.*] Specific or individual character; peculiarity. — **spe'cial-ly**, spēsh'-əl-i, *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly. **2.** For a specific purpose. — **spe'cial-ty**, spēsh'-əl-ti, *n.* [TISS, *pl.*] An occupation or study limited to one particular line; an article dealt in exclusively or chiefly.

spe'cie, spī'shē or spī'shi-f, *n.* Coined money; coin. [L., *abl. s. of species*; see SPECIES.]

spe'ci-es, spī'shi-fz or spī'shēz, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A group of animals or plants subordinate to a genus. **2.** A kind; sort; variety; form. [L., *look, form, kind*, **<** *specio*, *behold*.]

spe-cif'ic, spe-sif'ic. **I. a. 1.** Definite or determinate; particular. **2.** Pertaining to a species. **3.** Peculiar; special. **spe-cif'ic-al**: **II. n.** Anything specific or adapted to

effect a specific result. [**<** L. *species* (see SPECIES) + *facio*, *make*.] — **spe-cif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

spec'i-fy, spes'i-fai, *vt.* [FIED; -FY'ING.]

1. To state in full and explicit terms. **2.** To embody in a specification. [**<** L. *specio*, *species*, + *facio*, *make*.] — **spec'i-fi-ca'tion**, spēsh'-i-fē-kā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of specifying. **2.** A definite and complete statement.

spec'i-men, spes'i-men, *n.* One of a class of persons or things regarded as representative of the class; an example; sample. [L., **<** *specio*, *behold*.]

spe'cious, spī'shūs, *a.* Appearing right and true; plausible. [**<** L. *speciosus*, *fair*.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

speck, spec. **I. vt.** To spot; speckle. **II. n.** A small spot; a little stain; any very small thing. [**<** AS. *specca*, *speck*.]

— **speck'le**, *n.* [**<** SPECK'LED; SPECK'-

LING.] To besprinkle with spots. **II. n.** A speck.

spec'ta-cl'e, spec'ta-cl. *n.* **1.** That which is exhibited to public view. **2. pl.** A pair of glasses, with hinged bows to secure them before the eyes. [F., **<** L. *spectaculum*, **<** *specio*, *freg. of specio*, *see*.] — **spec'tac-u-lar**, spec'tac'-yu-lar, *a.* Characterized by grand scenic display.

spec'ta-tor, spec'tē'ter, *n.* One who beholds or looks on; an eye-witness.

spec'ter, [spec'ter, *n.* A ghost; apparition.

spec'tre, [L. *speculum*, *vision*, *apparition*.] — **spec'tral**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a specter; ghostly. **2.** Pertaining to the spectrum.

spec'tro-scope, spec'tro-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument for forming and analyzing the spectra of the rays emitted by bodies or substances. — **spec'tro-scop'ic**, *a.*

spec'trum, spec'trūm, *n.* [SPEC'TRA, *pl.*]

1. An image formed by rays of refracted light displaying the colors of the rainbow. **2.** The image of a bright object seen after the eye is withdrawn. [L.; see SPECTER.]

spec'u-lar, spec'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a speculum or a mirror; reflecting. [**<** L. *specularis*, **<** *speculum*, *mirror*.]

spec'u-late, spec'yu-lēt, *vi.* [LA'TED^d; LA'-

TING.] **1.** To theorize; conjecture. **2.** To make an investment involving a risk, but with hope of gain. [**<** L. *speculatus*, *pp. of speculo*, *behold*, **<** *specio*, *see*.] — **spec'u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of theorizing; a theory. **2.** A more or less risky investment. — **spec'u-lat'iv** (*e*), *a.* **1.** Given to speculation. **2.** Strictly theoretical. — **spec'u-la-to'ry**: — **spec'u-la'tor**, *n.* One who speculates, in any sense.

spec'u-lum, spec'yu-lūm, *n.* [LA, *pl.*] **1.**

A mirror of polished metal. **2.** A surgeon's exploring instrument, fitted with a mirror and light. [L., **<** *specio*, *see*.]

sped, *imp. & pp. of SPEED*, *v.*

speech, spīch, *n.* **1.** The power of speaking.

2. Conversation; talk. **3.** A public address; discourse. **4.** A tongue or language. [**<** AS. *spēc*, *speech*, **<** *sprecan*, *speak*.] — **speech-less**, *a.* **1.** Mute; dumb. **2.** Silent.

speed, spīd. **I. vt. & vi.** [SPED or SPEED'-

ED^d; SPEED'ING.] To urge on or advance with swiftness; expedite; despatch; progress. **II. n.** **1.** Celerity; swiftness. **2.** Rate of motion.

3. Progress; degree of prosperity. [**<** AS. *spēd*, **<** *spōwan*, *succeed*.] — **speed'y**, *a.*

fū'tūre (future); aīle; au (out); oīl; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; īnk; thīn.

[SPEED'IER; SPEED'EST.] 1. Swift; immediate. 2. Without delay. — **speed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **speed'i-ness**, *n.*

speiss, spais, *n.* A metallic compound, as of copper, iron, and nickle with arsenic and sulfur, used in smelting. [*< G. speise, lit. food.*]

spell¹, spel, *v.* [SPELLED; SPELL'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To give the letters of (a word) in their order. 2. To decipher. 3. To fascinate; bewitch. **II. i.** To frame words out of letters. [*< AS. spellian, disclose, < spel, narrative.*] — **spell'er**, *n.* 1. One who spells. 2. A spelling-book. — **spell'ing**, *n.* 1. The act of one who spells; also, orthography. 2. The way in which a word is spelled. — **spell'ing-book**², *n.* A book of exercises in spelling.

spell², vt. [SPELLED; SPELL'ING.] [Colloq.] To relieve temporarily from duty. [*< AS. spellian.*]

spell¹, *n.* 1. A turn of duty in relief of another. 2. Any relatively short period of time.

spell², *n.* An incantation; charm; hence, fascination. [*< AS. spel, tale.*] — **spell'bound**², *a.* Bound as by a spell.

spelt, spelt, *n.* A cereal intermediate between wheat and barley. [*< AS. spelt.*]

spelter, *n.* Zinc; a commercial term.

Spencerian, spen-si'ri-an, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Herbert Spencer, an English philosopher. 2. Pertaining to a system of free-hand penmanship.

spend, spend, *v.* [SPENT; SPEND'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To pay out, as money, in making purchases. 2. To squander; waste. 3. To pass or employ, as time. 4. To exhaust; use up. **II. i.** 1. To disburse money. 2. To waste or wear away. [*< L. spendo, in expendo, dispendo; see EXPEND.*] — **spend'thrift**², *n.* One who is wastefully lavish of money.

sperm, sperm, *n.* 1. A sperm-whale. 2. Spermaceti. [Short for SPERMACETI.] — **sperm'oil**², *n.* Oil obtained from sperm-whale blubber. — **s-whale**, *n.* A whale of warm seas, having



Sperm-whale. 1/300

the head high and truncate in front, and teeth in the lower jaw only.

sper'ma-ce'ti, sper'ma-si'ti or -set'i, *n.* A white, brittle, fatty substance contained in solution in the head of the sperm-whale. [*F., < L. sperma, seed, spawn, + ceti, gen. s. of cetus, whale.*]

spew, spū, *vt. & vi.* To vomit up; vomit; cast forth. [*< AS. spuean, spit.*] **spue**².

sphere, sfr, *vt.* [SPHERED; SPHER'ING.] 1. To place in a sphere. 2. To make spherical; encircle. **II. n.** 1. A solid every part of whose surface is equidistant from a point within called the center. 2. Any approximately globular body; a globe; star. 3. Field

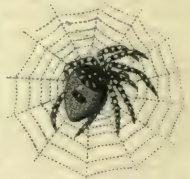
of action, influence, or existence. [*< F. sphère, < L. sphæra (< Gr. sphaira), sphere.*] — **spher'ic**, sfer'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the heavenly bodies; hence, celestial. 2. Spherical. — **spher'ic-al**, *a.* 1. Shaped like a sphere; globular. 2. Pertaining to a sphere. — **spher'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **spher'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **spher'ic-ity**, sfer'is-i-ti, *n.* The state of being a sphere; spherical form. — **spher'oid**, sfer'oid, *n.* A body having nearly the form of a sphere. — **spher'oid-al**, *a.* — **spher'oid-ic**, *a.* — **spher'oid-ic-al**, *a.* — **spher'ule**, sfer'ul, *n.* A minute sphere; globule.

sphinx, sfñx, *n.* [SPHINX'ES, sfñx'ez, or SPHIN'GES, sfñ'jez or -ges, *pl.*] 1. [s- or S-] *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster, with a woman's head and a lion's body, that destroyed those unable to guess riddles she propounded. 2. A mysterious or enigmatical person. [*L., < Gr. sphinx, < sphingō, strangle.*]

spice, spais, *i. vt.* [SPICED; SPIC'ING.] To season with spice; add zest to. **II. n.** 1. An aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, used to flavor food and beverages. 2. That which gives zest or adds interest. [*< OF. espice, < L. species; see SPECIES.*] — **spic'y**, spai'si, *a.* [SPIC'IER; SPIC'EST.] 1. Containing, flavored, or fragrant with spices. 2. Producing spices. 3. Having zest or pungency.

spic'ule, spic'yul, *n.* A small, slender, sharp-pointed body. [*< L. spiculum, dim. of spicum, point, spike.*] — **spic'u-lar**, spic'u-lar, *a.* Of or like a spike; bearing spicules; sharp-pointed; acute.

spid'er, spai'der, *n.* 1. An insect-like creature, that spins a thread and makes webs to catch its prey. 2. A long-handled frying-pan; also, one of various other implements. [*ME. spinnere, spider, < AS. spinnan, spin.*]



Common Spider. 1/2

spig'ot, spig'et, *n.* A plug or faucet for the bung-hole of a cask. [*< Ir. epiocaid, dim. of spice, spike.*]

spike, spaik, *i. vt.* [SPIKED¹; SPIK'ING.] To fasten with spikes; provide with spikes. **II. n.** 1. A stout piece of metal, like a large nail. 2. An ear, as of grain. 3. A flower-cluster in which there are numerous flowers arranged closely on an elongated common axis. [*< L. spica, spike.*] — **spike'let**, *n.* A secondary spike, as in grasses. — **spik'y**, spai'ki, *a.* Resembling a spike; pointed.

spike'nard, spaik'nard, *n.* An ancient fragrant and costly ointment prepared mainly from a plant of the same name. [*< L. of spica, spike, + nardus, nard.*]

spile, spail, *n.* 1. A large timber driven into the ground to serve as a foundation; a pile. 2. A wooden pin; a spigot. [*< D. spijl, bar.*]

spill, spil, *v.* [SPILLED or SPILT; SPILL'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To suffer to fall or run out, as a liquid. 2. To cause to be shed. **II. i.** To run out; be wasted. [*< AS. spillan, destroy.*]

spin, spin, *i. vt. & vi.* [SPUN, formerly SPAN; SPUN; SPIN'NING.] 1. To draw out and twist into threads. 2. To form by drawing out and

twisting. **3.** To compose; tell. **4.** To whirl; twirl. **II. n.** An act of spinning; a rapid whirling. [**< AS. spinnan, spin.**] — **spin'ner, n.**

spin'ach, (spin'ĕ), n. A garden annual pot-spin'age, } herb or its fleshy leaves. [**< LL. OF**
spinacia, < L. spina, thorn.]

spin'dle, spin'(dl. I. vi. [**SPIN'DL(E)D**; **SPIN'DLING.**] To grow long and slender. **II. n.** A slender rod or pin, especially one that rotates, and on which something may be wound. [**< AS. spindle, < spinnan, spin.**]

— **spin'dle-legged', a.** Having long, slender legs. **s.shanked;** — **spin'dling, a.** Long and thin.

spine, spain, n. 1. The spinal column of a vertebrate; back-bone. **2. Bot.** A stiff, sharp-pointed woody process; thorn. **3.** A projecting eminence or ridge. [**< OF. espine, < L. spina, spine.**] — **spi'nal, spai'nal, a. 1.** Pertaining to the back-bone. **2.** Pertaining to a thorn; thorny. — **spi'nous, spa'nus, a. 1.** Having spines. **2.** Spine-like; prickly. **spi'nose'**. — **spi'ny, a.** [**SPIN'NI-ER; SPIN-NI-EST.**] **1.** Having spines; thorny. **2.** Difficult; perplexing.

spin'et, spin'et, n. A musical instrument of the harpsichord class.

spin'ster, spin'ster, n. An unmarried woman, especially when no longer young. [**< AS. spinnan, spin.**]



Spinet.

spir'a-cle, spir'a-cl or spair'a-cl, n. A breathing-hole, as of an insect, or the blow-hole, as of a whale. [**OF., < L. spiraculum, air-hole, < spiro, breathe.**]

spir'al, spai'ral. I. a. 1. Winding about and constantly receding from a center. **2.** Winding and advancing; helical. **3.** Winding and rising in a spire. **II. n.** Anything of spiral form. — **spir'al-ly, adv.**

spire', spair, n. 1. The tapering or pyramidal roof of a tower; also, a steeple. **2.** A slender stalk or blade, as of grass. **3.** The summit of anything. [**< AS. spīr, stalk.**]

spire', n. A spiral; whorl; twist. [**F., < L. spira, coil, wreath.**]

spir'it, spir'it. I. a. vi. To carry off; kidnap. **II. n. 1.** The part of man that has intelligence and is invisible and incorporeal. **2.** A rational being not connected with a material body; the Deity or the third person of the Trinity, called the *Holy Spirit*. **3.** A ghost. **4.** Ardor; dash. **5.** Pervading influence. **6.** Distilled liquor, especially alcohol. [**< L. F. spiritus, breathing, < spiro, breathe.**] — **spir'it-ed, a.** Full of spirit; animated. — **spir'it-less, a.** Having no spirit; listless; dead.

spir'i-tu-al, spir'i-chu-al or it-yu-al, a. 1. Pertaining to spirit, as distinguished from matter. **2.** Affecting the soul. **3.** Coming from the Divine Spirit; holy; pure. **4.** Sacred; religious. [**< L. OF. spiritus, SPIRIT.**] — **spir'i-tu-al-ism, n. 1.** The belief that departed spirits communicate with men, or the practices connected with that belief. **2. Philos.** The doctrine that there are substances or beings not cognizable by the

senses. **3.** The state of being spiritual. — **spir'i-tu-al-ist, n.** — **spir'i-tu-al-is'tic, a.** — **spir'i-tu-al-ity, n.** [**-TI-ES, pl.**] **1.** The state of being spiritual. **2.** That which belongs to the Church. — **spir'i-tu-al-ize, vt.** [**-IZED; -IZING.**] To render spiritual.

spir'i-tu-elle', spir'i-tu-el', a. Characterized by refinement, grace, and delicacy; said of women. [**F.**]

spir'i-tu-ous, spir'i-chu-us or it-yu-us, a. Containing alcohol; intoxicating; distilled.

spirt, v. & n. Same as **SPURT**.

spir'y, spair'y, a. 1. Pertaining to a spire. **2.** Abounding in spires. **3.** Having a spire.

spit', spit. I. vt. & vi. [**SPIT; SPAT;** formerly sometimes **SPIT'TED'; SPIT'TING.**] **1.** To eject (saliva, etc.) from the mouth. **2.** To come down in scattering drops or flakes. **II. n. 1.** Spit; saliva. **2.** An act of spitting. [**< AS. spellan, spætan, spit.**] — **spit'tle, n.** The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth; saliva; spit. — **spit-toon', n.** A receptacle for expectorations.

spit', I. vt. [**SPIT'TED'; SPIT'TING.**] **1.** To transfix with a spit. **2.** To string on a stick. **II. n. 1.** A pointed rod on which meat is turned and roasted. **2.** A point of low land extending into the water. [**< AS. spitu, spit.**]

spite, spait. I. vt. [**SPIT'TED'; SPIT'TING.**] To vex maliciously; thwart. **II. n. 1.** Malicious bitterness prompting to vexations acts; grudge. **2.** That which is done in spite. [**Abbr. of DESPITE, n.**] — **spite'ful, a.** Filled with spite; prompted by spite.

spitz, spits, n. One of a breed of small Pom-eranian dogs with a tapering muzzle. [**G., < spitz, point.**]

splash, splash. I. vt. & vi. 1. To make a splash. **2.** To spatter, wet, or soil with a liquid dashed about. **II. n. 1.** The act or noise of splashing. **2.** A spot made by a liquid or color splashed on. [**Var. of PLASH, v.**] — **splash'y, a.** Slushy; wet.



Spitz. 1/20

splay, splé, a. Spread out; displayed; hence, broad and clumsy, as a foot. [**Abbr. < DISPLAY, v.**] — **splay'foot', a.** Having splay feet. **s.-footed.**

spleen, splén, n. 1. An organ found in most vertebrates, near the stomach, that produces certain modifications in the blood. **2.** Ill temper; spitefulness. **3.** Lowness of spirits. [**< L. splen (< Gr. splen), spleen.**]

splen'did, splén'did, a. 1. Giving out or reflecting brilliant light. **2.** Magnificent; imposing. **3.** Illustrious. [**< L. F. splendidus, < splendeo, shine.**] — **splen'dor, splén'dgr, n. 1.** Exceeding brilliancy from emitted or reflected light. **2.** Magnificence; pomp. **3.** Preeminence; illustriousness. **splen'dour, a.**

sple-net'ic, sple-net'ic or splén'etic. I. a. 1. Pertaining to the spleen. **2.** Fretfully spiteful; peevish. **II. n.** One suffering from disease of the spleen; a peevish person.

splice, splais. I. vt. [**SPliced'; SPly'ING.**] To unite so as to form one continuous piece.

flūtgāre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

II. n. A union of the ends of joined parts, especially of ropes, made by intertwining the strands. [*< D. splitsen, < splijten, split.*]

splint, splint. **I^d. vt.** To confine or support with splints, as a fractured limb.

II. n. A thin flat piece split off; a thin strip, as of wood, to hold a fractured limb in place; splinter. [*< Sw. splinta, splint.*]

-splint'-bone', n. One of the small rudimentary lateral bones on the legs of the horse, etc.

splint'er, splin'ter. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To split or separate into splinters or fragments. **2.** To support by splints. **II. n.** A sharp piece split off from a solid body. [Freq. of **SPLINT**.]

split, split, v. [**SPLIT** or **SPLIT'TED**^d; **SPLIT'TING**.] **I. t. i.** **1.** To tear asunder; rend. **2.** To divide longitudinally; rive. **3.** To disrupt; divide. **II. i.** **1.** To suffer disruption; cleave apart. **2.** To disagree. [*< Dn. splitte.*]

split, n. **1.** The act or result of splitting; a longitudinal fissure. **2.** Schism; rupture.

splurge, splurj. **I. vi.** [**SPLURGED**; **SPLUR'GING**.] To make a splurge. **II. n.** A conceited, ostentatious, personal display. [Imitative.]

splut'ter, splut'gr. **I. vt. & vi.** To speak hastily and confusedly. **II. n.** A noise as of spluttering; bustle. [Var. of **SPUTTER**.]

spoil, spoil. **I. vt. & vi.** [**SPOILED** or **SPOILT**; **SPOIL'ING**.] **1.** To impair or destroy the value, usefulness, or beauty of; become tainted or putrid. **2.** To practise robbery; despoil. **II. n.** **1.** Plunder seized by violence; booty. **2.** The act of pillaging. [*< L.^f spoliūm, booty.*]

spoke, spok. **I. vt.** [**SPOKED**; **SPO'KING**.] To supply with spokes. **II. n.** **1.** One of the radial members of a wheel. **2.** The rung of a ladder. [*< AS. spaca, spoke; cp. SPIKE, n.*]

spoke, spok, imp. of **SPEAK, v.**: in old usage, also past participle.—**spo'ken, pp.** of **SPEAK, v.**

spokes'man, spok's'man, n. [*-MEN, pl.*] One who speaks in the name and behalf of others.

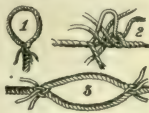
spo'li-a'tion, spō'li-ē'shun, n. **1.** The act of pillaging or despoiling. **2.** Destruction. [*< L. spolio, despoil.*]
-spo'li-a'tor, n.

spon'dyl, spon'dil, n. A vertebra. [*< Gr. spondylos.*]

sponge, spunj, v. [**SPONGED**; **SPON'GING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To cleanse or operate upon or absorb with a sponge. **2.** To wipe out; expunge. **3.** To get by mean device or at another's expense. **II. i.** **1.** To live in mean dependence on another. **2.** To gather sponges. **3.** To absorb.—**spon'ger, n.**

sponge, n. **1.** A fixed (usually marine) animal with porous body. **2.** The skeleton or network of elastic fibers that remains after the removal of the living matter from certain sponges. **3.** Leavened dough. **4.** One who lives at the expense of another. [*< Gr. L.^{OF} spongia, spongos, sponge.*]
-spun'gy, a. [**SPON'GI-ER**; **SPON'GI-EST**.] Like a sponge; elastic; porous; absorptive.—**spun'gi-ness, n.**

spon'son, spen'sen, n. A curved projection or bulge from the hull of a vessel, as for the training of a gun. See **ILLUS.** in next column.



Partially Formed Splices.

1. An eye-splice. **2.** A short splice in a three-stranded rope. **3.** A cut-splice.

spen'sor, spen'ser, n. One who makes himself responsible for another; a godfather. [*L., < sponsus, pp. of spondeo, promise.*]

spen'ta-ne-ous, spen-tē'ne-us, a. **1.** Done or acting from one's own impulse; voluntary.

2. Indigenous. **3.** Biol. Apparently arising without external cause.

[*< LL. spontaneus, < L. sponte, of free will.*]
-ly, adv. **-ness, n.**

spen'ta-ne-i-ty, spen'ta-ni'ti-ul, n. [*-TIES, pl.*] Spontaneous quality.



spool, spūl. **I. vt.** Sponsors of the U. S. Cruiser "San Francisco." To wind on a

spool. **II. n.** **1.** A small cylinder, commonly of wood, upon which thread or the like may be wound. **2.** The quantity of thread held by a spool. [*< D. spoel, spool.*]

spoon, spūn, n. A utensil having a shallow ovoid bowl and a handle, used in serving or eating food. [*< AS. spōn, chip.*]
-spoon'-bill, n. **1.** A bird related to the ibis. **2.** A variety of duck.—**spoon'-ful, n.**

spoor, spūr, n. [*S. Afr. D.*] A track; trail; footprint. [*< D. spoor, track.*]

spo-rad'ic, spo-rad'ic, a. Occurring here and there; separate; isolated. [*< Gr. sporadikos, < sporas, < speirō, scatter.*]

spore, spōr, n. **1.** The reproductive body in flowerless plants. **2.** Biol. A minute body that develops into a new individual. **3.** A germ. [*< Gr. spora, seed, sowing.*]

spōrt', spōrt, v. **I. t.** To display ostentatiously. **II. i.** To play; frolic; make sport; jest.

sport, n. **1.** Diversion; pastime. **2.** A particular game, play, or outdoor diversion. **3.** Pleasantry; railery. **4.** A mockery. [Abbr. of **DISPORT**.]
-sport'ful, a.—**sport'iv(e, a.** Relating to or fond of sport or play; frolicsome.
-sports'man, n. [*-MEN, pl.*] A person who is fond of field-sports, as hunting and fishing.
-sports'man-like, a.—**sports'man-ship, n.** The art or practise of field-sports.

spot, spot, v. [**SPOT'TED**; **SPOT'TING**.] **I. t.** To mark, stain, or soil in or with spots. **II. i.** To make a stain or discoloration.

spot, n. **1.** A particular place or portion of small extent. **2.** A locality. **3.** A stain; blemish; reproach. [*< v of SPIR', v.*]
-spot'-less, a. Free from spot or stain; innocent; pure.
-spot'ted, spot'ed, pa. i. Discolored in spots. **2.** Characterized by spots.—**spot'ty, spot'l, a.** Having many spots; spotted.

spouse, spouz, n. A partner in marriage; one's husband or wife. [*< L.^{OF} sponsus; see SPONSOR.*]
-spou'sal, spau'zal, [Poet.] i. a. Pertaining to marriage. **II. n.** Marriage; espousal.

spout, spaut. **I^d. vt. & vi.** **1.** To pour out copiously; spurl forth. **2.** To declaim. **II. n.** **1.** A tube, trough, etc., for the discharge of a liquid. **2.** A continuous stream of fluid.

sprain, sprēn. **I. vt.** To cause a sprain in; overstrain. **II. n.** A violent straining or twisting of the ligaments surrounding a joint. [*< L.^{OF} sprimo; see EXPRESS, v.*]

sprang, sprang, imp. of **SPRING, v.**

sprat, sprat, *n.* A herring-like fish. [*< D. sprout, < v of SPROUT.*]

sprawl, spröl. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To lie or move with the limbs stretched out ungracefully. **2.** To spread out irregularly, as vines. **II. n.** The act or position of sprawling. [*< AS. spreawlian, sprawl.*] [fine particles.]

spray, sprē, *vt. & vi.* To disperse (a liquid) in **spray**¹, *n.* **1.** Water or other liquid dispersed in fine particles. **2.** An atomizer. [*< v of SPREAD.*]

spray², *n.* A small branch bearing dependent branchlets or flowers. [*< Dn. sprag.*]

spread, spred, *v.* [SPREAD; SPREAD'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To extend the parts over. **2.** To distribute about. **3.** To publish. **4.** To expand; unfold. **II. i. 1.** To become dispersed. **2.** To be distributed. **3.** To be thrust apart. [*< AS. sprædan, spread.*]

spread, *n.* **1.** The act of spreading. **2.** An open expanse. **3.** The extent of expansion. **4.** A covering.

sprees, sprī, *vi.* To get drunk. **II. n. 1.** A drinking-spell; drunken carousal. **2.** A gay frolic. [*Cp. Ir. spre, spark, animation.*]

sprig, sprig, *n.* **1.** A shoot or sprout of a tree or plant. **2.** An offshoot from an ancestral stock. [*< MLG. sprik, twig.*]

spright, *n.* Same as SPRITE.

sprightly, sprait'li, *a.* [SPRIGHT'LI-ER; SPRIGHT'LI-EST.] Full of animation and spirits; vivacious; lively. [*< SPRIGHT, SPRITE, n.*]—**spright/ly-ness**, *n.*

spring, spring, *v.* [SPRANG or SPRUNG; SPRUNG; SPRING'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To release the spring of. **2.** To do or cause to act unexpectedly and suddenly. **3.** To bend by force; strain. **II. i. 1.** To bound; leap. **2.** To move or rise up suddenly. **3.** To proceed; originate. **4.** To be warped or bent. [*< AS. springan, spring.*]

spring, *n.* **1.** An elastic body or contrivance that yields under stress, and returns to its normal form when the stress is removed. **2.** Elastic quality or energy. **3.** Recoil. **4.** A cause of action. **5.** A jump; bound. **6.** The season in which vegetation starts anew. **7.** A flow or fountain, as of water. **8.** A springing. [*< AS. spring, < springan, spring.*]—**spring'y**, spring'ly, *a.* [SPRING'Y-ER; SPRING'Y-EST.] **1.** Elastic. **2.** Spongy; wet. —**spring'i-ness**, *n.* —**spring'halt**, *n.* A convulsive movement of the hind legs of a horse, as in walking.

spring'bok, spring'bok, *n.* A South-African gazel, with a white stripe down the back. [S. Afr. D.]

springe, spring, *n.* A snare or noose, arranged with a spring. [*< SPRING, v.*] **spring'g**.

spring'kle, spring'kl. **I. vt. & vi.** [SPRIN'KL(E); SPRIN'KLING.] To scatter in drops or small particles; rain in scattering drops. **II. n.** A falling in drops or particles, or that which so falls; a sprinkling; hence, a small quantity. [*< AS. sprengan, make spring.*]—**spring'kler**, *n.* —**spring'king**, *n.* **1.** That which is sprinkled; a small, scattering quantity. **2.** The act of scattering drops of liquid.

sprint, sprint. **I. v.** To run, as in a sprint. **II. n.** A short race run at the top of one's speed. —**sprint'er**, *n.*

sprit, sprit, *n.* **1.** A small spar for stretching a sail. **2.** The bowsprit. [*< AS. spreht, < sprehtan, sprout.*]—**sprit'sail**, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.

sprite, sprit, *n.* A fairy, elf, or goblin. [*< F. esprit, < L. spiritus, spirit.*]

sprock'et, sprok'et, *n.* **1.** A projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, or engaging with the links of a chain. **2.** A wheel bearing such projections.

sprout¹, spraut, *v.* **I. t.** To cause to put forth shoots. **II. i. 1.** To develop shoots. **2.** To grow. [*< a var. of AS. spreotan, sprout.*]

sprout, *n.* A new shoot or bud on a plant.

spruce, sprūs, *vt. & vi.* [SPRUCE'; SPRU'CING.] To make oneself spruce.

spruce, *a.* Having a smart, trim appearance.

spruce, *n.* An evergreen tree having needle-shaped leaves and pendulous cones; also, its wood.

sprung, sprung, *imp. & pp. of SPRING, v.*

spry, sprai, *a.* Quick and active; agile. [*< Sw. dial. sprygg, active.*]

spue, *vt. & vi.* Same as SPEW.

spume, spūm, *v.* [SPUMED; SPU'MING.] To froth; foam. **II. n.** Froth; foam; scum. [*F., < L. spuma, foam.*]—**spu-mes'cence**, *n.* Frothiness.—**spu'mous**, *a.* Foamy. **spu'my**.

spun, spun, *imp. & pp. of SPIN, v.*

spunk, spunk, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Quick, ardent temper; courage; pluck. **2.** Punk. [*< Gael. sponge, tinder, < L. spongia; see SPONGE, n.*]—**spunk'y**, *a.* [SPUNK'Y-ER; SPUNK'Y-EST.] [Colloq.] Spirited; courageous; touchy.

spur, spūr. **I. vt.** [SPURRED; SPUR'RING.]

1. To goad by use of the spur. **2.** To furnish with spurs. **II. n. 1.** A pricking or goading instrument worn on a horseman's heel. **2.** Anything that incites or urges. **3.** A stiff sharp spine, as on the leg of a domestic cock. **4.** A projecting car, ridge, or the like. [*< AS. spora, < v of SPURN, v.*]

spurge, spūrg, *n.* A plant having fertile flowers with 3-lobed ovaries on long pedicels.

spu'ri-ous, spū'ri-us, *a.* Not genuine; false; counterfeit. [*< L. spurius, spurious.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

spurn, spūrn, *vt.* **1.** To reject with disdain. **2.** To drive back or away as by kicking. [*< AS. speornan, kick.*]

spurt¹, spūrt, *v.* **I. vt. & vi.** To force out or come forth in a jet; squirt. **II. n. 1.** A sudden gush of liquid. **2.** Any sudden outbreak. [*< AS. sprittan, sprout.*]

spurt², *v.* **I. vt.** To make a sudden and extreme effort. **II. n.** An extraordinary effort of brief duration. [*< Ice. spretta, start.*]

sput'ter, sput'er. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To spit out with vehemence and irregular noise. **2.** To speak in a confused, explosive way. **II. n.**



Bicycle Sprocket.



Iron Spur.

A sputtering; jabbering. [Freq. of SPOUT, *v.*]
spy, spai, *v.* [SPIED; SPY'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To discover; see by looking carefully. **2.** To espy. **II. i.** To act as a spy; investigate; pry. [< OHG. ^{9F} *spehōn*, watch.—**spy'-glass**, *n.* A small terrestrial telescope.]

spy, *n.* [SPIES', *pl.*] **1.** One who enters an enemy's military lines covertly to get information. **2.** One who watches others secretly.

squab, scweb. **I. a. 1.** Fat and short. **2.** Half-grown. **II. n. 1.** A young pigeon. **2.** A fat, short person. [Cp. Sw. dial. *squabb*, fat flesh.]

squab'ble, scweb'l. **I. vi.** [SQUAB'bled; SQUAB'bling.] To engage in a petty wrangle; quarrel. **II. n.** The act of squabbling; a petty wrangle. [< Sw. *skvappa*, chide, < *skvapp*, splash.]

squad, scwed, *n.* A small group of persons; a small detachment of troops or police. [< OF. *esquadre*.]

squad'ron, *n.* **1.** An assemblage of war-vessels smaller than a fleet; one of the divisions of a fleet. **2.** A division of a cavalry regiment. [< It. ^{OF} *squadrone*.]

squal'id, scwel'id, *a.* Having a mean, poverty-stricken appearance. [< L. *squalidus*, < *squaleo*, be foul.—**squal'id-ly**, *adv.*—**squal'id-ness**, *n.*—**squa-lid'i-ty**, *n.*]

squall, scwöl. **I. vt. & vi.** To cry loudly, as an angry child.

squall, *n.* A loud, screaming outcry. [< Ice. *skvala*, scream.]

squall, *n.* A sudden burst of wind. [< Sw. *squäl*, rush of water, < *squala*, gush.—**squall'y**, *a.* Stormy; blustering.]

squal'or, scwel'or or scwöl'or, *n.* The state of being squalid. [L., < *squaleo*, be foul.]

squan'der, scwen'der, *vt. & vi.* To spend money, etc., lavishly and wastefully.—**squan'der-er**, *n.*

square, scwār, *v.* [SQUARED; SQUAR'ing.] **I. t. 1.** To make square. **2.** To form into a right angle. **3.** To balance, as accounts; make even. **4.** To cause to conform; adapt. **5. Math.** To multiply (a number or quantity) by itself. **II. i. 1.** To be at right angles. **2.** To fit; agree.

square, *a.* **1.** Being a square; loosely, approaching a square in form. **2.** Characterized by a right angle. **3.** Just; equitable. **4.** Balanced; even. **5.** Absolute. **6.** Solid; satisfying. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**square'-rigged**, *a.* Having the principal sails extended by horizontal cross-yards; said of ships, brigs, etc.

square, *n.* **1.** A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Any object that is square or nearly square. **3.** An instrument by which to measure or lay out right angles. **4.** A town or city block. [< OF. *esquare*, *esquarre*, < L. *ex*, out, + OF. *quarre*, square, < L. *quadra*, < *quattuor*, four.]

squash, scwesh, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To beat or press into a pulp; to be mashed into a soft mass. [< OF. *esquacher*, crush.]

squash, *n.* The fleshy edible fruit of various trailing annuals of the gourd family; also, any one of the plants that bear this fruit. [< Am. Ind. *asquash*, pl. of *asq*, green, raw.]

squash, *n.* **1.** A soft or unripe object. **2.** A crushed or mashed object. **3.** The sudden

fall of a heavy, soft, or bursting body.—**squash'y**, *a.*

squat, scwet. **I. vt. & vi.** [SQUAT'ted⁴ or SQUAT; SQUAT'ing.] **1.** To crouch, or cause to crouch, in a sitting posture. **2.** To settle on a piece of land without right. **II. a. 1.** Short and thick. **2.** Being in a squatting position. **III. n.** A squatting attitude or position. [< F. *esquattir*, < *es-* intens. + *quattir*, press down.—**squat'ter**, *n.* One who settles on land without right or without permission.—**squat'ty**, scwet'l, *a.* Disproportionately short and thick.]

squaw, scwē, *n.* An American Indian woman or girl. [< Mass. Ind. *squa*, woman.]

squawk, scwōk. **I. vt.** To utter a shrill, harsh cry, as a duck. **II. n. 1.** A harsh cry, as of certain birds. **2.** The black-crowned night-heron. [For SQUEAK.]

squeak, scwīk. **I. vt. & vi.** To utter or effect with a squeak; make a squeak. **II. n.** A thin, sharp, penetrating sound. [< Sw. *squäka*, croak.]

squeal, scwīl. **I. vi. 1.** To utter a sharp, shrill, somewhat prolonged cry. **2.** [Slang.] To turn informer. **II. n.** A shrill, prolonged cry, as of a pig. [Ult. < Ice. *skvala*, scream.]

squeam'ish, scwīm'ish, *a.* Easily disgusted or nauseated; unduly scrupulous. [< Ice. *sveimr*, a bustle.]

squeeze, scwīz, *v.* [SQUEEZ(ed); SQUEEZ'ing.] **I. t. 1.** To press closely; compress. **2.** To draw forth by pressure. **3.** To crowd. **II. i. 1.** To force one's way by pressing; push. [< AS. *cwēsan*, crush.]

squeeze, *n.* The act or process of squeezing.

squelch, scwelch, *vt. & vi.* To disconcert; be crushed or subdued. [Var. of *quench*; akin to QUELL.]

squib, scwīb. **I. vt. & vi.** [SQUIBBED; SQUIB'bing.] To attack by means of squibs; lampoon. **II. n. 1.** A mild lampoon; pithy paragraph. **2.** A tubular case filled with gunpowder, as for firing a charge. [Var. of SWIPE.]

squid, *n.* A ten-armed cuttlefish, especially one of the small species. [Cp. SQUIRT.]

squill, scwīl, *n.* The sliced bulb of a medicinal plant of the lily family, having diuretic and expectorant properties. [< F. *squille*, < L. *squilla*, squill.]

squill, *n.* **1.** A crustacean; shrimp. **2.** A mantis. [< L. *squilla*, squill.]

squint, scwīnt. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To make or be cross-eyed. **2.** To look with half-closed eyes, or with a side glance. **II. a.** Having a squint; looking obliquely. **III. n. 1.** An affection of the eyes in which their axes are differently directed; strabismus. **2.** The act of squinting. [< Sw. *svinka*, shrink.—**squint'-eye**, *n.* Strabismus.]

squire, scwīr. **I. vt. & vi.** To attend upon as a squire. **II. n.** An esquire; justice of the peace; lawyer or prominent citizen; attendant, as of a knight, or of a lady. [= ESQUIRE, *n.*]



Squill.

squirm, *scwgrm*. **I. vi.** **1.** To bend and twist the body; wriggle; writhe. **2.** To climb by shinning. **II. n.** A squirming motion; a wriggle. [Var. of *squir*, ult. = *whir*.]

squir'el, *scwir'el* or *scwer'el*, *n.* A slender rodent, with a very long bushy tail. [Ult. < Gr. *skiouros*, < *skia*, shade, + *oura*, tail.]

squirt, *sewert*. **I. vt. & vi.** To force out in a spurting stream. **II. n.** **1.** The act of squirting or spurting. **2.** A syringe or squirt-gun. [*< LG. swirtjen*, squirt.]

stab, *stab*. **I. vt. & vi.** [STABBED; STAB-BING.] To pierce with a pointed weapon; wound with a dagger. **II. n.** A thrust made with any pointed weapon; a wound made by stabbing. [Perhaps < Ir. *stob*, stake.]

stable, *stē'bl*. **I. vt. & vi.** [STA'BLED; STA-BLING.] To lodge in a stable. **II. n.** A building set apart for lodging and feeding horses or cattle. [*< L. of stabulum*, < *sto*, stand.]—**stab'ling**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who stables. **2.** Room or accommodation in a stable.

stable, *a.* **1.** Standing firmly in place; fixed. **2.** Marked by fixedness of purpose. **3.** Having durability or permanence. [F., < L. *stabilis*, < *sto*, stand.]—**sta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being stable. **sta'ble-ness**, *—sta'bly*, *adv.* In a stable manner; so as to be firm.

staccato, *stac-cā'tō*, *a. Mus.* **1.** Played in an abrupt, disconnected manner. **2.** Marked by abrupt, sharp emphasis. [It.]

stack, *stac*. **I. vt.** To gather or place in a pile; pile up in a stack. **II. n.** **1.** A large orderly pile of unthrashed grain, hay, or straw; commonly conical. **2.** Any systematic pile or heap. **3.** A vertical main smoke-flue. [*< Ice. stakkr*, stack.]

staff, *staf*, *n.* [STAVES, stāvz, STAF(F)S, *pl.*] **1.** A stick or piece of wood carried for some special purpose. **2.** A shaft or pole. **3. Mil.** A body of officers attached to a commander. **4.** The combined lines and spaces used in written or printed music. [*< AS. staf*, stick.]

stag, *tag*, *n.* **1.** The red deer, especially the matured male.

2. The male of other large deer. [*< Ice. steggr*, male animal, < *stiga*, mount.]

stage, *stēj*. **I. vt.** [STAGED; STA'GING.] **1.** *Theat.* To mount or arrange for the stage. **2.** To exhibit on the stage. **II. n.** **1.** The raised platform, with scenery, etc., on which the performance takes place in a theater. **2.** The profession of an actor. **3.** A scene of action. **4.** An elevated platform; staging. **5.** A step or degree. **6.** One of several regular stopping-places in a route. **7.** A large four-wheeled conveyance. **stage-coach**†. [*< OF.*



Full grown
Royal Stag. 1/50

estage, < L. *sto*, stand.]—**sta'ger**, *n.* A stage-horse.—**sta'ging**, *n.* A scaffolding or temporary platform.

stag'ger, *stag'gr*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To cause to reel. **2.** To cause to hesitate. **II. i. 1.** To move unsteadily to one side and the other; reel. **2.** To waver. [*< Ice. stakra*, freq. of *staka*, push.]—**stag'ger**, *n.* A reeling motion.

stag'nant, *stag'nant*, *a.* **1.** Standing still; not flowing; hence, foul from long standing. **2.** Sluggish. [F., < L. *stagnō*, stagnate, < *stagnum*, pool.]—**stag'nan-cy**, *n.* A stagnant condition.—**stag'nate**, *vi.* [STAG'NATED; STAG'NATING.] **1.** To be or become stagnant. **2.** To become inert.—**stag-na'tion**, *n.*

staid, *stēd*, *imp. & pp.* of *STAY*, *v.*

staid, *a.* Steady and sober; sedate. [*< STAID*, pp. of *STAY*, *v.*—*-ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*]

stain, *stēn*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To make a stain upon; discolor. **2.** To color by the use of a dye or stain. **II. i.** To take or impart a stain. [Abbr. of *DISTAIN*.]

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration from foreign matter, etc. **2.** A dye used in staining. **3.** A moral taint; tarnish.—**stain'less**, *a.*

stair, *stār*, *n.* **1.** A step, or one of a series of steps. **2.** A series of steps; usually plural. [*< AS. stāger*, < *stigan*, climb.]—**stair-case**†, *n.* A set of stairs. **stair'way**†, *n.*

stake¹, *stēk*. **I. vt.** [STAKED¹; STA'KING.]

1. To fasten or support by means of a stake. **2.** To mark the boundaries of with stakes.

II. n. **1.** A stick or post, as of wood, sharpened for driving into the ground. **2.** A post to which a person is bound to be burned alive. [*< AS. staca*, stake.]

stake², *I. vt.* To put at hazard; wager; risk. **II. n.** **1.** Something wagered or risked; a prize for competition. **2.** The condition of being in hazard or in question. **3.** An interest. [Special use of *STAKE*¹, *n.*]

sta-lac'tite, *sta-lac'tait*, *n.* An elongated pendulous, icicle-like form in which certain minerals are sometimes deposited, as from the roof of a cave. [*< Gr. stalaktos*, dropping, < *stalasō*, drop.]—**stal'ac-tit'ic**, *-al*, *a.*

sta-lag'mite, *sta-lag'mait*, *n.* An incrustation on the floor of a cavern; the counterpart of a stalactite. [*< Gr. stalagmos*, dropping, < *stalasō*, drop.]—**stal'ag-mit'ic**, *-al*, *a.*

stale, *stēl*, *a.* Having lost freshness; deteriorated; vapid; stagnant; decayed; worn out; trite. [*< OF. estale*, < MD. *stel*, old.]—**stale'ness**, *n.*

stalk¹, *stēk*. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To approach stealthily, for the purpose of killing, as in hunting. **2.** To pace in a dignified manner. **II. n.** **1.** The act of stalking game. **2.** A stately step or walk. [*< AS. stalcān*, walk slowly, < *stelan*, steal.]—**stalk'er**, *n.*

stalk², *n.* **1.** The stem or axis of a plant, es-



Stalactites and
Stalagmites.
b, stalactites in a
cave; c, stalagmites;
d, a stalactite column.

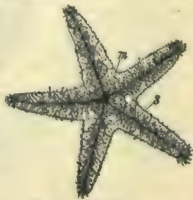
pecially when herbaceous. **2.** A supporting part; stem. [Akin to Ice. *stikr*, stalk.]
stall, stôl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To place or keep in a stall, as cattle for fattening. **2.** To furnish with stalls. **3.** To fix or stick in mire or snow, as a wagon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compartment in which a horse or bovine animal is confined and fed. **2.** A small booth, enclosed seat, etc. [*< AS. steal*, *< v of STAND.*]—*fin'ger-stall'*, *n.* A cover to protect an injured finger.—*stall' feed'*, *vt.* To feed (as cattle) in a stall or stable; fatten.—*s.-fed*, *a.*
stal'ion, stal'yun, *n.* An uncastrated male

Hackney Stallion. 1/60



horse; also, some other equine animal. [*< estalon*, *< LL. stallum*, STALL.]
stal'wart, stôl'wart or stal'wart, *a.* **1.** Large and strong. **2.** Muscular; brawny. [*< AS. stælwyrthe*, good, serviceable.]
stamen, stê'men or stô'men, *n.* [STA'MENS, rarely STAM'INA, *pl.*] The organ that contains the pollen in a flower. [*L., < sto*, stand.]—*stam'i-na*, *n.* [Originally the plural of *stamen*, now commonly construed as a singular.] **1.** Strength; vigor. **2.** The supporting part of a body.—*stam'i-nal*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a stamen. **2.** Relating to stamens.—*stam'i-nate*, *a.* Having stamens.
stammer, stam'gr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To utter with a stammer. **II.** *n.* A halting, defective utterance; a stutter. [*< AS. stamur*, stammering.]—*stam'mer-er*, *n.*
stamp, stamp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by impressing. **2.** To impress upon anything by a stamp. **3.** To affix a postage stamp upon. **4.** To bring down quickly and heavily, as the foot. **5.** To crush (ores). **6.** To stigmatize; brand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike the foot forcibly upon the ground. [*< AS. stempan*, stamp.]
stamp, *n.* **1.** A mark made by stamping; device; design. **2.** An implement or machine for stamping. **3.** Any characteristic mark. **4.** Kind; sort. **5.** The act of stamping.
stam-pede', stam-pîd'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STAMP'ED'; STAMP'ED'ING.] To cause a stampede. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden starting and rushing off through panic. **2.** Any sudden, impulsive, tumultuous movement on the part of a crowd. [*< Am. Sp. estampida*, *< Sp. estampida*, crash.]
stanch, stanch. **I.** *vt.* To stop or check the flow of (blood), as from a wound. **II.** *a.* **1.** Constant; faithful; hearty. **2.** Strong and

vigorous. [*< OF. estancier*, *< L. stagno*; see STAGNANT.] **staunch**, *v.*
stan'chion, stan'shun, *n.* **1.** An upright bar or timber forming a principal support. **2.** One of a pair of upright timbers used to confine cattle in a stall. [*< LL. of stantia*, chamber, *< L. stan(t)-s*, *ppr. of sto*, stand.]
stand, stand, *v.* [STOOD; STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place upright. **2.** To put up with; bear. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest erect; be or remain upright. **2.** To be in a particular condition. **3.** To go; step; pass. **4.** To be situated; lie. **5.** To rest upon; depend. [*< AS. standan*, stand; cognate with *L. sto*, stand.]—*stand'ing*. **1.** *pa.* **1.** Remaining erect. **2.** Maintained for regular or permanent use. **3.** Stagnant. **4.** Permanent. **II.** *n.* **1.** Relative position. **2.** A station. **3.** Duration. **4.** The act of one who stands.—*stand'point'*, *n.* A position from which things are viewed or regarded.—*stand'still*, *n.* A complete pause; halt; rest.
stand, *n.* **1.** A structure upon which things may stand; platform; small table, etc. **2.** Position; place. **3.** The act of standing. **4.** A halt; hesitation; resistance.
stand'ard, stand'ard, *a.* Having the accuracy or authority of a standard.
stand'ard, *n.* **1.** Any established measure of extent, quantity, or value. **2.** Any type, model, or example for comparison.
stand'ard, *n.* An upright timber, post, etc.
stand'ard, *n.* A flag, ensign, or banner, considered as an emblem.
stan'za, stan'za, *n.* *Pros.* A group of rimed lines, forming one of a series of divisions in a poem. [It, abode, *< LL. stantia*, chamber.]
staple, stê'pl, *a.* **1.** Regularly and constantly produced or sold. **2.** Commercially established.
staple, *n.* **1.** A well-established article of commerce. **2.** A chief element or main factor. **3.** The fiber of cotton or wool. **4.** Raw material. [*< OF. estaple*, *< MD. stapel*, market.]
staple, *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal with pointed ends: often driven into wood, to serve as a fastening. [*< AS. stapel*, *< stapan*, serve.]
star, stôr, *v.* [STARRED; STAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set with stars. **2.** To mark with an asterisk. **II.** *i.* To act as a dramatic star.
star, *n.* **1.** A celestial body so distant as to appear like a luminous point. **2.** A figure having radiating points, generally five. **3.** An asterisk (*). **4.** An actor who plays the leading part. [*< AS. steorra*, star.]—*star'fish*, *n.* A marine animal having radiating arms.—*star'less*, *a.* Being without stars or starlight.—*star'light*, *n.* The light given by a star or stars.—*star'ry*, stôr'y, *a.* [STAR'RI-ER; STAR'RI-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to, set with, or lighted by stars. **2.** Shining.
star'board, stôr'bôrd, *vt.* To put or turn (the helm) to the starboard. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to the right



Starfish.

Under side of a starfish: *m*, mouth; *s*, suckers.

of a vessel. **III. n.** That side of a vessel on the right hand of one facing the bow. [steōr, rudder, + *boya*, side.]

starch, stārch. **I. vt.** To apply starch to.

II. n. **1.** A white odorless, tasteless substance found in the seeds, pith, or tubers of plants. **2.** A gummy solution of the above, as prepared for use in stiffening clothes in the laundry. **3.** Figuratively: Stiffness; backbone. [stearc, strong.]—**starch'y**, *a.*

1. Stiffened with starch; stiff; formal; precise. **2.** Farinaceous.

stare, stār. **I. vi.** [STARED; STAR'ING.] To fix the eyes in a steady gaze, as expressing amazement, horror, admiration, or insolence.

II. n. A steady, fixed gaze with wide-open eyes. [starian, stare.]

stark, stārk. **I. a.** **1.** Stiff or rigid, as in death; figuratively, stubborn; inflexible. **2.** Complete; utter. **II. adv.** Completely; utterly. [stearc, stiff.]

starling, stār'ling, *n.* **1.** An Old World bird, brown glossed with black. **2.** A similar American bird.

start, stārt. **I. t. i.** **1.** To originate motion or action. **2.** To originate; begin. **3.** To call forth; evoke. **II. i.**

1. To make an involuntary startled movement; move suddenly. **2.** To set out; proceed. **3.** To become loose. [ME. *sterten*; akin to Dn. *styrte*, ruin, D. *storten*, G. *stürzen*, precipitate.]

start, *n.* **1.** A quick, startled movement or feeling. **2.** A beginning. **3.** Distance in advance; lead. **4.** Impetus at the beginning of motion.

start'le, stārt'le, *vt. & vi.* [START'LE'D; START'LING.] To arouse or excite suddenly; be suddenly aroused or excited. [Freq. of *start*, *v.*]

starve, stārv, *vt. & vi.* [STARVED; STARV'ING.] **1.** To reduce to a state of extreme hunger; famish. **2.** To kill by depriving of nourishment. [steorfan, die.]—**starvation**, *n.*—**starve'ling**, *n.* A person or animal that is starving or emaciated.

state, stēt. **I. vt.** [STA'TED; STA'TING.] To set forth explicitly, as in speech or writing. **II. a.** **1.** Pertaining to the state; public. **2.** Intended for or used upon occasions of ceremony. **III. n.** **1.** Mode of existence; condition; situation. **2.** A commonwealth; nation. **3.** A community forming part of a

federal monarchy or republic; especially [S.], one of the United States. **4.** Civil government.

5. Ceremonious style; dignity. [status, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand.]—

sta'ted, *pa.* Established; regular; fixed;—**sta'ted-ly**, *adv.*—**state'ly**. **I. a.** [STATE'-LI-ER; STATE'-LI-EST.] Lofty; dignified. **II. adv.** Loftily.—**state'li-ness**, *n.*—**state'-ment**, *n.* **1.** A summary of facts; narration.

2. That which is stated.—**state'-room'**, *n.* A private sleeping-apartment, as in a vessel.—**states'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who is skilled in the science and art of government.—

states'man-ship, *n.* The art or skill of a statesman.

stat'ic, { stat'ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to

stat'ic-al, { bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium. **2.** Acting as weight, but not moving. [statikos, causing to stand.]—**stat'ics**, *n.* The science of bodies at rest.

sta'tion, stē'shon. **I. vt.** To assign to a station. **II. n.** **1.** An assigned location. **2.** An established place or building serving as a starting-point, stage, or stopping-place, as on a railway. **3.** Social condition; rank; standing. [F., < L. *station*(-), < *sto*, stand.]—

sta'tion-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Remaining in one place. **2.** Fixed. **3.** Exhibiting no change of character or condition.—**sta'tion-er**, *n.* A dealer in stationery.—**sta'tion-er'y**, *n.* Writing-materials in general; especially, note-paper and envelopes.

sta'tist, stē'tist, *n.* A statistician. [n.]

sta-tis'tics, sta-tis'tics, *n. pl.* Systematized numerical facts collectively. [

—**sta-tis'tic-al**, *a.* **sta-tis'tic-i-**, **sta-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**stat'is-ti'cian**, *n.* One skilled in collecting and tabulating statistics.

stat'ue, stach'ū or stat'yū, *n.* A plastic work representing a human or animal figure, generally in marble or bronze. [F., < L. *statua*, < *sto*, stand.]—**stat'u-a-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Statues, collectively considered. **2.** A statue-maker. **3.** The art of making statues.—

stat'u-esque, *a.* Resembling a statue.—**stat'u-ette**, *n.* A small statue.

stat'ure, stach'ūr or stat'yūr, *n.* The natural height of an animal body; used especially of man. [F., < L. *statura*, < *sto*, stand.]

sta'tus, stē'tus or stg'tus, *n.* **1.** State, condition, or relation. **2.** Relative position. [L.]

stat'ute, stach'ūt or stat'yūt, *n.* A legislative enactment duly sanctioned and authenticated; any authoritatively declared ordinance or law. [statut, < LL. *statutum*, < L. *sto*, stand.]—**stat'u-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to a statute; created by legislative enactment.

staunch, stench, *v. a., & n.* Same as *STANCH*.

stave, stēv. **I. vt.** [STAVED or STOVE; STA'-VING.] **1.** To break in the staves of; smash. **2.** To furnish or fit with staves. **II. n.** [STAVES, stēvz, *pl.*] **1.** A curved strip of wood, forming a part of the sides of a barrel, tub, or the like. **2.** *Mus.* A staff. **3.** A stanza; verse. [stæf, staff.]

staves, stēvz, *n.* Plural of *STAFF*.

stay, stē, *v.* [STAYED or STAYD; STAY'ING.] **I. t. i.** **1.** To stop the progress of. **2.** To be a support to; prop. **3.** To postpone. **II. i.**

1. To remain; tarry. **2.** To halt. [staege, stay.]

stay, *n.* **1.** The act or time of staying. **2.** That which checks or stops. **3.** A prop; sup-



Common Starlings. 1/6

port; especially, a rope, bar, etc., for holding a mast, or the like, in position.

stead, *sted*, *n.* **1.** Place of another person or thing; preceded by *in*. **2.** Place of support; service. [*< AS. stede*, place, or *stæth*, harbor; both *< √ of STAND.*]

stead'fast, *sted'fast* or *-fast*, *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in faith or devotion to duty; constant. **2.** Directed fixedly at one point or to one end, as the gaze or purpose; steady. [*< AS. stede*, place, + *fæst*, fast.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

stead'y, *sted'i.* **I. vt. & vi.** [STEAD'IED; STEAD'Y-ING.] To make, hold, or become steady. **II. a.** [STEAD'Y-ER; STEAD'Y-EST.] **1.** Stable in position. **2.** Constant; uniform. **3.** Free from dissipation. **4.** Steadfast. [*< AS. stæththig*, *< stæth*, bank.] **-stead'i-ly**, *adv.* **-stead'i-ness**, *n.*

steak, *stêk*, *n.* A slice of meat, as of beef, usually broiled or fried. [*< Ice. steik.*]

steal, *stîl*, *vt. & vi.* [STOLE; STOLEN; STEAL'ING.] **1.** To take without right, authority, or permission; commit larceny; secure dishonestly. **2.** To act in a concealed, silent, or surreptitious manner. [*< AS. stelan*, steal.]

stealth, *stelh*, *n.* The quality or habit of acting secretly; secret movement. [*< AS. stelan*, steal.] **-stealth'y**, *a.* Moving or acting secretly or slyly. **-stealth'i-ly**, *adv.* **-stealth'i-ness**, *n.*

steam, *stîm*, *v.* **I. t.** To saturate, cook, or otherwise affect by steam. **II. i.** **1.** To make, give off, or send out steam. **2.** To move by steam, as a vessel.

steam, *n.* **1.** Water in the form of vapor. **2.** Any kind of vaporous exhalation. [*< AS. steam*, vapor.] **-steam'boat'**, *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam. **-steam'en'gin** (*e*), *n.* An engine that derives its motive force from the action of steam. **-steam'er**, *n.* **1.** Something propelled or worked by steam; especially, a steamship. **2.** A vessel in which something is steamed. **-steam'ship'**, *n.* A large vessel for ocean traffic, propelled by steam. **-steam'tug'**, *n.* A tug propelled by steam. **-steam'y**, *a.* Full of steam; misty. **-steam'i-ness**, *n.*

ste'ar-in, *stî'ar-in*, *n.* A white, pearly, crystalline compound contained in many animal and vegetable fats. [*< Gr. stear*, suet.] **ste'ar-ine†**.

steed, *stîd*, *n.* A horse; a war-horse. [*< AS. stêda.*]

steel, *stîl*. **I. vt.** **1.** To cover with steel; plate with or furnish with steel. **2.** To make hard or unyielding. **II. a.** Made or composed of steel; hence, hard; obdurate. **III. n.** **1.** A compound of iron (chiefly with carbon) that is decidedly malleable at some high temperature. **2.** Something made of steel. [*< AS. stîle*, steel.] **-steel'y**, *a.* Of or like steel, having a steel-like hardness.

steel'yard, *stîl'yârd*, *n.* A simple device for weighing, consisting of a scale-beam, counterpoise, and hooks. [*< STEEL*, *n.*, + *YARD* (enclosure), meant to be a translation of MD. *stælhof*, sample-yard.]

steep, *stîp*, *vt. & vi.* To soak in a liquid;

mingle gradually in an infusion; macerate. [*< Ice. steypa*, overturn, *< stâpa*, stoop.]

steep. **I. a.** **1.** Making a great incline; precipitous; sheer. **2.** [Colloq.] Exorbitant; high. **II. n.** A precipitous place; a hill. [*< AS. stêap*, steep; akin to *stoop*, *v.*]

steep'ple, *stî'pl*, *n.* A lofty structure rising above the roof of a church; a spire. [*< AS. stêpel*, *< stêap*, steep.] **-steep'ple-chase'**, *n.* A race on horseback across country.

steer, *stîr*, *v.* **I. t.** To turn or keep on a given course, as by a rudder. **II. i.** **1.** To guide a vessel by means of a rudder. **2.** To guide or direct one's course. [*< AS. stêran*, *< stêr*, rudder.] **-steers'man**, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] One who steers a boat.

steer, *n.* A young male of the ox kind. [*< AS. stêor*, steer; akin to OHG. *stûri*, strong.]

steer'age, *stîr'êj*, *n.* **1.** That part of an ocean passenger-vessel occupied chiefly by immigrants. **2.** The act of steering. **3.** The state of being steered.

stel'lar, *stê'lar*, *a.* Pertaining to the stars; astral. [*< LL. stellaris*, *< L. stella*, star.] **-stel'late**, *a.* Star-shaped or starlike. **-stel'la'rad, *-stel'i-form*, *a.* Star-shaped; radiate. **-stel'lu-lar, *a.* Set or bespangled with fine stars.****

stem¹, *stem*, *vt. & vi.* [STEMMED; STEM'MING.] To make headway against, as a current.

stem², *vt.* **1.** To remove the stems from. **2.** To supply with stems.

stem¹, *n.* **1.** The stock of a tree, shrub, or plant. **2.** The pedicel, stalk, etc., that supports the fruit, flower, or leaf of a plant. **3.** The stock of a family; lineage. [*< AS. stemn*, stem, *< √ of STAND.*]

stem², *n.* A nearly upright timber or metal piece constituting the forward member of a vessel's hull. [*< AS. stefn*, prow of a ship.]

stench, *stench*, *n.* An offensive odor; foul smell. [*< AS. stenc*, *< stincan*, smell.]

sten'cil, *sten'sil*. **I. vt.** [STEN'CILED or -CILED; STEN'CILING or -CIL'LING.] To make with a stencil. **II. n.** **1.** A thin sheet or plate in which a pattern is cut by spaces, through which a color applied to the surface penetrates to a surface beneath. **2.** A decoration or the like produced by stenciling. [*< OF. estinceller*, sparkle, *< L. scintillo*; see SCINTILLANT.] **-sten'cil-er**, *n.* **-sten'cil-er†**.

sten'o-graph, *sten'o-grôf*, *n.* A character or writing in shorthand. **-sten'og'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes stenography or phonography.

sten'og'ra-phist†, **-sten'og'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of writing by the use of contractions or arbitrary symbols; shorthand. **-sten'o-graph'ic**, **-sten'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

sten-to'ri-an, *a.* Having or producing a loud tone; loud-voiced.

step, *step*, *v.* [STEPPED† or STEPT; STEP'PING.] **I. t.** **1.** To place, set, or move, as the foot, in taking steps. **2.** To insert the lower end of (a mast) in a socket. **II. i.** To take a step or steps; move the feet, as in walking. [*< AS. steppan*, step, *< √ of STAND.*] **-step'ping-stone'**, *n.* A stone affording a foot-rest, as for crossing a stream; hence, anything by means of which one rises or advances.

step, *n.* **1.** A motion by change of position of a foot. **2.** The distance passed over in making



Steelyard.

such a motion. **3.** That upon which the foot is placed in ascending or descending, as a stair-tread or ladder-rung. **4.** A single action regarded as leading to something. **5.** An advance or promotion. **6.** Walk; gait. **7.** A footprint. **8. Mus.** An interval measuring a difference of pitch. **9.** A step-like projection or part. **10.** A socket in which the end of something may rest.

step-. A prefix denoting relationship through the marriage only of a parent, and not by blood. [*< AS. **step**, orphaned.*]—**step/broth'er**, *n.*—**step/child'**, *n.*—**step/daugh'ter**, *n.*—**step/fat'her**, *n.*—**step/moth'er**, *n.*—**step/par'ent**, *n.*—**step/sis'ter**, *n.*—**step/son**, *n.*

steppe, *step*, *n.* A vast plain devoid of forest, as in Siberia. [*< Rush. **stepi**, heath.*]

-ster, *suffix*. A termination denoting profession, occupation, or agency; originally the feminine form of *-ER* as still in the single example *spin-ster*. After the 14th century it denoted simple agency or profession, often with a shade of contempt or depreciation; as, *seamster*; *punster*; *rimester*. [*< AS. **-estre**, fem. suffix.*]

stere, *stir* or *stär*, *n.* A cubic unit of metric measure, equal to one kiloliter (1,000 liters) or one cubic meter. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, under **METRIC**. [*< F. **stère**, < Gr. **stereos**, solid.*]

stereo-. A combining form. [*< Gr. **stereos**, solid, firm, hard.*]—**ster'e-o-pi'i-con**, *n.* A double magic lantern: used to bring one image after another on the screen by the alternate use of the lanterns.—**ster'e-o-scope**, *ster'e-o-scop*, *n.* An optical instrument for blending into one image two pictures of an object from slightly different points of view, so as to produce upon the eye the impression of relief.—**ster'e-o-scop'ic**, *-al*, *a.*—**ster'e-o-type**, *ster'e-o-type*, *n.* [*TYPED; -TY'PING.*] **1.** To make a stereotype of. **2.** To furnish stereotype plates for. **11. n.** A cast or plate taken in stereotype metal from a matrix, as of paper, reproducing the surface from which the matrix was made.—**ster'e-o-type-met'al**, *n.* An alloy of type metal, but containing more lead.—**ster'e-o-type'per**, *n.*

ster'il(e), *ster'il*, *a.* Having no reproductive power; barren. [*< L. **sterilis**, barren.*]—**ster'il-i-ty**, *n.*—**ster'il-ize**, *vt.* [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] **1.** To deprive of productive power. **2.** To destroy bacteria in; make free from germs. **ster'il-izet**.

ster'ling, *ster'ling*, *a.* **1.** Having a standard of value or fineness established by the British government. **2.** Having accepted worth; genuine. [*< Easterlings*, German traders in England, *< AS. **ēdstan**, from the east.*]

stern, *stern*, *a.* **1.** Marked by severity or harshness. **2.** Strict; severe. **3.** Inspiring fear; repelling. [*< AS. **styrne**, stern.*]—*ly*, *adv.*—*ness*, *n.*

stern, *n.* The aft part of a ship, boat, etc. [*< Ice. **stjörn**, steering, < √ of **stær**, v.*]

ster'num, *ster'num*, *n.* [*STER'NA or -NUMS', pl.*] The breast-bone. [*< Gr. **sternon**, breast.*]—*ster'nal*, *a.*

ster'nu-ta-tion, *ster'niu-té-shun*, *n.* The act of sneezing. [*< L. **sternuto**, intens. of **sternuo**, sneeze.*]—**ster'nu-ta-to-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

stet, *stet*, *vt. & vi.* [*STET'TED; STET'TING.*] In proof-reading, a direction to let stand as originally written or printed. [*L., let it stand.*]

steth'o-scope, *steth'o-scóp*, *n.* An apparatus,

as a tubular piece of wood or hard rubber, for conveying to the ear of an operator the sounds produced within the lungs, heart, etc. [*< Gr. **stethos**, breast, + -SCOPE.*]



Binaural Stethoscope,
as used.

ste've-dore', *stí'və-dór'*, *n.* One whose business is stowing or unloading the hold of vessels. [*< Sp. **estivador**, wool-packer.*]

stew, *sti*, *n.* **1.** Stewed food, especially a preparation of meat. **2.** Mental agitation; worry. [*< OE. **estwe**, < OHG. **stubb**, hot-house, = STOVE, n.*]

stew'ard, *stí'ard*, *n.* **1.** A person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own. **2.** A person put in charge of the domestic affairs of an establishment. [*< AS. **stíweard**, < **stíg**, sty, + **weard**, ward.*]—**stew'ard-ess**, *n. fem.*—**stew'ard-ship**, *n.*

stich, *stíc*, *n.* A line, as of the Bible or of poetry; a verse. [*< Gr. **stichos**, row.*]

stick¹, *stíc*, *v.* [*STUCK; STICK'ING.*] **1. t. 1.** To cause to pierce; thrust; stab. **2.** To fix in place by inserting or piercing. **11. i. 1.** To be held or supported by being thrust in. **2.** To protrude, with *out*, *through*, and *from*. [*< AS. ***stecan**, = OS. **stekan**, pierce.*]

stick², *v.* [*STUCK; STICK'ING.*] **1. t. 1.** To attach by some adhesive substance. **11. i. 1.** To cleave to a surface; adhere. **2.** To stay attached. **3.** To be stopped; perplexed or disconcerted. [*< AS. **stician**, stab, cleave.*]

—**stick'y**, *a.* [*STICK'Y-ER; STICK'Y-EST.*] Adhering to a surface; adhesive.—**stick'i-ly**, *adv.*—**stick'i-ness**, *n.*

stick¹, *n.* **1.** A piece of wood that is long, compared with its cross-section. **2.** Anything resembling such a piece; a rod, wand, or cane. **3. Print.** A metal frame in which type is composed. [*< AS. **sticca**, stick, < √ of STICK¹, v.*]

stick², *n.* A penetrative thrust; stab.

stick'l(e), *stíc'l*, *vi.* [*STICK'L(ED); STICK'LING.*] To contend about trifling matters. [*Ult. < AS. **stíhtan**, govern.*]—**stick'ler**, *n.*

stiff, *stíf*, *a.* **1.** Resisting the action of a bending force. **2.** Not easily moved. **3.** Constrained and awkward. **4.** Viscous. **5.** Obstinate. **6.** Hard; severe. [*< AS. **stíf**, stiff.*]
—*ly*, *adv.*—*ness*, *n.*—**stiff'en**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.

stí'fle, *stái'fl*, *v.* [*STÍ'FLED; STÍ'FLING.*] **1. t. 1.** To kill by stopping respiration. **2.** To extinguish. **3.** To conceal; suppress. **11. i. 1.** To die from suffocation. [*< Ice. **stífla**, choke.*]

stí'fle, *n.* The joint next the body, in the hind leg of a horse. See *ILLUS.* under **HORSE**. **stí'fle-joint'**, *n.*

stig'ma, *stíg'má*, *n.* [*STIG'MAS' or STIG'MATA, pl.*] **1.** A mark of infamy, or token of disgrace. **2.** That part of a pistil which receives the pollen. **3.** A mark; spot; scar. [*L., < Gr. **stigma**, < **stizō**, prick.*]—**stig-mat'ic**, *a.*—**stig'ma-tize**, *vt.* [*-TIZED; -TI'ZING.*] To brand as ignominious. [*< Gr. **stigmatizō**, < **stigma**; see STIGMA.*] **stig'ma-tizet**.

fiútūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

stile, stail, *n.* A series of steps for crossing a fence or wall. [*< AS. stigel, < stigan, climb.*] **sti-let/to**, sti-let'/o, *n.* A small dagger with slender blade. [*It., dim. of stilo, < L. stilus, pointed instrument, style.*]

still, stil, *I. vt.* To cause to be still; put to rest or silence. **II. a. 1. Being without movement. 2. Free from disturbance. 3. Making no sound. **4. Inanimate.** **III. n.** Stillness; calm. **IV. adv.** 1. Now or then; as previously; yet. 2. Notwithstanding. 3. In increasing degree; even yet. [*< AS. stille, < stille, a., still.*]—**still/born'**, *a.* Lifeless at birth.—**still/ness**, *n.*—**still/y**, *a.* [Poet.] Still; silent. **II. adv.** Calmly; quietly.**

still, *n.* 1. An apparatus in which liquors are distilled. 2. A distillery.

stilt, stilt, *n.* 1. One of a pair of slender poles, each having a projection to support the foot above the ground in walking. 2. One of various other supports. [*< Sw. stylla, prop.*]—**stilt'/ed**, *a.* Artificially or formally elevated in manner; bombastic; inflated.

stim'u-lant, stim'yū-lant, *I. a.* Serving to stimulate. **II. n.** Anything that stimulates, as an exciting intoxicant. [*< L. stimulo (ppr. stimulan(t)-is), prick, < stimulus, goad.*]—**stim'u-late**, *vt. & vi.* [*-LA'-TED; -LA'-TING.*] 1. To rouse to activity; excite; animate. 2. To affect by intoxicants; take stimulants.—**stim'u-la'tion**, *n.*—**stim'u-la-tive**, *a. & n.*—**stim'u-la'tor**, *n.*—**stim'u-lus**, *n.* [*-LI, -lul or -li, pl.*] Anything that rouses the mind or spirits, or that excites action in a nerve or muscle.



Stilts.

sting, sting, *I. vt. & vi.* [*STUNG; STING'-ING.*] 1. To pierce with a sting; use a sting. 2. To cause a sensation, as from a sting. 3. To stimulate. 4. To be keenly painful. **II. n.** 1. The act of stinging; the wound made by a sting. 2. *Zool.* A sharp offensive or defensive organ capable of inflicting a painful and poisonous wound. 3. Spar; goad. [*< AS. stingan, sting.*]—**sting'er**, *n.*

stin'gy, stin'ji, *a.* [*STIN'-GI-ER; STIN'-GI-EST.*]

1. Extremely penurious or selfish. 2. Scanty. [*< STING, v.*]—**stin'gi-ness**, *n.*

sting'y, sting'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Stinging; piercing.

stink, stink, *I. vt.* [*STANK or STUNK; STINK'-ING.*] To give forth a foul odor. **II. n.** A stench. [*< AS. stincan, smell.*]

stint, stint, *I. vt.* 1. To provide for or serve scantily. 2. To allot a specific task to. **II. n.** 1. A fixed amount, as of work; allowance. 2. Restriction. [*< AS. styntan, blunt.*]

stipe, stalp, *n.* A stalk or stalk-like support; petiole; stem. [*F., < L. stipes, branch.*]

sti'pend, stal'pend, *n.* A salary that affords a bare livelihood. [*< L. stipendium, tax.*]—**sti-pen'di-a-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES.*



Stipes (s) of a Maidenhair Fern.

pl.] One who receives a stipend, as a clergyman. **stip'u-late**, stip'yū-lēt, *v.* [*-LA'-TED; -LA'-TING.*] **I. t.** 1. To specify as the terms of an agreement. 2. To particularize. **II. i.** To make stipulations. [*< L. stipulor (pp. stipulatus), bargain for.*]—**stip'u-la'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of stipulating. 2. Anything stipulated; an agreement or contract.—**stip'u-la'tor**, *n.*

stip'ule, stip'yūl, *n.* One of a pair of leaf-like appendages at the base of the petiole of certain leaves. [*< L. stipula, stalk*]—**stip'u-late**, stip'yū-lēt or -lēt *a.* Having stipules.

stir, stir, *v.* [*STIRRED; STIR'-ING.*] **I. t.** 1. To alter the relative position of the particles or components of, as by imparting to them circular motion. 2. To cause to move; disturb. 3. To bestir; rouse. **II. i.** 1. To be active or in motion. 2. To move. [*< AS. styrian, stir.*]

stir, *n.* The act of stirring; activity; excitement; commotion.

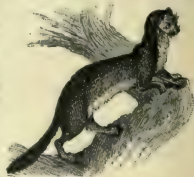
stir'rup, stir'up or ster'up, *n.* A support for the foot, suspended from the side of a saddle. [*< AS. stirp, < stigan, mount, + rap, rope.*]

stitch, stich, *I. vt. & vi.* To join together with stitches; sew. **II. n.** 1. A single passage of a threaded needle; also, the thread or yarn thus placed. 2. A sharp sudden pain, as in the side. [*< AS. stice, pricking.*]

stith'y, stith'i, [*STITH'-IES, pl.*] A smithy. [*< Ice. stethi.*]

stiver, stai'ver, *n.* 1. A small Dutch coin, worth 2 cents. 2. Anything of little value. [*< D. stuiver, stiver.*]

stoat, stōt, *n.* The ermine, especially in its summer coat, reddish-brown above, yellow below. [*< Ice. stutr, a bull.*]



Stoat.

stock, *etc.*, *v.* **I. t.**

1. To furnish with stock. 2. To supply with a handle. 3. To lay by for the future. **II. i.** To lay in or provide supplies.

stock, *a.* Continually kept ready; standing.

stock, *n.* 1. The trunk or main support of a plant. 2. Lineage; family. 3. Domestic animals. 4. Goods and merchandise employed in trade, as by a merchant. 5. Any reserve supply. 6. Certificates of shares or indebtedness. 7. The handle of a gun, etc. 8. A support, as for a vessel during construction. 9. A neckcloth. 10. A block, stake, post, or log of wood; anything heavy and senseless. [*< AS. stoc, stock.*]

—**stock/bro'ker**, *n.* *Finance.* One who buys and sells stocks for others.—**s. company**, an incorporated company that issues stock.—**stock/hold'er**, *n.* One who holds certificates of ownership, as in a stock company.—**s. jobber**, *n.* A dealer or speculator in stocks.—**s. jobbery**, *n.* **s. jobbing**.—**s. still**, *a.* Still as a stock or post; motionless.

stock-ade', stek-əd', *I. vt.* [*STOCK-A'DED; STOCK-A'DING.*] To fortify with a stockade. **II. n.** A line of stout posts, stakes, etc., set upright in the earth to form a fence or barrier.

[< STOCK, *n.*, imitating *F. estacade*, < *It. steccata*, palisade.]

stock'ing, stek'ing, *n.* A woven or knitted covering for the foot and lower part of the leg.

stock'y, stek'i, *a.* Short and stout.

Sto'ic, stō'ic, *n.* **1.** A member of a school of Greek philosophy that sternly repressed all emotion. **2.** [s.] A person indifferent to pleasure or pain. [Ult. < *Gr. Stoa Poikilē*, 'the Painted Porch,' at Athens, frequented by Zeno, founder of the Stoic school.]—**Sto'ic-al**, a.—**Sto'i-cism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrines of the Stoics. **2.** [s.] Stoical indifference to pleasure or pain. **sto'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

stoke, stōk, *vt. & vi.* [STOKED'; STO'KING.] To supply (a furnace) with fuel; serve as a stoker. [< *D. stoken*, stir a fire, < *stok*, stick.]—**sto'ker**, *n.*

stole, stō'len, *imp. & pp.* of STEAL, *v.*

stole, *n.* **1.** *Ecc.* A narrow band fringed at the ends, worn by the clergy of various churches while officiating. **2.** Any ecclesiastical vestment. [< *L.^{ov} stola*, outer garment of a Roman matron.]

stol'id, stel'id, *a.* Having or expressing no power of feeling or perceiving; impassible; dull. [< *L. stolidus*, dull.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**stol'id-i-ty**, *n.* **stol'id-ness**, *n.*

stom'ach, stum'ac. **I. vt.** To accept, as by the stomach, without opposition; hence, to put up with. **II. n.** **1.** A dilatation, or dilata-tions, of the alimentary canal, serving as one of the principal organs of digestion. **2.** The abdomen; belly. **3.** Desire of food; appetite. [< *Gr.^{L.F} stomachos*, < *stoma*, mouth.]—**stom'ach-er**, *n.* A former ornamental article of women's dress for the breast and stomach.—**sto-mach'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach. **stom'ach-al**; **sto-mach'ic-al**.

stone, stōn. **I. vt.** [STONED; STO'NING.] **1.** To hurl stones at. **2.** To remove the stones or pits from. **3.** To furnish, as a well, with stone. **II. n.** **1.** A small piece of rock, as a cobble or pebble. **2.** Rock, or a piece of rock hewn or shaped. **3.** A gem. **4.** A stony concretion in the bladder, or a disease character-ized by such concretions. **5.** The bony cover-ing of the kernel in a fruit. **6.** [Brit.] A mea-sure of weight, *avoirdupois*, usually 14 pounds. [< *AS. stān*, stone.]—**stone'-coal**, *n.* Hard or anthracite coal.—**s.-color**, *n.* Bluish gray.—**s.-dead**, *a.* Quite dead.—**s.-fruit**, *n.* A fruit having a stone; a drupe.—**stone's cast**, the distance a stone may be cast by hand. **stone's throw**.—**stone'ware**, *n.* A variety of pottery.—**stone'work**, *n.* Work made of stone.—**sto'ny**, *a.* [STO'NI-ER; STO'NI-EST.] **1.** Abounding in stone. **2.** Hard as stone; hence, unfeeling.—**sto'ni-ness**, *n.*

stood, stud, *imp. & pp.* of STAND, *v.*

stool, stūl, *n.* **1.** A backless seat intended for one person. **2.** Any low chair-like support. **3.** A commode; also, feces. [< *AS. stōl*, seat, < *y* of STAND.]—**stool'-pig'** *con*, *n.* A decoy pigeon.

stoop, stūp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To bend or lean for-ward; bow, or be bowed down. **2.** To bring down from dignity or rank; condescend. **3.** To swoop. [< *AS. stūpan*, stoop.]

stoop, *n.* **1.** An act of stooping. **2.** Conde-scension. **3.** A swoop.

stoop², *n.* [U. S.] An uncovered platform at

the door of a house; a porch; veranda. [< *D. stoep*, stoop, < *y* of STEP.]

stoop³, { *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup or flagon. **2.** **stoup**, { *Ecc.* A receptacle for holy water, as at the entrance of a church. [< *AS. steap*, cup.]

stop, stōp, *v.* [STOPPED'; STOP'PING.] **I. t.**

1. To bring from motion to rest; cause to cease; bring to an end. **2.** To check before-hand; prevent. **3.** To close; keep back. **II. i.**

1. To come to rest. **2.** To cease; discon-tinue. [< *AS. stoppian*, prob. < *LL. stupō*, stop.]—**stop'-cock**, *n.* A faucet having a a stop or valve.—**stop'-gap**, *n.* That which stops a gap.—**stop'-page**, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping. **2.** A deduction from pay.—**stop'-per**, *n.* **1.** *vt.* To secure with a stopper. **II. n.**

One who or that which stops up or closes, as a plug or cork.—**stop'-ple**, stop'l. **I. vt.** [STOP'-PLED; STOP'PLING.] To close with a stopple. **II. n.** A stopper, plug, cork, or bung.

stop, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping; a halt; ces-sation. **2.** An obstruction; hindrance. **3.** A contrivance in musical instruments, for regu-lating tones. **4.** A punctuation-mark.

store, stōr. **I. vt.** [STORED; STOR'ING.] **1.** To put away for future use. **2.** To provide. **3.** To place in deposit for safe-keeping. **II. n.** **1.** That which is stored or laid up. **2. pl.** Supplies. **3.** A place where merchandise is kept for sale. [Ult. < *L. instaurō*, restore.]

—**stor-age**, stōr'ē, *n.* **1.** The depositing of articles in a warehouse for safe-keeping. **2.** Space for storing goods. **3.** A charge for stor-ing.—**store'house**, *n.* A warehouse; deposti-tary.—**store'keeper**, *n.* One who keeps a store.—**store'room**, *n.* A room in which things are stored, as household supplies.

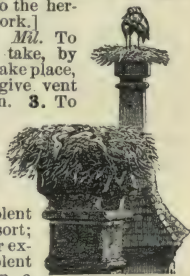
sto'ried, stō'rid, *a.* **1.** Having a notable his-tory. **2.** Related in a story.

sto'ried, *a.* Having or consisting of stories, as a building; as, six-storied.

stork, stōrk, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird related to the her-ons. [< *AS. storc*, stork.]

storm, stōrm, *v.* **I. t. Mil.** To take, or attempt to take, by storm. **II. i.** **1.** To take place, as a storm. **2.** To give vent boisterously to passion. **3.** To go noisily about.

storm, *n.* **1.** A dis-turbance of the at-mosphere, generally a great whirling motion of the air, accom-pañied by rain. **2.** A violent commotion of any sort; ebullition of passion or ex-citement. **3.** A violent and rapid assault on a fortified place. [< *AS.*



Storks and Nests.

storm, storm, *n.*—**storm'y**, *a.* [STORM'Y-ER; STORM'Y-EST.] **1.** Characterized by storms; bol-sterous; passionate. **2.** Accompanying storms.

Stor'thing, stōr'ting, *n.* The Norwegian par-liament. [< *Norw. storthing*, < *stor*, great, + *thing*, meeting.]

sto'ry, stō'ri. **I. vt. & vi.** [STO'RIED; STO'-RY-ING.] To tell stories.

sto'ry, *n.* [STO'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A narrative or recital; especially, a short tale, novel, anec-

dote, etc. **2.** Anything reported or told. **3.** [Colloq.] A lie. [Short for HISTORY.]

sto'ry², stō'ri, *n.* [STO'RIES², *pl.*] A division in a building comprising the space between two successive floors. [*< OF. estoree, fem. pp. of estorer, build.*]

stoup, *n.* Same as **stoop**², *n.*

stout, staut. **I. a. 1.** Strong or firm; tough. **2.** Determined; resolute. **3.** Fat; bulky. **4.** Having muscular strength. **II. n. 1.** A strong, very dark porter or beer. [*OF., < MD. stolt, D. stout, < L. stultus, foolish.*] — **stout**'ly, *adv.* — **stout**'ness, *n.*

stove, stōv, *imp. & pp. of STAVE, v.*

stove, *n.* An apparatus, usually of metal and portable, in which fuel is consumed for heating or cooking. [*< D. stoof, stove.*]

stow, stō, *vt. 1.* To put away compactly; pack. **2.** To hide away; also, to lodge. [*< AS. stowigan, < stow, place.*] — **stow**'age, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of stowing, or the state of being stowed. **2.** Space or charge for stowing goods. — **stow**'n-way", *n.* One who conceals himself, as on a vessel, to obtain free passage.

stra-bis'mus, strā-bis'mus or -biz'mus, *n.* A condition in which the eyes squint; cross-eye or wall-eye. [*< Gr. strabismos, < strabos, oblique, < strephō, turn.*]

strad'dle, strād'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [STRAD'DLED; STRAD'DLING.] To stretch the legs widely apart; sit or mount astride. **II. n. 1.** A going, standing, or sitting with legs wide apart. **2.** The space between the legs of one who straddles. [*For striddle, freq. of STRIDE.*]

strag'gle, strag'l, *vi.* [STRAG'GLED; STRAG'GLING.] **1.** To wander apart from the main body, etc.; stray. **2.** To ramble. **3.** To spread out unduly. [*< AS. strāc, pret. of strēcan, go.*] — **strag**'gler, *n.*

straight, strēt. **I. a. 1.** Extending uniformly in the same direction. **2.** Free from kinks. **3.** Erect. **4.** Not deviating from truth; upright; accurate. **II. adv. 1.** In a straight line. **straight**'ly, *adv.* **2.** Correspondingly. **3.** Straightway. [*< AS. streccan (pp. streht), stretch.*] — **straight**'en, *vt. & vi.* To make or become straight. — **straight**'for'ward, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or in a direct manner; frank. — **straight**'way", *adv.* Immediately.

strain, strēn, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To exert to the utmost of one's ability. **2.** To cause a strain in. **3.** To constrain. **4.** To purify by the use of a strainer. **II. i. 1.** To make violent efforts. **2.** To percolate; filter. **3.** To become wrenched or twisted. [*< OF. streindre, < L. stringo, bind tight.*] — **strain**'er, *n.* A utensil or device through which liquids are passed to separate them from coarse particles.

strain'i, *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion. **2.** The injury due to excessive tension or effort. **3.** A melody; tune. **4.** Prevailing tone.

strain², *n.* **1.** Line of descent; race; stock. **2.** Natural tendency. [*< AS. strynd, < streōnan, beget.*]

strait, strēt. **I. a. 1.** Of small dimensions; narrow. **2.** Close; tight. **II. n. 1.** A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. **2.** Perplexity or distress; necessity. **3.** Any narrow pass or passage. [*< OF. estrait, < L. stringo (pp. strictus), bind tight.*] — **ly**, *adv.*

-ness, n. — strait'en, *vt.* **1.** To make strait or narrow; contract; restrict. **2.** To distress; hamper. — **strait**'-jack"-**et, n.** A jacket of strong canvas, for confining the arms of dangerous lunatics or violent prisoners.



strake, strēk, *n.* A breadth of planking or plating on a vessel's hull. [*Var. of STREAK, n., and of STROKE¹, n.*]

strand¹, strand, **I. vt. & vi.** To run aground; be left helpless. **II. n.** Strait-jacket. [*Poet.*] A shore or beach. [*< AS. strand.*]

strand², **I. vt. 1.** To break a strand. **2.** To make by twisting strands. **II. n. 1.** One of the principal members of a rope. **2.** A fiber, hair, etc. [*< D. streen, skein.*]

strange, strēnj, *a. 1.* Unheard of; unfamiliar. **2.** Unaccountable; remarkable. **3.** Of a different class or kind. **4.** Foreign. [*< OF. estrange, < L. extraneus, foreign.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness, n. — stran**'ger, *n. 1.* One who is not an acquaintance. **2.** An unfamiliar visitor. **3.** A foreigner.

stran'gle (e, stran'gl, *vt. & vi.* [STRAN'GLE(D); STRAN'GLING.] **1.** To choke to death; throttle; suffocate; stifle. **2.** To repress; suppress. [*< Gr. L. OF strangalō, < strangalō, halter.*] — **stran**'gu-la'tion, *n.*

strap, strap. **I. vt.** [STRAPPED'; STRAP'PING.] **1.** To fasten with a strap. **2.** To strop. **II. n. 1.** A long, narrow, and flexible strip of leather, or the like, for binding about objects. **2.** A razor-strop. [*< L. AS stropus, thong.*]

strapping, a. [Colloq.] Large and muscular; robust.

stra'ta, strē'ta or strō'ta, *n.* Plural of **STRAT'a-gem**, stra'ta-gem, *n.* A maneuver designed to deceive or outwit an enemy. [*< Gr. stratēgema, < stratēgos, general.*]

strat'e-gy, strat'e-jī, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** The science of military position and of means for gaining advantage in war. **2.** The use of stratagem or artifice, as in business. — **strat'eg'ic**, stra-tej'ic or -tj'ic, **stra-teg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to strategy. — **strat'e-gic-al**, *alt.* — **strat'e-gist**, *n.* One versed in strategy.

stra'tum, strē'tum or strō'tum, *n.* [STRAT'a, less commonly, STRAT'ums', *pl.*] A natural or artificial layer, bed, or thickness, as of rock. [*L. < stratus, pp. of sterno, spread.*] — **strat'i-ly**, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To form or be formed in strata. — **strat'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

straw, strō, *n. 1.* A dry or ripened stalk; also, stems or stalks of grain, collectively, after the grain has been thrashed out. **2.** A mere trifle. [*< AS. strēw, straw, < v of STREW.*] — **straw**'-ber"ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The scarlet berry-like edible fruit of a running plant. **2.** The plant that bears this fruit.

stray, strēt. **I. vt.** To wander; rove; roam. **II. a. 1.** Having strayed; straying. **2.** Irregular. **III. n.** A domestic animal that has strayed; an estray. [*< OF. estrailer, < estrée, street.*]

streak, strik. **I. vt.** To mark with a streak; stripe. **II. n. 1.** A long, narrow mark, line, or stripe. **2.** A vein; trace; dash. [*< AS. strica, < strican, go.*] — **streaked**, *pa. — streaky*, *a.* Having streaks.

stream, strīm, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To pour forth in a stream. **2.** To wash in running water. **II. i. 1.** To flow in a stream. **2.** To move in continuous succession. **3.** To float with a waving movement, as a flag.

stream, *n.* **1.** A current or flow of water or other fluid. **2.** Anything continuously flowing, moving, or passing, as people. **3.** A continuous course or advance; current. [*< AS. stream.*]—**stream'er**, *n.* An object that streams; a flag that floats extended.—**stream'let**, strīm'let, *n.* A rivulet.

street, strēt, *n.* **1.** A public way in a city, town, or village. **2.** The roadway for vehicles, between sidewalks. [*< AS. stræt, < L. strata, fem. of stratus; see STRATUM.*]

strength, strength, *n.* **1.** The quality or property of being strong. **2.** Power in general; available numerical force. **3.** Degree of intensity; concentration. [*< AS. strengthu, < strang, strong.*]—**strength'en**, *vt. & vi.* To make strong; become or grow strong or stronger.

stren'u-ous, stren'yū-us, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; earnest. [*< L. strenuus, active; cp. Gr. strēnēs, strong.*]

—**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

-stress, strēs, *a.* A feminine termination denoting agency; as, songstress. [*< -STER + -ESS.*]

stress, strēs, *n.* **1.** Special weight, importance, or significance. **2.** Force exerted; strain; tension. **3.** Pressure; compulsion. [*< OF. estresier, < L. stringo (pp. strictus), compress.*]

stretch, strech, *v. & vt.* **I. t. 1.** To extend or draw out; hence, to draw tight. **2.** To extend, or be extended; spread; figuratively, to exaggerate. **II. n. 1.** An act of stretching; tension. **2.** Extent or reach of that which stretches. **3.** A continuous extent of space or of time. [*< AS. streccan, stretch.*]

—**stretch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stretches. **2.** A frame for carrying the wounded



Stretcher.

or dead. **3.** In masonry, a brick or stone lying lengthwise of a course. **4.** A tie-beam, etc.

strew, strū, *vt.* [*STREWED, STREWED or STREW; STREW'ING.*] **1.** To throw or let fall loosely and irregularly. **2.** To lie loosely here and there upon. [*< AS. streōwian, streōwian, strew.*]

stri'ate, strai'et or -ēt. **I. vt.** [*STRI'A'TED; STRI'A'TING.*] To mark with stripes. **II. a.** Bearing fine stripes or grooves.

strick'en, stric'n, *pa.* **1.** Wounded, especially by a missile. **2.** Struck down, as by calamity.

strict, strīct, *a.* **1.** Observing or enforcing

rules exactly. **2.** Rigidly observed. **3.** Exactly defined or applied. [*< L. stringo (pp. strictus), bind.*]

—**ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

stric'ture, stric'chur or -tjūr, *n.* **1.** Severe criticism. **2.** Pathol. Contraction of some channel. [*< L. strictura, < strictus; see STRICT.*]

stride, straid, *v.* [*STRODE; STRID'DEN, formerly STRID; STRI'DING.*] **I. t. 1.** To span with a stride. **2.** To straddle; bestride. **II. i. 1.** To walk with strides. [*< AS. strīdan, stride.*]

stride, *n.* A long and sweeping or measured step; the space that is passed over by such a step; a complete movement of the feet in progression.

stri'dent, strai'dent, *a.* Giving a loud and harsh sound. [*< L. strido, ppr. striden(t)-s, creak.*]

—**ly**, *adv.*

strife, strīf, *n.* **1.** Angry contention; fighting. **2.** Rivalry. **3.** Strenuous endeavor. [*< OF. estrif, < Ice. strīth, < strīdha, contend.*]

strike, strīk, *v.* [*STRUCK; STRUCK, STRICK'EN, formerly STROOK; STRI'KING.*] **I. t. 1.** To bring or cause to come into forcible contact with; hit; smite. **2.** To form by stamping, as coins. **3.** To make and confirm, as a bargain. **4.** To expunge. **5.** To impress or effect suddenly. **6.** To lower or haul down, as a flag. **7.** To quit or cease, as work. **II. i. 1.** To be in a state of forcible or sudden contact; deliver a blow; beat. **2.** To come by accident; happen. **3.** To enter boldly; proceed. **4.** To cease work, as a means of securing the redress of grievances or higher wages. **5.** To surrender; salute. [*< AS. strīcan, go.*]

—**stri'king**, *pa.* Notable; impressive.

strike, *n.* **1.** An act of striking; a blow. **2.** The quitting of work by a body of laborers to enforce compliance with some demand. **3.** Any unexpected or complete success.

string, strīng, *v.* [*STRUNG; STRING'ING.*] **I. t. 1.** To suspend on a string. **2.** To fit with a string. **3.** To make tense the strings of (a musical instrument). **II. i. 1.** To stretch out into a long, irregular line. **2.** To present a stringy appearance.—**stringed**, *a.* Furnished with strings.

string, *n.* **1.** A slender line thinner than a cord and thicker than a thread. **2.** A string-like organ or formation. **3.** A row or series of things connected. [*< AS. strenga, perhaps < strang, strong.*]

—**string'er**, *n.* **1.** A horizontal supporting timber. **2.** One who strings. —**string'y**, *a.* Containing fibrous strings; also, tough. —**string'i-ness**, *n.*

string'halt', *n.* Same as SPRING-HALT: a corruption.

string'gent, strīn'jent, *a.* **1.** Rigid; severe. **2.** Hampered by obstructing conditions. **3.** Close or tight. [*< L. stringo (pp. stringen(t)-s), compress.*]

—**string'en-cy**, *n.* Strictness; closeness. —**string'gent-ly**, *adv.*

strip, strīp, *v.* [*STRIPPED or STRIPT; STRIP'PING.*] **I. t. 1.** To pull off the covering from. **2.** To rob; plunder. **3.** To remove something from. **4.** To tear or cut into strips. **II. i. 1.** To undress. **2.** To come off in strips. [*< AS. strīpan, in be-strīpan, plunder.*]

strip, *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long, as of cloth, wood, etc. [*FOR STRIFE.*]

stripe, *straip*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STRIPED¹; STRIPING.] To mark with stripes; make stripes.

II. *n.* **1.** A line, band, or regular streak or strip. **2.** Kind; sort. [strep, stripe.]

stripling, *stripl'ing*, *n.* A mere youth [n.]

strive, *straiv*, *vi.* [STROVE; STRIVEN or STRIVED; STRIVING.] **1.** To make earnest effort. **2.** To contend; fight. **3.** To vie; emulate. [estriver, strive; of Germanic origin.]

stroke, *strök*, *vt.* [STROKED¹; STROKING.] To pass the hand over gently or with light pressure. [stroking.]

stroke¹, *n.* A light caressing movement; a pressure. **stroke²**, *n.* **1.** The act or movement of striking. **2.** One of a series of recurring movements, as of oars, a piston, etc. **3.** A movement, as of the hand, by which something is made or done. **4.** A blow or any ill effect caused as if by a blow. **5.** A feat; coup. [strâc, < *strican*, go.]

stroll, *ströl*. **I.** *vi.* To ramble on foot; go from place to place aimlessly. **II.** *n.* An idle or leisurely walk; a wandering. [struikelen, stumble.]—**stroll'er**, *n.*

strong, *ströng* or *streng*, *a.* **1.** Having physical strength; muscular. **2.** Having great mental or moral force. **3.** Forceful; violent; energetic. **4.** Vivid; pungent. **5.** Firm; stable. **6.** Being in large numbers. **7.** Not mild or weak. [strong, mighty.]—**strong'hold**, *n.* A place that nature or art has made strongly defensible.—**strong'ly**, *adv.* With strength.

strop, *strop*. **I.** *vt.* [STROPPED¹; STROP'PING.] To sharpen on a strop. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip of leather or canvas on which to sharpen a razor. **2.** A strap. [stropp; see STRAP.]

strophe, *strö'ff* or *stref*, *n.* In ancient poetry, a rhythmical movement, as a distich; also, a modern rimed stanza. [strophä, < Gr. *strophê*, < *strophô*, turn.]

strove, *ströv*, *imp.* of STRIVE, *v.*

strow, *strö*, *vt.* [STROWED; STROWING; STROWED or STROWN.] Same as STREW.

struck, *struc*, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

structure, *struc'thur* or *-tjür*, *n.* **1.** That which is constructed, as a building or machine. **2.** Manner of construction or organization. [F. < L. *structura*, < *structus*, *pp.* of *struo*, build.]—**struc'tur-al**, *a.*

struggle, *strug'l*. **I.** *vi.* [STRUG'GLED; STRUG'GLING.] To engage in a struggle; strive or labor earnestly. **II.** *n.* A violent effort; contention. [struikelen, stumble.]

strumpet, *strum'pet*, *n.* A prostitute.

strung, *strung*, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRING, *v.*

strut, *strut*, *vi.* [STRUTTED¹; STRUTTING.] To walk with a pompous gait. [strutte.]

strut¹, *n.* A proud or pompous step or walk.

strut², *n.* A compression-member in a framework, keeping two others from approaching nearer together.

strychnine, *l* stric'nin, -nin, *n.* A white.

strychnine, *l* crystalline, bitter, extremely poisonous compound. [strychnos, kind of nightshade.] **strych'ni-a**.

stub, *stub*. **I.** *vt.* [STUBBED; STUB'ING.]

1. [U. S.] To strike against a low obstruction.

2. To grub up, as roots. **3.** To render stubby.

II. *n.* **1.** The part of a tree-trunk, bush, etc., that remains when the main part is cut down.

2. Any short projecting part or piece; a remnant. **3.** [U. S.] In a check-book or the like,

one of the inner ends upon which a memorandum is entered. **4.** Anything short or stumpy. [stýb, stub.]—**stub'bed**, *a.*

1. Made into a stub. **2.** Full of stubs. **3.** Sturdy; blunt.—**stub'by**, *a.* [STUB'BI-ER;

STUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Short, stiff, and bristling. **2.** Short and thick; like a stub.

stub'ble, *stub'l*, *n.* The stubs of grain-stalks, covering a harvest-field after the crop has been cut. [stuble.]

stub'born, *stub'örn*, *a.* **1.** Unreasonably obstinate. **2.** Intractable. **3.** Characterized by perseverance. [Prob. < AS. *stýb*, stub.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

stucco, *stuc'ö*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To apply stucco to; form decorations in stucco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fine plaster for walls or their relief ornaments. **2.** Any plaster used for the external coating of buildings. [It.]

stuck, *stuc*, *imp.* & *pp.* of STICK, *v.*

stud, *stud*, *vt.* [STUD'DED¹; STUD'DING.] To set thickly with small points, projections, or knobs.

stud¹, *n.* **1.** A short intermediate post, as in a building-frame. **2.** A knob, round-headed nail, or small ornament. [studu, post.]—**stud'ing**, *n.* Studs or joists collectively.

stud², *n.* A collection of horses and mares for breeding, racing, etc. [stöd, stud.]

stud'ing-sail, *n.* An auxiliary sail set out beyond one of the principal square sails by an extensible yard and boom.

student, *stü'dent*, *n.* **1.** A person engaged in a course of study; especially, an advanced scholar. **2.** One who closely examines or investigates. [studéo be diligent.]

stud'ied, *stud'id*, *pa.* Planned; premeditated.

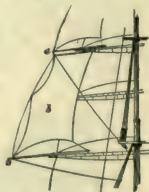
stu'di-o, *stü'di-ö*, *n.* The workshop of an artist.

stu'di-ous, *stü'di-üs*, *a.* **1.** Given to study. **2.** Assiduous. **3.** Studied. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

study, *stud'y*. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STUD'IED; STUD'Y-ING.] **1.** To apply oneself to the acquisition of knowledge. **2.** To pursue a regular course of study. **3.** To contemplate.

II. *n.* [STUD'IES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of studying. **2.** A branch or department of knowledge. **3.** In art, a first sketch. **4.** A room devoted to study, reading, etc. **5.** Earnest endeavor. [estudie, < L. *studium*; see STUDIO.]

stuff, *stuf*. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fill to distention; cram; pack full. **2.** To fill out with suitable material (the skin of a bird or beast). **3.** To obstruct by filling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The material out of which something may be shaped or made. **2.** The fundamental element of anything. **3.** Possession generally. **4.** Rubbish; trashy, worthless ideas. [estoffe, <



Studdingsail.

a, a, studdingsail-boom, rigged out at the port-ends of the foreyard and upper foretop-sail yard; *b*, studdingsail set outside of the foretop-sail.

Gr.^L *stuppē*, tow.]—**stuffing**, *n.* The material with which anything is stuffed; also, the process of filling or stuffing.

stul'ti-fy, stul'ti-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent. [*< L. stultus*, foolish, + *facio*, make.]—**stul'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

stum'ble, stum'bl. *I. vt. & vi.* [STUM'BL(E); STUM'BLING.] **1.** To miss one's footing in walking or running. **2.** To fall upon by chance. **II. n.** A trip resulting in a fall or partial fall; hence, a blunder; false step. [*< Ice. stumra*, stumble.]—**stum'bling-block**, *n.* Any obstacle or hindrance; something that may cause one to err.

stump, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To canvass by making political speeches. **2.** To challenge. **3.** To bring to a halt. **II. i.** **1.** To go about on or as on stumps. **2.** [Colloq.] To make political speeches.

stump, *n.* **1.** That portion of the trunk of a tree left standing when the tree is felled. **2.** The part of anything, as of a limb, that remains when the main part has been removed. **3. pl.** The legs. **4.** A place or platform where a stump speech is made. **5.** [Colloq.] A challenge. [*< Ice. stumpr*.]—**stump'y**, *a.* **1.** Full of stumps. **2.** Like a stump.

stun, stun. *I. vt.* [STUNNED; STUN'NING.] **1.** To stupefy by a blow. **2.** To shock; astound. **II. n.** A stupefying blow, shock, or concussion. [*< AS. stunan*, make a noise.]

stung, stung, *imp. & pp.* of STING, *v.*

stunk, stunk, *imp. & pp.* of STINK, *v.*

stunt, stunt. *I. vt.* To check the natural development of. **II. n.** A check in growth, progress, or development. [*< AS. stunt*, dull, *< stantan*, stop.]

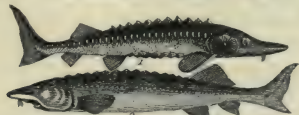
stu'pe-fy, stu'pe-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To dull the senses or faculties of; blunt; deaden. [*< L. stupeo*, be stupefied, + *facio*, make.]—**stu'pe-fac'tion**, *n.* The act of stupefying; stupor.

stu-pen'dous, stu-pen'dus, *a.* Of prodigious size, bulk, or degree. [*< L. stupendus*, gerundive of *stupeo*, be astonished.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

stu'pid, stu'pid, *a.* **1.** Dull-witted; sluggish; senseless. **2.** Stupefied. [*< L. stupidus*, *< stupeo*, be astonished.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**stu'pid-ness**, *n.*—**stu'pid'i-ty**.

stu'por, stu'por, *n.* A condition of the body in which the senses and faculties are suspended or greatly dulled. [*L.*, *< stupeo*, be stunned.]

stur'dy, stur'di, *a.* [STUR'DI-ER; STUR'DI-EST.] **1.** Possessing rugged health and



stur'geon, stur'jun, *n.* A large fish of the

stutture (future); **alsie**; **an** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

seas and rivers of northern regions, with coarse, oily flesh.

stut'ter, stut'ter. *I. vt. & vi.* To utter with spasmodic hesitations or repetitions; stammer. **II. n.** The act of stuttering. [*< Ice. stauta*, stutter.]—**stut'ter-er**, *n.*

sty, stai, *n.* [STIES, *pl.*] A pen for swine. [*< AS. stiga*, cattle-pen, *< stigan*, rise.]

sty, *n.* [STIES, *pl.*] A small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. [*< AS. stigend*, *< stigan*, rise.]

style, stail, *vt.* [STYLED; STY'LING.] To give a title or designation to; name.

style, *n.* **1.** Manner of conduct or action. **2.** Fashion; mode. **3.** Distinctive or characteristic language. **4.** A sharp point for writing, engraving, etc. **sty'lus**. **5. Zool.** A pointed process or part. [*F.*, *< L. stilus*, stake.]

style, *n.* **1.** A pin; pointer. **2. Bot.** The prolongation of a carpel or ovary, bearing the stigma. **3.** In joinery, an upright piece in a frame. [*< Gr. stylōs*, pillar.]—**sty'lar**, *a.*

sty'lish, *a.* Having style; fashionable.—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

sty'lo-graph, stail'o-graf, *n.* A pencil-like



Stylograph.

n, the needle-point, mounted adjustably on the sliding yoke (*s*); *t*, the ink-well; *c*, the cap.

writing-instrument having an ink-reservoir from which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point. **stylographic pen**.—**sty'lo-graph'ic**, *a.*

styp'tic, stip'tic. *I. a.* Causing contraction of living tissues, as blood-vessels. **II. n.** A substance or agent that, applied locally, arrests bleeding. [*< Gr. L. styphtikos*, *< stypheō*, contract.]

sua'sion, swē'zhun, *n.* The act of persuading; persuasion. [OF., *< L. suasio(n)*, *< suadeo*, persuade, *< suavis*, sweet.]

suave, swēv or swdv, *a.* Smooth and pleasant in manner; bland. [*F.*, *< L. suavis*, sweet.]—**suav'i-ty**, *n.* [TIEST, *pl.*] The state of being suave; urbanity. [*F. suavitē*, *< L. suavitatis*, *< suavis*, sweet.]

sub, pref. **1.** Under; from under. **2. Chem.** Less than normal, as a basic compound; as, subacetate of lead (a basic acetate of lead). Before *c, f, g, m, p, r*, *sub*- becomes usually *suc-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-*, and in other cases it appears as *subs-, sus-,* or *sur-*. [*< L. sub-*, *< sub*, under.]

A large number of words beginning with *sub*- are self-explaining in the senses: (1) Somewhat; slightly; not quite; imperfectly; nearly; as, *subvertical*, not quite vertical. (2) Subordinate; secondary; inferior; lower in position, grade, or rank; produced by subdivision; as, *subcommittee*, a lower committee; *subprefect*, a prefect of secondary rank.

sub-ac'id, sub-as'id, *a.* Moderately acid.

sub-al'tern, sub-əl'tern or sub'al'tern. *I. a.* Subordinate. **II. n.** A person of subordinate rank or position; especially, a military officer ranking below a captain. [*< L. LL. P. sub*, under, + *alternus*, ALTERNATE.]

sub-a'que-ous, sub-ē'cwē-us or -g'cwē-us, *a.*

1. Being, formed, or operating under water.
 2. Having an appearance like that produced under water.
- sub'cu-ta'ne-ous**, *a.* Situated, found, or applied beneath the skin; hypodermic.
- sub'di-vide'**^a, *vt. & vi.* To divide a part or the parts resulting from the previous division of; divide again.—**sub'di-vi'sion**, *n.* Division following upon division.
- sub-due'**, *sub-diū'*, *vt.* [**SUB-DUED'**; **SUB-DU'**-ING.] 1. To obtain dominion over as by war or force. 2. To render mild; tame. 3. To overcome by industrial power or skill. 4. To soften. [**< L. ^{OF} sub**, under, + **duco**, lead.]
- sub'fam'i-ly**, *n. Biol.* A primary division of a family of one or more genera.
- sub'ge'nus**, *n. Biol.* A primary subdivision of a genus, including one or more species with common characters.
- sub-ject'**^a, *sub-ject'*, *vt.* 1. To make subject to some action or agent. 2. To expose to the operation of some law or agency. 3. To place before for consideration and disposition. 4. To subdue. [**< L. ^{LL} subjicio**, **< sub**, under, + **facio**, throw.]—**sub-jec'tion**, *n.*
- sub'ject**, *sub'ject*, *a.* 1. Being under the power of another. 2. Exposed to some agency or tendency.
- sub'ject**, *n.* 1. One who is under the governing power of another, as of a monarch. 2. Something subjected to some special operation, as a dead body for dissection. 3. Something upon which thought, emotion, or the artistic sense is employed; in grammar, the noun, phrase, clause, or sentence setting forth the thing spoken about; especially, the nominative case.—**sub-jec'tive**, *a.* Relating to, proceeding from, or taking place within the thinking subject; opposed to *objective*.
- sub-join'**, *sub-join'*, *vt.* To add at the end; attach; affix.—**sub-junc'tion**, *n.* The act of subjoining, or that which is subjoined.
- sub'ju-gate**, *sub-ju-gēt*, *vt.* [**-GA'TED'**; **-GA'TING.**] To subdue completely. [**< L. sub**, under, + **jugum**, yoke.]—**sub'ju-ga'tion**, *n.*
- sub-junc'tive**, *a.* **sub-junc'tiv**. *I. a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to that mode of the finite verb that is used to express doubtful or conditional assertion. *II. n.* The subjunctive mode, or a verb form of this mode. [**< L. sub**, under, + **jungo**, join.] [**underlet**.]
- sub-let'**, *sub-let'*, *vt.* To let to a subordinate;
- sub'li-mate**, *sub-li-mēt*. *I. vt.* [**-MA'TED'**; **-MA'TING.**] To convert from a solid to a vapor by heat, and then solidify again by cooling; refine; purify. *II. a.* Sublimated; refined. *III. n.* The product of sublimation. [**< L. sublimatus**, pp. of **sublimo**, raise on high, **< sublimis**, high.]—**sub'li-ma'tion**, *n.* 1. The act or process of sublimating. 2. That which has been sublimated; the pure essence of a thing; quintessence.
- sub-lime'**, *sub-laim'*. *I. vt. & vi.* [**SUB-LIMED'**; **SUB-LI-MING.**] 1. To elevate or dignify supremely; be ennobled. 2. To subliminate or be sublimated. *II. a.* Characterized by sublimity; grand; solemn; majestic; noble; supreme; utmost. *III. n.* That which is sublime, in any sense; usually with the definite article. [**< L. sublimis**, lofty.] **-ly**, *adv.*—

sub-lim'i-ty, *sub-lim'i-ti*, *n.* [**-TI-ESS**, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being sublime, in any sense. **sub-lime'ness**. 2. That which is sublime; the acme; climax; pinnacle.

sub'lu-na-ry, *sub'lu-ne-ri*, *a.* 1. Situated beneath the moon. **sub'lu-nar'**. 2. Terrestrial. [**< SUB** + **L. luna**, moon.]

sub'ma-rine', *sub'ma-rin'*, *a.* Existing,



Holland Submarine Boat.

done, or operating beneath the surface of thesea.

sub-merge', *sub-merj'*, *vt.* [**SUB-MERGED'**; **SUB-MER-GING.**] To place, plunge, or lie under water; inundate; drown; be hidden or buried. [**< L. ^F submergo**, **< sub**, under, + **mergo**, dip.]

sub-merse'^a.—**sub-mer'gence**, *n.* **sub-mer'sion**.

sub-mit', *sub-mit'*, *v.* *I. t.* [**SUB-MIT'TED'**; **SUB-MIT'TING.**] 1. To give up to another; yield. 2. To present for the judgment or decision of another. 3. To present as one's own opinion or statement. *II. i.* To yield; succumb; surrender; be submissive. [**< L. ^{OF} sub**, under, + **mitto**, send.]—**sub-mis'sion**, *n.* **sub-mis'un**, *n.* 1. The act of submitting; obedience; yielding. 2. The state or quality of being submissive; humility and resignation or meekness.—**sub-miss'ive**, *a.* **sub-mis'ive**, *a.* Willing or inclined to submit; yielding; obedient; docile. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sub-or'di-nate, *sub-ōr-di-nēt*. *I. vt.* [**-NA'TED'**; **-NA'TING.**] To make subordinate, subject, or subservient. *II. sub-ōr'di-net* or *-nēt*, *a.* Belonging to an inferior order in a classification; secondary; subject; subservient; inferior. *III. n.* One who is subordinate; an inferior in rank or official position. [**< L. ^{LL} sub**, under, + **ordo**, order.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**sub-or'di-na'tion**, *n.* **sub-or'di-na-cy**.

sub-orn', *sub-ōrn'*, *vt.* To induce to commit perjury; incite or instigate to an evil act; procure or effect by instigation. [**< L. ^F suborno**, equip, **< sub**, under, + **orno**, furnish.]

sub'or-na'tion, *n.*

sub-pœ'na, *sub-pi'na*. *I. vt. Law.* To notify by writ or subpoena. *II. n. Law.* A judicial writ requiring a person to appear at a specified time and place under penalty for default. [**< L. sub**, under, + **pœna**, penalty.]

sub-pe'nal.

sub-scribe', *sub-scrib'*, *vt. & vi.* [**SUBSCRIBED'**; **SUB-SCRIB'ING.**] To write, as a name, underneath a document; sign with one's own name; give written promise to pay; give one's assent or consent; pledge oneself to pay money, take a periodical, or the like. [**< L. sub**, under, + **scribo**, write.]—**sub-scri'ber**, *n.*—**sub-scrip'tion**, *n.* **sub-scrip'shun**, *n.* The act of subscribing, or that which is subscribed.

sub'se-quent, *sub'se-ewent*, *a.* Following in time, place, or order, or as a result; succeeding; consequent. [**< L. sub**, after, + **sequor**, follow.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**sub'se-quence**, *n.* **sub'se-ewens**, *n.* **sub'se-quen-cy**.

sub-serve', sub-sgrv', *vt. & vi.* To serve subordinates; minister to; help on.—**sub-serv'i-ent**, *a.* Adapted to promote some end or purpose; acting in the interests of another; obsequious; truckling.—**sub-serv'i-en-cy**, *n.*

sub-side', sub-sid', *vi.* [sub-si'DED⁴; sub-si'DING.] To cease from storm and agitation; quiet down; abate; cease; sink; settle down. [**< L. subsido, < sub, under, + sedeo, sit.**].—**sub-si'dence**, sub-sal'dens or sub-si'dens, *n.*

sub-sid'i-a-ry, sub-sid'i-e-ri. **I. a. 1.** Assisting in an inferior capacity; supplementary; auxiliary. **2.** Of or like a subsidy. **II. n.** [-RIES⁴, *pl.*] An auxiliary; assistant. [**< L. subsidarius, < subsido; see SUBSIDE.**]

sub-si-dy, sub-si-di, *n.* [-DIES⁴, *pl.*] Pecuniary aid granted by a government to an individual or commercial enterprise; money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in war against a third; formerly, in England, a special aid or tax in emergencies, granted to the King. [**< L. subsidium, < sub, under, + sedeo, sit.**].

sub-si-dize, sub-si-diz, *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZING.] To furnish with a subsidy. **-disez**.

sub-sist', sub-sist', *v.* **I. t.** To provide with sustenance; support. **II. i. 1.** To be furnished with sustenance; live. **2.** To exist in or by something; inhere. **3.** To exist; continue. [**< L. subsisto, < sub, under, + sisto, stand.**]

-sub-sist'ence, sub-sist'ens, *n.* **1.** The act of subsisting; also, that on which one subsists; sustenance. **2.** The state of being subsistent; inherent quality. **3.** That which subsists; real being. **sub-sist'en-cy**, **-sub-sist'ent**, **sub-sist'ent**, *a. 1.* That subsists or is inherent. **2.** Existing; having real being or action.

sub-soil', sub-soil'. **I. vt.** To turn up the subsoil of; plow with a subsoil-plow. **II. n.** The stratum of earth next beneath the surface soil.

sub'stance, sub'stans, *n.* **1.** The material of which anything is made. **2.** The essential part of anything; brief summary; solid basis. **3.** Material possessions; wealth; property. [**F., < L. substantia, < sub, under, + sto, stand.**].—**sub-stan'tial**, sub-stan'shal, *a. 1.* Solid; strong; important; valuable; considerable and sure. **2.** Possessed of wealth or sufficient means; responsible. **3.** Of or pertaining to substance; having real existence; actual; permanent; lasting. **4.** Containing or conforming to the essence of a thing; giving the correct idea; essential; material; fundamental.—**sub-stan'ti-al-i-ty**, *n.* **sub-stan'tial-ness**, **-sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* **sub-stan'ti-ate**, *vt.* [-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.] To establish; verify.

sub'stan-tive, sub'stan-tiv. **I. a. 1.** Gram. Capable of being used as a noun; denoting existence. **2.** Having substance or reality; hence, lasting; explicit. **II. n. Gram.** A noun, or something used as a noun. **-ly**, *adv.*

sub'sti-tute, sub'sti-tut. **I. vt.** [-TUTED⁴; -TUTING.] To put in the place of another person or thing; replace by substitution. **II. n.** One who or that which takes the place of another. [**< L. sub, under, + statuo, caus. of sto, stand.**].—**sub'sti-tution**, sub'sti-tu'shun, *n.* The act of substituting, or the state of being substituted, in any sense.

sub-str'a-tum, sub-strê'tum or -strô'tum, *n.* [-STR'A'TA, -strê'ta or -strô'ta, *pl.*] An underlying stratum; foundation; groundwork.

sub-struc'ture, sub-struc'chur or -tijr, *n.* An under-structure or foundation.

sub-tend', sub-tend', *vt.* **1. Geom.** To extend opposite to, as the chord of an arc. **2. Bot.** To enclose in its axil; as, a leaf subtends a bud. [**< L. sub, under, + tendo, stretch.**]

subter-, *prefix.* Under; less than. [**< L. subter, below.**]

sub'ter-fuge, sub'ter-fij, *n.* That to which one resorts for concealment; a false excuse. [**< L. subter (see SUBTER-) + fugio, flee.**]

sub'ter-ra'ne-an, sub'ter-rê'ne-an, *a.* Underground; hidden. [**< L. sub, beneath, + terra, earth.**]

sub'ter-ra'ne-oust.

sub'tile, sub'til, *a. 1.* Having fine structure; delicately formed; ethereal; rarefied; refined; hence, penetrating; pervasive. **2. Subtle.** [**< L. subtilis, < sub, beneath, + tela, web.**]. **-ly**, *adv.—**sub'til-i-ty**, sub'til-i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being subtle; thinness; fineness.*

sub'tile-c-ness, **-sub'til-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**sub'til-ize**, sub'til-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I. t.** To render subtle or ethereal; refine. **II. t.** To draw subtle distinctions. **sub'til-ize**, **-sub'til-ty**, sub'til-ti, *n.* [-TIES⁴, *pl.*] Refinement or niceness; a nicety.

sub'tle, sub'tl, *a. 1.* Characterized by cunning, craft, or artifice; wily; crafty. **2. Keen; penetrative; discriminating; also, overrefined.** **3. Apt; skilful.** **4. Executed with nice art; ingenious; clever.** **5. Subtle.** [**< L. OF subtilis; see SUBTILE.**].—**sub'tle-ty**, sub'til-ti, *n.* [-TIES⁴, *pl.*] The state or quality of being subtle; artifice; cunning. **sub'tile-ness**, **-sub'tly**, sub'tl, *adv.* In a subtle manner.

sub-tract', sub-tract', *vt.* To take away, as a portion from the whole, or one quantity from another; deduct; withdraw. [**< L. sub, under, + traho, withdraw.**].—**sub-trac'tion**, sub-trac'shun, *n.* The act or process of subtracting; a deducting.—**sub-trac'tive**, *a.* Serving or tending to diminish; that is to be subtracted.

sub'tra-hend', sub'tra-hend', *n.* That which is to be subtracted.

sub'urb, sub'urb, *n.* A place adjacent to a city; in the plural, collectively, environs; outskirts. [**< L. OF sub, under, + urbs, city.**]

-sub-ur'ban, *a.* Pertaining to a suburb.

sub-vert', sub-vert', *vt.* To overthrow from the very foundation; utterly destroy. [**< L. F. sub, under, + verto, turn.**].—**sub-ver'sion**, *n.* Overthrow; ruin.—**sub-ver'sive**, *a.* Tending to subvert; destructive.—**sub-vert'er**, *n.*

suc-ceed', suc-sid', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be or take place immediately after; follow. **2.** To come next in order. **3.** To meet with success. [**< L. F. sub, under, + cedo, go.**].—**suc-cess**, suc-ses', *n. 1.* A prosperous or advantageous issue. **2. A successful person or affair.—**suc-cess'ful**, *a.* Obtaining success; prosperous.—**suc-ces'sion**, suc-sesh'un, *n. 1.* A following consecutively. **2.** A sequence.—**suc-ces'sive**, suc-ses'iv, *a.* Following in succession; consecutive. **-ly**, *adv.***—**suc-ces'sor**, suc-ses'or, *n.* One who or that which follows in succession.

suc-cinct', suc-sinct', *a.* Comprised within a narrow compass; concise. [**< L. sub, below, + cingo, gird.**]. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

suc'cor, suc'qr. **I. vt.** To go to the aid of; help. **II. n. 1.** Help or relief rendered. **2.** One who or that which affords relief. [**< F. secours, < L. sub, under, + curro, run.**]

suc'co-tash, suc'o-tash, *n.* [U. S.] A stew of green Indian corn and beans. [*< Am. Ind. m' sickquash.*]

suc'cu-lent, suc'ku-lent, *a.* Juicy; fleshy, as a plant. [*< L. succulentus, < succus, juice.*]

suc-cumb', suc-cum', *vi.* 1. To sink down as under a burden; yield. 2. To die. [*< L. sub, beneath, + cubo, recline.*]

such, such, *i. a.* 1. Of that kind; being the same. 2. So extreme; intolerable. **II. pron.** Such a person or thing. **III. adv.** So. [*< AS. swylc, such.*]

suck', suc, *v. i. t.* 1. To draw into the mouth by lips and tongue. 2. To absorb or drink in by any means. **II. t. i.** 1. To suckle. 2. To draw in liquid by suction. [*< AS. sūcan, suck.*]

suck', *n.* 1. The act of sucking; suction. 2. That which is sucked or comes by sucking. **suck'er, n.** 1. One who or that which sucks. 2. One of various fishes. 3. An organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies. 4. A shoot or sprout arising at or near the root of a plant. 5. Anything that acts by or is used for suction. **suck'-le, vt. & vi.** [*< sūc' (L.) + ling, to give suck to, as at the breast; suck, take nourishment by suction.*]

suck'ling, n. An unwearied mammal; hence, a young, inexperienced person. **suc'tion**, suc'shun, *n.* The act of sucking; the production of a partial vacuum, as by pumping. **suc-to'ri-al**, suc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for sucking or for adhesion.

sud'den, sud'n, *i. a.* Happening quickly and without warning; hurried; hasty. **II. n.** The state of being sudden. [*< L. sūbitaneus, < sūbitus, sudden.*]

sud'-der-ous, sud'-der-if'er-us, *a.* Sweat-producing. **sud'-dor-if-ic, a. & n.**

suds, sudz, *n. pl.* Soapy water; foam.

sue, sū, *vt. & vi.* [*SUED; SUI'NG.*] 1. To institute legal proceedings against. 2. To entreat; beg. [*< F. suere, < L. sequor, follow.*]

su'et, sū'et, *n.* The fatty tissues about the loins and kidneys of sheep, oxen, etc. [*< F. suif, < L. sebum, grease.*]

su'et-y, a.

suffer, suf'er, *vt. & vi.* 1. To have a painful experience; feel pain. 2. To endure. 3. To undergo; experience. 4. To sustain loss or injury. 5. To tolerate; allow. [*< F. souffrir, < L. suffero, < sub, beneath, + fero, bear.*]

suffer-a-ble, a. Such as can be suffered or endured; endurable. **suffer-ance**, suf'er-ans, *n.* 1. Negative consent. 2. Suffering; wretchedness. 3. Submission. **suffer-er, n.**—**suffer-ing, n.** Misery; distress.

suf-ice', suf-fais' or suf-faiz', *vt. & vi.* [*SUF-ICED'; SUI'F'ING.*] To be sufficient for; be satisfactory or adequate. [*< L. sufficio, afford.*]

suf-fi-ci-en-cy, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* 1. The state of being sufficient. 2. That which is sufficient. 3. Qualification. 4. Content; self-sufficiency. **suf-fi'cient**, suf-fish'ent, *a.* Being all that is needful or requisite; enough. **-ly, adv.** [pend.]

suf-fix', suf-flx', *vt.* To add as a suffix; append. **suf-fix, suf'ix, n.** 1. A formative element attached to the end of a word or root to modify it. 2. Any added title or designation. [*< L. sub, under, + figo, fix.*]

suf'fo-cate, suf'o-kêt, *v.* [*-CA'TED'; -CA-*

TING. I. t. 1. To kill by stopping the respiration; choke. 2. To oppress (the breathing). 3. To stifle. **II. t.** To become choked or stifled. [*< L. sub, under, + fauces, gullet.*]

suf'fo-ca-tion, n.

suf'frage, suf'rêj, *n.* 1. A vote in support of some measure or candidate; hence, approbation; assent. 2. The right of voting. [*F., < L. suffragium, voting tablet, vote.*]

suf-fuse', suf-fūz', *vt.* [*SUF-FUSED'; SUI-FU'SING.*] To overspread, as with a vapor, fluid, or color. [*< L. sub, beneath, + fundo, pour.*]

sug'ar, shug'ar, *i. vt.* To sweeten, cover, or coat with sugar. **II. n. 1.** A sweet crystalline compound derived chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane or sugar-beet. 2. Any of many sweet compounds. [*Ult. < Sans. çarkarā, sugar.*]

sug'ar-beet', n. Any sugar-producing variety of the common garden beet. **s.-cane, n.** A tall, stout, perennial grass of the tropical regions, rich in sugar. **s.-maple, n.** The hard maple, from the sap of which maple sugar is made. **s.-plum, n.** A small sweet-meat. **sug'-y, a.**

sug-gest', sug-jest', *vt.* 1. To hint; intimate. 2. To bring up (an idea) by association. 3. To propose for the consideration of others. [*< L. sub, under, + gero, bring.*]

sug-ges'tion, sug-jes'chun, *n.* 1. The act of suggesting. 2. A hint; insinuation. 3. The spontaneous calling up of an idea in the mind by a connected idea. **sug-ges'tive, a.** Fitted or tending to suggest.

sui'-cide, sū'i-said, *n. 1.* Self-murder. 2. Self-inflicted political, social, or commercial ruin. 3. One who commits self-murder. [*< L. sui, of oneself, + cædo, kill.*]

sui'-ci'-dal, a. Self-destructive.

suit, sūit, *i. vt. & vi. 1.* To meet the requirements of; adapt; be fitting; agree. 2. To please; prove satisfactory. **II. n. 1.** The act of suing; solicitation; petition. 2. A judicial action for the recovery of a right. 3. A group or series of things of like kind. [*< F. suite; see SUITE.*]

suit'a-ble, a. Capable of suiting; appropriate. **suit'a-bil'i-ty, n.** **sui'a-bil'e-ness, -suit'or, n. 1.** One who institutes a suit in court. 2. A wooer. 3. A petitioner; applicant.

suite, swit, *n. 1.* A succession of things forming a series; a set. 2. A retinue. [*< F. suite, following, < L. sequor, follow.*]

sul'fur, sul'fur, *n.* A pale-yellow, non-sul'phur, metallic crystalline element found largely native, used in making gunpowder, matches, vulcanized rubber, and sulfuric acid. [*< L. sulfur, the usual spelling, also sulphur, as if Gr.*]

sul'fate, sul'phate, n. A salt of sulfuric acid. **sul'fid, sul'phid, n.** A compound of sulfur with an element or radical. **sul'fu-rate, sul'phu-rate, i. vt.** [*-RA-TED'; -RA'TING.*] To treat with sulfur. **II. a.** Sulfurous. **III. n.** Sulfid. **sul-fu're-ous, sul-phu're-ous, a.** Of or like sulfur. **sul'-fu-ret, sul-phu-ret, n.** A sulfid. **sul'-fu-**



Head of Mis-souri Sucker.



Sugar-cane.

ric, sul-phu'ric, a. Pertaining to or derived from sulfur.—**sulfuric acid**, a colorless, corrosive liquid compound of sulfur. **oil of vitriol**.—**sul'fur-ous, sul'phur-ous, sul'fu-ry, a.** Pertaining to or like sulfur.

sulk, sulk, I. vt. To be sulky or sullen. **II. n.** A sulky mood or humor; often *pl.* [*< AS. solcen, languid.*—**sulk'y, a.** [*SULK'Y-ER; SULK'Y-EST.*] Sullenly cross.—**sulk'i-ly, adv.**—**sulk-i-ness, n.**

sulk'y, sulk'i, n. [*SULK'IES*, pl.*] A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle for one person. [*< SULKY, a. (because one rides alone).*]

sul'len, sul'en, a. 1. Obstinate and gloomily ill-humored. 2. Depressing; somber. 3. Sluggish. [*< L.^{OF} solus, alone.*]—**-ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

sul'ly, sul'i, I. vt. & vi. [*SUL'LIED; SUL'LY-ING.*] To injure the brightness or purity of; tarnish. **II. n.** [*SUL'LIES*, pl.*] A stain; spot; blemish. [*< AS. syltan, < sol, mire.*]

sul'tan, sul'tan, n. The sovereign of Turkey. [*Ult. < Ar. sul'tān, < sul'ta, sway.*]—**sul-tā-na, sul-tā'na, n.** A sultan's wife, daughter, or mother.

sul'try, sul'tri, a. [*SUL'TRI-ER; SUL'TRI-EST.*] 1. Hot, moist, and still; close. 2. Emitting an oppressive heat. [*Corr. of sweltry, < SWELTER.*]—**sul'tri-ly, adv.**—**sul'tri-ness, n.**

sum, sum, I. vt. [*SUMMED; SUM'MING.*] 1. To recapitulate succinctly; with *up.* 2. To add into one total. 3. *Math.* To ascertain the sum of. **II. n.** 1. *Math.* The result obtained by addition. 2. The whole. 3. Any indefinite amount. 4. A problem in arithmetic. [*< L.^F summa, sum.*]

su'mac, su'mac or shū'mac, n. A shrub, whose dried and powdered leaves are much used for tanning and dyeing. [*< Ar.^F summaq, su-mac.*] **su'mach, su'mach, su'ma-ry, sum'a-ri, I. a.** 1. Concise. 2. Instant; offhand. **II. n.** [*-RIES*, pl.*] An abridgment or epitome. [*< L. summarium, < summa; see SUM.*]—**su'ma-rize, sum'a-rize, vt.** [*-RIZED; RI-zing.*] To make a summary of.—**su'ma-ri-ly, adv.**—**su'ma-ri-ness, n.**

sum-ma'tion, sum-mə'shun, n. The act or operation of obtaining a sum; addition.

sum'mer, sum'gr, I. vt. & vi. To keep or care for through the summer; pass the summer. **II. n.** The hottest or warmest season of the year: including June, July, and August, in the northern hemisphere. [*< AS. sumer, summer.*] [*set.*]

sum'mer-sault, n. Asomersault. **sum'mer-sum'mit, sum'it, n.** The highest part; the top; maximum. [*< L.^F summum, apex.*]

sum'mon, sum'un, vt. 1. To command to appear. 2. To call; send for. 3. To arouse. 4. To bid. [*< L.^{OF} sub, slightly, + moneo, warn.*]—**sum'mons, sum'unz, n.** A call to attend, act, answer, surrender, etc.



Common Sumacs.

1. A panicle and leaf of the stag-horn sumac. 2. A leaf of the dwarf sumac; a, the flower.

sump'ter, sump'ter, n. A pack-animal; as, a *sumpter-horse* or *sumpter-mule*. [*Ult. < Gr. sagma, pack-saddle.*]

sump'tu-ary, sump'chu-[or -tju-]g-ri, a. Pertaining to expense; limiting or regulating personal expenditure, as some laws. [*< L. sumptuarius, < sub, under, + emo, buy.*]

sump'tu-ous, sump'chu-us or -tju-us, a. Involving or showing lavish expenditure; hence, luxurious. [*< L. sumptuosus, < sub, under, + emo, buy.*]

sun, sun, I. vt. & vi. [*SUNNED; SUN'NING.*] To expose to the sun. **II. n.** 1. The heavenly body that is the center of attraction and the main source of light and heat in the solar system. 2. Any star that is the center of a system. 3. Sunshine. [*< AS. sunne, sun.*]—**sun'beam", n.** A ray or beam of the sun; *pl.*, sunlight.—**sun'burn", I. vt. & vi.** To affect, or be affected, with sunburn. **II. n.** Discoloration or inflammation of the skin, produced by exposure to the sun.—**sun'burnt", a.** **sun'burned", sun'di'al, n.** A device that measures time by shadow.—**sun'down", n.** Sunset.—**sun'flow'er, n.** A tall, erect, stout, rough herb of the aster family, with very large, terminal, flat, circular heads of flowers.—**sun'less, a.** Dark; cheerless.—**sun'light", n.** The light of the sun.—**sun'ny, a.** [*SUN'NI-ER; SUN'NI-EST.*] 1. Filled with the light and warmth of the sun. 2. Bright like the sun.—**sun'rise", n.** 1. The daily first appearance of the sun. 2. The time at which the sun rises.—**sun'set", n.** 1. The daily disappearance of the sun. 2. The time at which the sun sets; twilight.—**sun'shine", n.** 1. The shining light and radiance of the sun. 2. Figuratively, brightness.—**sun'stroke", n.** Prostration from excessive heat.

Sun'day, sun'dē, n. The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. [*< AS. sunnan dæg; sunnan, gen. of sunne, sun; dæg, day.*]

sun'dex, sun'der, vt. & vi. To break; part, or be parted; sever. Compare *ASUNDER*. [*< AS. sundor, apart.*]

sun'dry, sun'dri, a. Various; several. [*< AS. sundrig, < sundor, apart.*]—**sun'dries, n. pl.** Items or things not separately specified.

sung, sung, imp. & pp. of SING, v.

sunk, sunk, imp. & pp. of SINK, v.

sunk'en, sunk'n, a. 1. Deeply depressed. 2. Located beneath the surface.

sup, sup, v. [*SUPPED; SUP'PING.*] **I. t.** To take, as fluid food, in successive mouthfuls.

II. i. 1. To partake of (supper). 2. To sip. [*< AS. sūpan, sup.*]—**sup, n.** A mouthful or taste of liquid or semiliquid food.

super-, prefix. Above; over; beyond. (1) Above in position. (2) Above in degree or amount; usually denoting excess. [*< L. super-, < super, over.*]

su'per-a-bound', su'pgr-a-baund', vt. To abound to excess.—**su'per-a-bundance, n.**—**su'per-a-bundant, a.** Abounding excessively; excessive.

su'per-add', su'pgr-ad', vt. To add in



Sunflower.

addition to what has been added. — **su'per-nad-di'tion**, *n.*
su'per-an-nu-ate, *siu'per-an'yū-ēt, vt. & vi.* [-A'TED³; -A'TING.] To incapacitate by age; retire on account of age. [*< SUPER- + L. annus, year.*]
su'perb', *siu-perb'*, *a.* 1. Having grand, impressive beauty; majestic. 2. Luxurious; rich and costly. [*< L. superbus, < super, over.*] -*ly, adv.*
su'per-car'go, *siu'per-cār-gō, n.* An agent on board ship, sent by owners of merchandise in charge of the cargo.
su'per-cil-i-ous, *siu' [or sū] per-sil'i-us, a.* Exhibiting haughty contempt or indifference; arrogant. [*< L. superciliosus, < super, over, + cilium, eyelid.*] -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*
su'per-em'i-nence, *n.* Preeminence.
 — **su'per-em'i-nent**, *a.*
su'per-er'o-ga'tion, *siu'per-er'o-gē-shun, n.* The performance of any meritorious act in excess of the demands of duty; hence, something superfluous. [*< L. LL super, over, + erogō, expend.*]
su'per-fi'cial, *siu'per-fish'al, a.* 1. Pertaining to surface. 2. Not learned or profound; shallow. 3. Cursory; hasty; slight. -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*
su'per-fine', *siu'per-fain', a.* 1. Of surpassing fineness of quality. 2. Overrefined.
su-per-flu-ous, *siu-per-flu-us, a.* 1. Being more than is needed. 2. *Mus.* Augmented. [*< L. superfluus, < super, over, + fluo, flow.*]
 — **su'per-flu-i-ty**, *siu'per-flū-i-ti, n.* [-TI-ES, *pl.*] Superabundance or that which is superabundant or superfluous.
su'per-hu'man, *siu'per-hū-man, a.* Above the range of human power or skill.
su'per-in-cum-bent, *siu'per-in-cūm-bent, a.* Resting or lying upon something else. [*< L. superincumbō, lie upon.*]
su'per-in-duce', *siu'per-in-diūs, vt.* To induce or give rise to additionally.
su'per-in-tend', *siu'per-in-tend', vt. & vi.* To have the charge and direction of; manage; supervise. [*< L. LL super, over, + intendo, direct.*] — **su'per-in-tend'ence**, *n.* Direction and management. **su'per-in-tend'en-cy**, -*su'per-in-tend'ent, n.* One whose function is to superintend some particular work.
su-pe'ri-or, *siu-pl'i-ōr, a.* 1. Surpassing; more excellent; preferable. 2. Of higher grade. 3. Higher; upper. **II. n.** 1. One who surpasses another. 2. The ruler of an ecclesiastical order or house. [*< L. F superior, compar. of superus, upper.*] — **su-pe'ri-or-i-ty**, *n.*
su-per-la-tive, *siu-per-la-tiv, a.* 1. Elevated to the highest degree. 2. Expressing the highest degree. **II. n.** 1. That which is of the highest possible excellence or eminence. 2. The highest degree of comparison of the adjective or adverb. [*< L. LL+ super, over, + latus, borne.*] -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*
su-per-nal, *siu-per-nal, a.* Heavenly; exalted; lofty. [*< L. supernus, < super, over.*]
su'per-nat-u-ral, *siu'per-nach-u-ral or -nat'yū-ral, a.* 1. Transcending the forces of nature; miraculous. 2. Pertaining to the supernatural. **II. n.** That which transcends nature and includes the Creator.

su'per-nu'mer-a-ry, *siu'per-nū-mēr-e-ri, a.* Being beyond a certain number; superfluous. **II. n.** [-RIES, *pl.*] A person or thing in excess of the regular number; a stage performer without any speaking part.
su'per-scribe', *siu'per-scrīb', vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIBING.] To write or engrave on the outside or on the upper part of. [*< L. super, over, + scribo, write.*] — **su'per-scrip'tion**, *n.* The act of superscribing an address on a letter; the address superscribed.
su'per-sede', *siu'per-sid', vt.* [-SE'DED³; -SE'DING.] 1. To take the place of; replace. 2. To suspend; annul. [*< L. F super, over, + sedeo, sit.*] — **su'per-se'dure**, *n.*
su'per-sti'tion, *siu'per-stish'un, n.* 1. A false religion based upon or marked by ignorance, or any of its rites. 2. Belief in omens, charms, and signs. [*F., < L. super, over, + sto, stand.*] — **su'per-sti'tious**, *siu'per-stish-us, a.* 1. Disposed to believe in superstitions. 2. Involving superstition.
su'per-struc'ture, *siu'per-struc'chur or -tū'r, n.* Any structure considered in relation to the part on which it rests. [*< L. super, over, + struo, build.*]
su'per-vene', *siu'per-vīn', vt.* [-VENED'; -VE'NING.] To follow closely upon something; to happen. [*< L. super, over, + venio, come.*]
su'per-vise', *siu'per-vaiz', vt.* [-VISED'; -VISING.] To superintend; inspect. [*< L. super, over, + video, see.*] — **su'per-vi'sion**, *n.*
su'per-vi'sali-, **su'per-vi'sor**, *n.* A superintendent; inspector. — **su'per-vi'so-ry**, *a.*
su-pine', *siu-pain', a.* 1. Lying on the back. 2. Inactive. 3. Inclined. [*< L. supinus, < sub, under.*] -*ly, adv.* -*ness, n.*
su-pine, *siu-pain, n.* One of two parts of the Latin verb, regarded as verbal nouns.
sup'per, *sup'per, n.* The last meal of the day; also, a banquet. [*< F. souper.*] — **sup'per-less**, *a.* Having no supper; hungry.
sup-plant', *sup-plant' or -plānt', vt.* To take the place of, as by treachery; displace. [*< L. F sub, under, + planta, sole.*]
sup'ple, *sup'l, i. vt. & vi.* [SUP'PLIED; SUP'PLING.] To render supple. **II. a.** 1. Easily bent; flexible; pliant. 2. Compliant. [*< L. F supplex, submissive.*]
sup'ple-ment, *sup'le-mēt, i. v.* To make additions to. **II. n. Something added; especially, an addition to a publication. [OF., *< L. sub, under, + pleo, fill.*] — **sup'ple-men'tal**, *a.* Like a supplement; supplementing. **sup'ple-men'ta-ry**, *a.*
sup'pli-ant, *sup'li-ant, n.* 1. Entreating earnestly and humbly. 2. Manifesting entreaty. **II. n. One who supplicates. [*F., < L. supplico, beg.*]
sup'pli-cate, *sup'li-kēt, vt. & vi.* [-CA'TED³; -CA'TING.] 1. To seek humbly by earnest prayer. 2. To pray to grant a favor. [*< L. supplicatus, pp. of supplico, beg.*] — **sup'pli-cant**, *i. a.* Asking or entreating humbly. **II. n.** One who supplicates. — **sup'pli-ca'tion**, *n.* — **sup'pli-ca-to-ry**, *a.*
sup-ply', *sup-plā', i. vt.* [SUP'PLIED; SUP'PLYING.] 1. To furnish with what is needed. 2. To give; afford. 3. To occupy temporarily. **II. n.** [SUP'PLIES', *pl.*] 1. The available aggregate of things needed or demanded. 2.****

An amount sufficient for a given use. **3.** A temporary incumbent. [*< L.^F sub, below, + pleo, fill.*]

sup·port', sup·pōrt'. **I^a. vt.** **1.** To bear the weight of; keep from falling. **2.** To provide for. **3.** To carry on. **4.** To bear or endure; tolerate. **5.** To sustain; defend; aid; nourish.



Surf.

II. n. **1.** The act of supporting. **2.** One who or that which supports. **3.** Subsistence; living. [*< L.^F sub, beneath, + porto, carry.*]

sup·port'a·ble(e), *a.* That may be supported; bearable; endurable. — **sup·port'a·bly**, *adv.* — **sup·port'er**, *n.*

sup·pose', sup·pōz', *v.* [*SUR·POSED'*; SUP·Pō·SING.] **I. t.** **1.** To think or imagine; believe. **2.** To assume as true. **II. t.** To frame a supposition; think. [*< F. supposer, < sup-, under, + poser; see ROSE¹, v.*] — **sup·po'sa·ble**(e), *a.* That may be supposed. — **sup·po'ser**, *n.*

sup·po'si'tion, sup·pō·zish'un, *n.* The act of supposing; conjecture. [*< L.^{LL+F} sub, under, + pono, place.*] — **sup·pos'i'tious**, sup·pōz'ish'us, *a.* Supposed; fraudulent.

sup·press', sup·pres', *vt.* **1.** To overpower; crush. **2.** To withhold from publication; repress; conceal. **3.** To stop; arrest; extinguish. [*< L. sub, under, + premo, press.*] — **sup·press'er**, **sup·press'or**, *n.* — **sup·pres'sion**, *n.*

sup·pu·rate, sup·piu·rēt, *vi.* [*-RA'TED^a; -RA'TING.*] To form or generate pus. [*< L. sub, under, + pus (pur), pus.*] — **sup·pu·ra'tion**, *n.* — **sup·pu·ra·tiv**(e), *a.*

supra-, *prefix.* Above; beyond. [*< L. supra-, < supra, above.*]

sup·preme', sin·prim'. **I. a.** Highest in power, degree, etc. **II. n.** **1.** The supreme or highest point. **2.** A chief. [*< L.^F supremus, superl. of superus, higher.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**. *n.* — **sup·prem'a·cy**, sin·prem'a-si, *n.* The state of being supreme; supreme power or authority. **sur-**, *prefix.* Same as **SUPER**.

sur'rah, sū'ra, *n.* A soft twilled silk stuff. [*Prob. < Surat, India.*]

sur·cin'gle, sūr'sin'gl, *n.* **1.** A girth or strap encircling the body of a beast of burden. **2.** A girdle. [*< L.^{OF} super, over, + cingulum, belt.*]

sure, shūr, *a.* **1.** Not liable to change or failure. **2.** Reliable; trustworthy. **3.** Certain; positive. [*< F. sûr, < L. securus; see SECURE, a.*] — **sure'foot'ed**, *a.* Not liable to fall or stumble. — **sure'ly**, *adv.* [*SURE'LI-ER; SURE'LI-EST.*]

1. Without doubt; certainly. **2.** Securely; safely. — **sure'ness**, *n.* — **sure'ty**, shūr'ti, *n.* [*SURE'TIES^a, pl.*] **1.** A person who engages to be responsible for another's payment or performance; something deposited as security; a guarantor; pledge. **2.** That which gives security or confidence. **3.** The state of being sure; certainty. [*< F. sûreté, < L. securita(t)-s, SECURITY.*] — **sure'ty·ship**, *n.*

surf, sūrf, *n.* The swell of the sea, that breaks upon a shore. See *illus.* in preceding column. [*Var. of SOUGH.*]

sur'face, sūr'fēs, *n.* **1.** The exterior part of anything. **2. Geom.** That which has length and breadth, but not thickness. [*F., < sur- (see SUR-); and see FACE, n.*]

sur'feit, sūr'fit. **I^a. vt. & vi.** To overfeed; supply or be supplied to satiety. **II. n.** **1.** Excess in eating or drinking. **2.** Satiety. [*< L.^{OF} super, over, + facio, do.*]

surge, sūrj. **I. vt. & vi.** [*SURGED; SUR'GING.*] To raise or rise high and roll onward, as waves. **II. n.** **1.** A large swelling wave; billow. **2.** The act of surging. [*< L.^F surgo, contr. of surrigo, raise.*]

sur'geon, sūr'jun, *n.* One who practises surgery. [*Ult. < Gr. cheiourgōs, < cheir, hand, + ergon, work.*] — **sur'ger-y**, *n.* [*-IES^a, pl.*]

The branch of the healing art that relates to external injuries, deformities, etc., to be remedied by operations or instruments. — **sur'gi·cal**, *a.*

sur'loin', *n.* Sirloin; the etymologically correct form.

sur'ly, sūr'li, *a.* [*SUR'LI-ER; SUR'LI-EST.*] Crabbed; cross; rude; gruff. [*< AS. sūr, sour; but perhaps < sir, meaning like a lord, haughty.*] — **sur'li·ly**, *adv.* — **sur'li·ness**, *n.*

sur·mise', sūr·māz'. **I. vt.** [*SUR·MISED'; SUR·MI'SING.*] To form opinions concerning on slight evidence; suppose. **II. n.** A conjecture; supposition. [*OF, fem. pp. of surmettre, accuse, < L. super, over, + mitto, send.*]

sur·mount', sūr·maunt', *vt.* To mount upon and pass over; overcome; conquer; cap.

sur·name', sūr'nēm' or sūr'nēm'. **I. vt.** To call by a surname. **II. n.** A name subjoined to a personal name; family name.

sur·pass', sūr·pgs', *vt.* To go beyond or past in degree or amount; exceed; excel. — **sur·pass'ing**, *pa.* Preeminently excellent. — **ly**, *adv.*

sur·plice, sūr'plis, *n.* A loose white vestment worn by the clergy of certain churches. [*< L.^{LL+F} super, over, + pellis, skin.*]

sur·plus, sūr'plus, *n.* That which remains above what has been used or is required. [*F., < L.^{LL} super, over, + plus, more.*]

sur·prise', sūr·prāz'. **I. vt.** [*SUR·PRISED'; SUR·PRI'SING.*]

1. To strike with astonishment by something unexpected. **2.** To take unawares at a disadvantage. **3.** To dupe; betray. **II. n.** **1.** The act of surprising. **2.** A surprised state. **3.** A sudden and unexpected event. [*F., < L.^{LL} super, upon, +*



Surplice.

flū'tjū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ail**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

prendre, grasp.]—**sur-pri'sal**, *n.* The act of surprising; surprise.—**sur-pri'sing-ly**, *adv.*
sur-ren'der, *sur-ren'dér*. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To yield to; give up, as to an enemy in warfare. **2.** To resign; relinquish. **3.** To yield to any influence. **II. n.** The act of surrendering. [*L. LL+OF super*, over, + *reddo*, give back.]
sur'rep'ti'tious, *sur'rep-tish'us*, *a.* Accomplished by secret or improper means. [*L. sub*, under, + *rapio*, snatch.]—**-ly**, *adv.*
sur'ro-gate, *sur'o-gèt*, *n.* **1.** A substitute. **2.** [U.S.] A probate judge. [*L. surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogo*, substitute.]
sur-round', *sur-raund'*, *vt. 1.* To place something around; encompass. **2.** To enclose; encircle. [*L. LL+OF super*, above, + *unda*, wave.]—**sur-round'ing**, *n.* That which environs; the act of one who surrounds.
sur-veil'lance, *sür-vèl'yans or sür-vè'lans*, *n.* The act of watching, or the state of being watched. [F., < *surveiller*, superintend.]
sur-vey', *sur-vè'*. **I. vt. 1.** To determine the area, contour, or boundaries of by measurement and calculation. **2.** To view in its entirety. **3.** To scrutinize; inspect. **II. n. 1.** The operation of surveying. **2.** A general or comprehensive view. **3.** An inspection. [*L. OF super*, over, + *video*, see.]—**sur-vey'ing**, *n.* The art of determining the area or configuration of portions of the surface of the earth and representing them on maps.—**sur-vey'or**, *n.*
sur-vive', *sür-vaiiv'*, *v.* [*SUR-VIVED'*; *SUR-VIVING*.] **I. t.** To outlive; outlast; live through. **II. i.** To remain alive; exist. [*L. LL+OF super*, over, + *vivo*, live.]—**sur-vi'val**, *n.* **1.** The act of surviving; an outliving. **2.** Something surviving.—**sur-vi'vor**, *n.*
sus-cep'ti-bl'e, *sus-cep'ti-bl.*, *a.* **1.** Yielding readily. **2.** Sensitive; impressionable. [F., < *L. sub*, under, + *capio*, take.]—**sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*
sus-pect', *sus-pect'*, *v. I. t. 1.* To imagine to exist; mistrust; conjecture. **2.** To infer the possible guilt of (a person) on slight or no evidence. **3.** To distrust. **II. i.** To be suspicious. [*L. F sub*, beneath, + *spicio*, see.]
sus-pend', *sus-pend'*, *v. I. t. 1.* To cause

certain or insecure. **2.** The state of being suspended.—**sus-pen'sion**, *sus-pen'shun*, *n.* The act of suspending; also, that which is suspended.—**suspension bridge**, any bridge in which the roadway is stretched without support from below over the interval to be crossed. See *illus.* in preceding column.—**sus-pen'so-ry**, *sus-pen-sò-ri*. **I. a.** Suspending; sustaining; delaying. **II. n.** [*RIES'*, *pl.*] That which suspends.
sus-pi'cion, *sus-pish'un*, *n.* **1.** Conjecture; doubt; mistrust. **2.** [Colloq.] The least particle, as of a flavor.—**sus-pi'cious**, *sus-pish'us*, *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Questionable. **3.** Indicating suspicion.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*
sus-tain', *sus-tèn'*, *vt. 1.* To uphold, as a weight. **2.** To endure; suffer. **3.** To keep up the courage or spirits of. **4.** To keep alive; support. **5.** To establish; prove. [*L. OF sub*, under, + *teneo*, hold.]—**sus-tain'a-bl'e**, *a.*—**sus-tain'er**, *n.*—**sus-te-nance**, *sus'tenans*, *n.* The act or process of sustaining; also, subsistence; food.—**sus'ten-ta'tion**, *sus'ten-tè'shun*, *n.* Support of life; maintenance.
sut'ler, *sut'ler*, *n.* A small trader who follows an army and who is licensed to sell goods and food. [*< MD. soeteler*, < *soetelen*, peddle.]
su'ture, *sü'chur or -tjür*, *n. 1.* The junction of two surfaces or edges, especially the joining of two bones by mutually serrated edges, as in the skull. **2.** The act or operation of uniting parts by stitching, as in surgery. [*L. sutura*, < *sutus*, pp. of *suo*, sew.]
su'ze-rain, *sü'zè-rèn*, *n.* One invested with superior or paramount authority. [F.]
swab, *swéb*. **I. vt.** [SWABBED; SWAB'BING.] To clean out with a swab. **II. n.** A cleaning utensil consisting of a soft absorbent substance on the end of a handle. [Of D. origin.]
—**swab'ber**, *n.*
swad'dle, *swed'l*, *vt.* [SWAD'DLED; SWAD'DLING.] To wrap around with a bandage; swathe. [*< AS. swethel*, < *swethian*, bind.]
swag'ger, *swag'gr*. **I. vi. 1.** To walk with a swaying motion; strut. **2.** To boast; bluster. **II. n.** Braggadocio. [Frequentative < Norw. *swaga*, sway.]
swain, *swèn*, *n.* A youthful rustic; a lover. [*< Ice. AS sveinn*, youth.]
swale, *swél*, *n.* Low, marshy ground. [*< Ice. svalr*, bleak.]
swal'low, *swal'ò*, *vt. 1.* To take into the stomach, as food. **2.** To engulf or cause to disappear. **3.** To believe credulously. **4.** To endure quietly or submissively. **5.** To recant. [*< AS. swelgan*, swallow.]
swal'low', *n. 1.* That which is swallowed at once; the act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet.
swal'low', *n. 1.* A small bird with short, broad, depressed bill, long, pointed wings, and forked tail; noted for swiftness of flight. **2.** A swift or other bird resembling the swallow. [*< AS. swalewe*, swallow.]—**swal'low-tailed'**, *a. 1.* Having a tail like or suggestive of that of a swallow. **2.** In joinery, dove-tailed.
swam, *swam*, *imp.* of *swim*, *v.*
swamp, *swemp*. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To sink, as a boat, by filling with water. **2.** To ruin; be overwhelmed with difficulties. **II. n.** A tract or region of low land saturated with water; wet bog. [*< Dn. evamp*, sponge, fungus.]
—**swamp'y**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a swamp; boggy.



Suspension Bridge.

to hang down from a support. **2.** To sustain in the body of a fluid. **3.** To interrupt; stay. **4.** To hold in a state of indecision. **5.** To debar from any privilege. **II. i.** To cease from action or operation; stop payment. [*< L. F sub*, under, + *pendo*, hang.]—**sus-pend'er**, *n.* One who or that which suspends; one of a pair of straps for supporting the trousers.—**sus-pense'**, *sus-pens'*, *n. 1.* The state of being un-

swan, swen, *n.* A large, web-footed, very long-necked bird, noted for its grace on the water. [*< AS. swan.*]

swap, swep.

I. vt. & vi. [*SWAPPED*; *SWAP'PING*.] [*Colloq.*] To exchange; trade. **II. n.** The act of swapping. [*< Prov. Eng. swap, strike, i. e., strike a bargain; var. of SWEEP.*]

sward, swërd, *n.* Land thickly covered with grass; turf. [*< AS. sward, skin.*]

sware, swär, *imp. of SWEAR, v.*

swarm, swërm. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To come or bring forth in swarms; congregate; throng. **2.** To send out a new colony, as bees. **II. n.** A large number of insects or small living things, as bees. [*< AS. swarm, swarm.*]

swarth'y, swëth'i, *a.* [*SWARTH'I-ER*; *SWARTH'I-EST*.] Having a dark hue; tawny. [*< AS. swart.*] **swart**, swärth'i-ly, *adv.* —*swarth'i-ness, n.*

swash, swosh. **I. vi.** **1.** To dash or wash with noise, as water. **2.** To splash water about. **3.** To brag; bluster. **II. n.** **1.** The splash of a liquid. **2.** A narrow channel through which tides flow. [*< Sw. dial. svasska.*]

swath, swëth, *n.* **1.** A row or line of cut grass. **2.** The space cut by a machine or implement in a single course. [*< AS. swathu, swath.*]

swathe, swëdh. **I. vt.** [*SWATHED*; *SWATH'ING*.] To bind or wrap, as in bandages. **II. n.** A bandage for swathing. [*< AS. swathu, band.*]

sway, swê, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To cause to lean or incline to one side. **2.** To cause to bend or swing; oscillate. **3.** To direct; influence; rule. **II. i.** To swing or bend unsteadily. [*< Ice. sveigja, lean.*]

sway, *n.* **1.** Power exercised in governing; dominion. **2.** The act of swaying.

swear, swär, *v.* [*SWORE or SWARE*]; *SWORN*; *SWEAR'ING*. **I. t.** **1.** To utter or affirm solemnly, with an appeal to God or something held sacred; make a solemn affirmation. **2.** To utter profanely, as oaths. **3.** To administer a legal oath to. **II. i.** **1.** To give testimony under oath. **2.** To vow. **3.** To utter profanity; blasphemy; curse. [*< AS. sverjan, swear.*]

sweat, swet, *v.* [*SWEAT or SWEAT'ED*; *SWEAT'ING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To send forth through the pores. **2.** To cause to perspire freely. **II. i.** **1.** To exude sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; also, to gather moisture. **2.** To perspire from hard labor; hence, to toil. [*< AS. swëtan, < swät, sweat.*] —*sweat'er, n.* **1.** One who or that which sweats. **2.** A heavy jersey-like outside garment, used by athletes. —*sweat'y, swet'i, a.* **1.** Moist with or discolored by sweat. **2.** Pertaining to sweat.

sweat, *n.* **1.** Sensible perspiration, or any moisture resembling it. **2.** The act or state of sweating. **3.** Hard labor. [*< AS. swät, sweat.*]



Swans. 1/45

1. The whooping swan. 2. The whistling swan. 3. The trumpeter swan.

Swede, swid, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sweden. — **Swe'dish**. **I. a.** Pertaining to Sweden, the Swedes, or their language. **II. n.** The language of Sweden.

sweep, swip, *v.* [*SWEEP*; *SWEEP'ING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To collect, remove, or clear away with a broom. **2.** To move forcibly and with a broad effect over or through. **3.** To cause to move with a swift brushing action. **II. i.** **1.** To brush a floor, etc., with some form of broom. **2.** To move with a strong, even action. [*< AS. swëpan, sweep.*]

sweep, swip, *n.* **1.** The act or result of sweeping. **2.** The range, area, or compass reached by sweeping, as extent of stroke, range of vision, etc.; a curve or bend, or something bent. **3.** A sweeper. — *sweep'er, n.* One who or that which sweeps. — *sweep'ings, n. pl.* Things swept up; refuse.

sweet, swit. **I. a.** **1.** Agreeable to the sense of taste; having a flavor like that of sugar. **2.** Harmonious; lovely; restful. **3.** Agreeable or delightful. **4.** Gentle; kind; amiable; as, a sweet temper. **II. n.** **1.** The quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** Something sweet; a sweetmeat. [*< AS. swäte, sweet.*] — *ly, adv.* — *ness, n.* — *sweet'bread', n.* The pancreas of a calf or other animal. — *sweet'bri'er, n.* A stout prickly rose with aromatic leaves. — *eg'-lan-tine*. — *sweet'en, v.* **I. t.** **1.** To make or become sweet or sweeter. **2.** To make or become more endurable; lighten. **3.** To make or become wholesome. **II. i.** To become sweet. — *sweet'en-er, n.* — *sweet'en-ing, n.* **1.** The act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens. — *sweet'heart', n.* One who is particularly loved by or as a lover. — *sweet'ish, a.* Somewhat sweet. — *sweet'meat', n.* A confection, preserve, or the like.

swell, swel, *v.* [*SWELLED or SWOLL'EN*; *SWELL'ING*.] **I. t.** **1.** To increase the bulk of; bulge; enlarge. **2.** To raise to arrogance. **II. i.** **1.** To be inflated. **2.** To increase in force, intensity, or volume. **3.** To rise up or well up; roll up; grow. [*< AS. swellan, swell.*] — *swell'ing, n.* **1.** The act of expanding, inflating, or augmenting. **2.** Morbid enlargement of a part. **3.** A protuberance.

swell. **I. a.** Pertaining to swells; dandified. **II. n.** **1.** The act, process, or effect of swelling; expansion. **2.** A billow. **3.** A bulge or protuberance. **4.** A person of the ultrafashionable set.

swel'ter, swel'tër, *vt. & vi.* To oppress or be oppressed with heat. [*< AS. swelsan, die.*]

swept, swep, *imp. & pp. of sweep, v.*

swerv(e), swerv, *vt. & vi.* [*SWERV(E)D*; *SWERV'ING*.] To turn from a course; deflect; deviate. [*< AS. sweorfan, rub.*]

swift, swift. **I. a.** **1.** Fleet; rapid; quick. **2.** Capable of quick motion. **3.** Passing rapidly; brief; sudden. **4.** Prompt. **II. n.** A bird of swallow-like form, possessing extraordinary powers of flight. [*< AS. swift, < v of SWEEP.*] — *swift'ly, adv.* — *swift'ness, n.*



Chimney-swift and its Nest. 1/6

swig, swig, *n.* A deep draft, as of liquor. [swelgan, swallow.]

swill, swil. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To drink greedily and to excess. **2.** To fill; inebriate. **II.** *i.* **1.** Liquid food or kitchen refuse given to swine. **2.** Liquor drunk greedily or grossly. [swilian, bathe.]

swim¹, swim, *v.* [SWAM OR SWUM; SWUM; swim'ing.] **I.** *t.* To move in or pass through or over (water) by paddling with the limbs, or operating the fins, tail, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move through water by natural means of propulsion. **2.** To float; be buoyed up and move along. [swimman, swim.] — **swim'mer**, *n.* — **swim'ming**, *ppr. & vn.* — **swim'ming-ly**, *adv.* In a swimming manner; easily, rapidly, and successfully.

swim², *vi.* To be dizzy. [swima, swoon.]

swim, *n.* **1.** The action or pastime of swimming. **2.** A gliding, swaying motion or movement.

swin'dler, swin'dler, *n.* A rogue; cheat. [schwindler, < *schwindeln*, freq. of *schwinden*, decay.] — **swin'dl(e)**, *i. vt. & vi.* [SWIN'DL(E); SWIN'DLING.] To cheat and defraud. **II.** *n.* A cheating; fraud. [

swine, swain, *n. sing. & pl.* An omnivorous mammal; a domesticated hog. [swin, swine.] — **swine'herd**ⁿ, *n.* A tender of swine. — **swin'ish**, *a.* Resembling or befitting swine. — **swine'pox**ⁿ, *n.* A form of chicken-pox in which the pustules are deep-seated.

swing, swing, *i. vt. & vi.* [SWUNG OR SWANG; swing'ing; SWUNG.] **1.** To move to and fro while suspended; move or wave rhythmically. **2.** To cause to wheel or turn about. **3.** To turn, as on a pivot. **II.** *n.* **1.** The action of swinging. **2.** A free swaying motion. **3.** A contrivance of hanging ropes with a seat, on which a person may move to and fro as a pastime. **4.** Free course; compass; sweep. [swing, < *swingan*, flutter.]

swinge, swin, *vt.* [SWINGED; SWING'ING.] **1.** To weld together; forge. **2.** To flog; chastise. [evengan, shake.]

swing'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SWING, *v.*

swing'le, swin'gl, *n.* **1.** A wooden implement, for beating flax. **2.** The short wooden bar of a flail. [swingel, whip, < *swingan*, swing.] — **swing'le-tree**ⁿ, *n.* A horizontal cross-bar, to the ends of which the traces of a harness are attached. **swing'le-tree**ⁿ, *n.*

swirl, swirl, *i. vt. & vi.* To whirl along, as in eddies. **II.** *n.* A whirling along, as in an eddy; whirl. [svirla, whirl.]



Swingletrees.

swish, swish, *i. vt. & vi.* To move with a sweeping motion and a whistling sound, as a whip. **II.** *n.* A hissing, swishing sound. [Imitative.]

Swiss, swis, *i. a.* Pertaining to Switzerland. **II.** *n.* [Swiss OR SWIS'ES, *pl.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of Switzerland. [Schweiz, Switzerland.]

switch, switch, *i. vt. & vi.* **1.** To whip or lash with a switch. **2.** To shift from one track

to another, as a car. **3.** To make a lashing motion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small flexible rod; light whip. **2.** A tress of human or false hair. **3.** A mechanism for shifting a railway train, directing an electric current, etc. **4.** The act or operation of switching. [swick, < *swicken*, wag.] — **switch'man**, *n.* [—MEN, *pl.*] One who handles railway-switches.

swiv'el, swiv'l, *n.* A coupling device that permits either half of a mechanism to rotate independently; a pivot turning in all directions. [swifan, revolve.]

swob, swob'ber. Same as SWAB, etc.

swoll'en, swol'n, *pa.* Swelled.

swoon, swün, *i. vi.* To sink into a fainting-fit. **II.** *n.* The act of swooning; a fainting-fit. [swogan, sigh.]

swoop, swüp, *i. vi.* To sweep down, as a bird on its prey. **II.** *n.* A sweeping down, as by a bird of prey. [swöpan, move quickly.]

swop, *v. & n.* [Archaic OR Prov.] Same as SWAP.

sword, sörd, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a long blade fixed in a hilt. **2.** The power of the sword; military power. [seword, sword.] — **sword'fish**ⁿ, *n.* A large fish of the open sea, having the bones of the upper jaw consolidated to form an elongated sword-like process. — **swords'man**, *n.* [SWORDS'MEN, *pl.*] One skilled in the use of the sword.

swore, sworn, *imp. & pp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swum, swum, *imp. & pp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swung, swung, *imp. & pp.* of SWING, *v.*

syc'a-minel, sic'a-min, *n.* The black mulberry. [sykaminos, mulberry-tree.]

syc'a-more, sic'a-mör, *n.* **1.** A medium-sized bushy tree of Syria and Egypt, allied to the common fig. **2.** [U.S.] The buttonwood. [L+F sykon, fig, + *moron*, mulberry.]



Leaf of the American Sycamore.

syc'o-phânt, sic'o-fant, *n.* A servile flatterer. [L+F sykophantês, < *sykon*, fig, + *phainô*, show.]

syc'o-phân-cy, *n.* The practices of a sycophant; base flattery; fawning. — **syc'o-phân'tic**, *-al, a.*

sylla-ble, sil'a-bl, *n.* **1.** A single or articulated vocal sound forming a word, or part of a word. **2.** A very slight utterance. [L+F syn, together, + *lambano*, take.] — **syll'ab'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of syllables. **syll'ab'ic-ally**, *adv.* — **syll'ab'i-cate**, *vt.* To divide into syllables. **syll'ab'i-ly**, *adv.* — **syll'ab'i-ca'tion**, *n.* **syll'ab'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

syll'a-bub, *n.* Same as SILLIBUB.

syll'o-gism, sil'o-jizm, *n.* The regular logical form of reasoning, in which two premises lead necessarily to a conclusion. — **syll'o-gis'tic**, *adverbially*, *a.* **syll'o-gis'tic-ally**, *adv.*

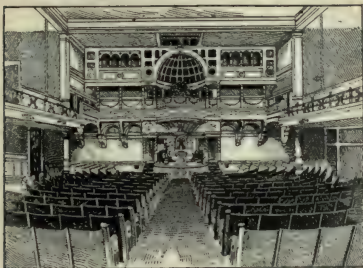
sylph, sylf, *n. Myth.* A being living in the air; a slender, graceful girl. [sylphe, perhaps < Gr. *silphê*, beetle.] — **sylph'id**, *a. & n.* **sylph'idet**.

sil'va, sil'vā, *n.* The forest-trees of a region, collectively. [*< L. sylva, forest.*]

sil'van, sil'van, *a.* Forest-like; rustic; rural. [*< L. silvanus, < silva, forest.*] **sil'van†**.

sym-, prefix. Same as **syn-**.

sym'bol, sim'bəl, *n.* 1. Something that stands for something else; an emblem; a type. 2. A



Interior of a Synagogue.

character, mark, etc., indicating something, as a quantity in mathematics. [*< Gr.^{L+F} sym-bolon, < syn, together, + ballō, throw.*] — **sym-bol'ic**, sim-bel'ic, *a.* **sym-bol'ic-al**; — **sym-bol'ic-al-ly**, adv. — **sym-bol-ism**, *n.* 1. Representation by symbols. 2. A system of symbols. — **sym-bol-ize**, sim'bəl-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] 1. To typify. 2. To treat as figurative. 3. To formulate into a creed.

sym-met-ry, sim'et-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] Due arrangement or balancing of parts or elements; harmony. [*< Gr.^{L+F} sym, with, + metron, measure.*] — **sym-met'ric-al**, *a.* Exhibiting symmetry; harmonious. **sym-met'ric**.

sym'pa-thy, sim'pā-thi, *n.* [-THIES, *pl.*] 1. Feeling correspondent to that of another; fellow-feeling; followed by *with*. 2. Pity; commiseration; followed by *for*. 3. Congeniality; accord; affinity. [*< Gr.^L sympatheia, < syn, with, + pathos, feeling, passion.*]

— **sym'pa-thet'ic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to sympathy. 2. Having a fellow-feeling for others.

3. Congenial. **sym'pa-thet'ic-al**; — **-al-ly**, adv. — **sym'pa-thize**, *vt.* [-THIZED; -THIZING.] 1. To share the sentiments or mental states of another. 2. To be in harmony with. 3. To suffer sympathetically. 4. [Colloq.] To condole. **sym'pa-thise**; — **sym'pa-thi-zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

sym'pho-ny, sim'fo-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] 1. A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds. 2. *Mus.* (1) A sonata for orchestra. (2) An instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude. [*< Gr.^{L+F} sym, together, + phōnē, sound.*]

— **sym-pho'ni-ous**, sim'fō'ni-ūs, *a.*

sym-pō'si-um, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.* [-SI-Ō, *pl.*] 1. A drinking together; a conversational feast or banquet. 2. Hence, a collection of opinions or brief essays brought together. [*L., < Gr. syn, together, + pinō, drink.*]

symp'tom, sim'p'tom or -tūm, *n.* 1. A functional or vital phenomenon of disease. 2. Any sign, token, or indication. [*< Gr.^F symptōma, < sym, with, + pipō, fall.*] — **symp'to-mat'ic**, — **symp'to-mat'ic-al**, *a.* — **symp'to-mat'-ic-al-ly**, adv. [with.]

syn-, prefix. With. [*< L. syn-, < Gr. syn-, < syn,*

syn'a-gog(ue), sin'a-gēg, *n.* 1. A place of meeting for Jewish worship. See *illus.* in preceding column. 2. A Jewish congregation. [*< Gr. syn, together, + agō, lead.*]

syn'chro-nous, sin'cro-nūs, *a.* 1. Occurring at the same time; coincident. 2. Happening at the same rate. [*< Gr.^F syn, together, + chronos, time.*] — **syn-chron'ic**, *a.* — **syn'chro-nism**, *n.* Simultaneousness. — **syn'chro-nize**, *vt.* To render synchronous.

syn'co-pe, sin'co-pe, *n.* 1. The elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word, as *e'er* for *ever*. 2. Sudden faintness. [*L., < G. syn, together, + koptō, cut.*] — **syn'co-pate**, *vt.* [-PA-TED; -PA-TING.] To contract, as a word, by syncope. — **syn'co-pa-tion**, *n.*

syn'di-cate, sin'di-kēt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CA-TED; -CA-TING.] To form a syndicate. **II.** *n.* 1. An association of individuals united for the prosecution of some enterprise requiring large capital. 2. The office or jurisdiction of a syndic. [*< Gr.^L syn, together, + dikē, law.*] — **syn'dic**, sin'dic, *n.* A civil officer in many countries.

syn'od, sin'əd, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; hence, any deliberative assembly. [*< Gr.^{L+F} syn, together, + hodos, way.*] — **syn-od'ic**, sin-əd'ic, *a.* **syn-od'ic-al**.

syn'o-nym, sin'o-nim, *n.* 1. A word having the same or almost the same meaning as some other; oftener, one of a number of words that have one or more meanings in common. 2. The equivalent of a word in another language. [*< Gr.^{L+F} syn, together, + onoma, name.*]

syn'o-nyme†; — **syn-on'y-mous**, sin-on'i-mūs, *a.* Being synonyms; equivalent or similar in meaning; closely related.

syn-op'sis, sin-op'sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] A general view, as of a subject or its treatment; a summary. [*L., < Gr. syn, together, + opsis, view.*] — **syn-op'tic** or **-al**, *a.*

syn'tax, sin'tax, *n.* 1. The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction. 2. The construction of sentences in conformity with rule. [*< Gr.^{L+F} syn, together, + tassō, arrange.*] — **syn-tac'tic**, *a.* **syn-tac'tic-al**.

syn'the-sis, sin'the-sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] The putting of different things together; combination; composition; construction. [*L., < Gr. syn, together, + tithēmi, place.*] — **syn-thet'ic**, -al, *a.* **-al-ly**, adv.

siphon, sy'ren, *n.* Same as SIPHON, SIREN.

Syr'ia-c, sir'ī-ac. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language. **II.** *n.* The language of Syria.

sy-rin'ga, si-rin'gā,

n. 1. The mock-

orange. 2. [S.] A

small genus of orna-

mental shrubs, the lilacs.

[*< Gr. syrinx (syring-),*

pipe.]

syringe, sir'inj. **I.** *vt.*

[SYRINGED; SYRIN-GING.]

To spray or inject by

syringe. **II.** *n.* An in-

strument by which to withdraw

a fluid from a reservoir and

eject it in a stream. [*< Gr. syrinx (syring-),*

pipe.]



Syringa or Mock-orange.

a, the dehiscent fruit.

fū-tū-re (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oīl**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

sy^rup, **sy^rup-y**. Same as **SIRUP**, etc.
sys^tem, sis'tem, *n*. 1. Orderly combination or arrangement, as of parts or elements, into a whole; any orderly classification. 2. A whole as made up of constitutive parts. 3. Orderliness; method. [*< Gr.^L systēma, < syn, to-*

gether, + hístēmi, stand.] — **sys^tem-at'ic**, *a*. 1. Pertaining to system. 2. Methodical. **sys^tem-at'ic-ally**, *adv.* — **sys^tem-a-tize**, sis'tem-a-tīz, *vt.* [*-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.*] To reduce to a system; dispose methodically. **sys^tem-a-tize^r**.

T

T, *t*, *ti*, *n*. [**TEES**, **T's**, or **Ts**, *tīz*, *pl.*] 1. A letter: the twentieth in the English alphabet. 2. Something shaped like the letter T.

tab, *tab*, *n*. A flap, strip, tongue, or appendage of something. [*For TAPR, n.*]

tab'by, tab'l. *I. a*. Watered; mottled. **II. n.** [**TAB'BIES**, *pl.*] 1. Any watered fabric. 2. A brindled, mottled, or streaked cat; popularly, any female cat. [*< Ar.^F 'attābī, < 'At-tābiya, a portion of Bagdad.*]

tab'er-na-cl(e), tab'er-na-cl. *I. vi.* To dwell in a tent. **II. n.** 1. A tent or similar structure. 2. Specifically, the portable sanctuary used by the Jews in the wilderness; hence, any house of worship. [*F., < L. tabernaculum, dim. of taberna, shed.*]



tab'la-ture, tab'la-chur or -tīŷr, *n*. A tablet or plate-like structure; tablet-like painting, etc. [*F., < L. tabula, board.*]

tab'le, tē'bl. *I. vt.* Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah. [*TA' BLED; TA' BLING.*] 1. To postpone formally, as a resolution; lay on the table. 2. To place on a table. **II. n.** 1. An article of furniture with a flat horizontal top. 2. Entertainment; fare. 3. A company about a table. 4. A collection of related numbers, signs, or items in condensed form. 5. A slab; thin plate. [*F., < L. tabula, board.*] — **ta'ble-land**, *n*. An elevated level region; plateau. — **ta'ble-spoon**, *n*. A large spoon for table use. — **ta'ble-spoon'ful**, *n*.

ta'bleau, tē'blō, *n*. [*TA' BLEAUX*, *pl.*] A picture-like scene represented by motionless persons, with suitable adjuncts. [*F.*] — **ta'ble d'hôte**, tē'bl dōt. [*TA' BLES D'HÔTE, tē'bl dōt, pl.*] A common table for guests, as at a hotel. [*F.; table, TABLE; de, of; hôte, host.*]

tab'let, tab'let, *n*. 1. A thin solid sheet, as of ivory, for writing on; also, a pad of writing-paper. 2. A small table or flat surface, as for an inscription. 3. A lozenge; troche. [*< LL.^F tabuleta, dim. of L. tabula, tablet.*]

ta'boo, tē'boō. *I. vt.* To place a taboo upon; forbid; exclude. **II. n.** 1. A penal system of the Polynesians, whereby things are set apart as sacred or forbidden to be used. 2. Hence, prejudice or ostracism. [*< Polynesian tapu, forbidden.*]

ta'bour, tē'boŷr, *n*. A small drum or tambourine without jingles. [*< OF. tabour, < Ar. tambūr, kind of lute.*]

tab'u-lar, tab'yū-lar, *a*. 1. Pertaining to a table or list. 2. Having a flat surface; tablet-like. [*< L. tabularis, < tabula, table.*]

— **tab'u-late**, tab'yū-lēt, *vt.* [*-LA'TED; -LA-TING.*] 1. To arrange in a table or list. 2. To form with a tabular surface. — **tab'u-la'tion**, *n*.

ta-chy-graphy, ta-kī'grā-fī, *n*. Stenography. [*< Gr. tachys, swift, + -GRAPHY.*]

tac'it, tas'it, *a*. 1. Existing, inferred, or implied. 2§. Silent and quiet. [*< L. tacitus, < taceo, be silent.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **tac'i-turn**, tas'i-tŷrn, *a*. Habitually silent or reserved; disinclined to conversation. — **tac'i-tur'ni-ty**, *n*.

tack', tac, *v*. *I. t.* 1. To fasten with tacks. 2. To annex; append. **II. i.** 1. *Naut.* To change course so as to bring the wind to the other side: said of a sailing vessel or the person controlling her. 2. To change one's course; veer.

tack, *n*. 1. A small sharp-pointed nail. 2. A fastening; stitch. 3. *Naut.* (1) A rope for hauling down and fastening corners of certain sails. (2) The act of tacking; the course sailed from one such act to the next. [*< OF. taque, of Celtic origin.*]

tack'l(e), tac'l. *I. vt.* [*TACK'L(ED); TACK'LING.*] 1. To grapple with. 2. To attach by a tackle. **II. n.** 1. A hoisting contrivance of ropes, pulley-blocks, etc. 2. Gear; equipment. 3. The act of tackling. [*< D. takel, tackle, < v of TAKE.*] — **tack'ling**, *n*. Tackle collectively, or material for it.

tact, *tact*, *n*. 1. An intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper, or right; adroitness; address. 2. Feeling; touch. [*< L. tactus, < tactus, pp. of tango, touch.*]

tac'tics, tac'tics, *n*. 1. The science and art of military and naval evolutions. 2. Adroit management. [*< Gr. taktika, < tasso, arrange.*] — **tac'tic-al**, *a*. **tac'tic'** — **tac'tic'ian**, tac'tish'an, *n*. An expert in tactics.



tac'tile, tac'til, *a*. 1. Pertaining to touch; caused by contact. 2. Tangible. [*F., < L. tactilis, < tactus, touch.*] — **tac'til'i-ty**, *n*. **tad'pole**, tad'pōl, *n*. A young frog or toad, breathing by external gills and having a fin-like membrane on the tail. [*< AS. tādġe, toad, + POLL, n.*]

taff'rail, taf'rél, *n.* 1. The rail around a vessel's stern. 2. The upper part of a vessel's stern. [*< D. tafereel, < tafel, TABLE.*]

taf'fy, taf'í, *n.* 1. A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses boiled down. 2. [Slang.] Flattery; blarney. [*< Malay^f táfya, spirit distilled from molasses.*]

tag¹, tag. *I. vt. & vi.* [TAGGED; TAG'GING.] 1. To supply or label with a tag. 2. To follow closely or persistently. *II. n.* 1. Something attached; a label fastened by one end. 2. A loose or ragged edge. [*< Sw. tagg, point.*]

tag². *I. vt.* To overtake and touch. *II. n.* A juvenile sport in which the object is to keep from being overtaken and touched.

tail¹, tél, *n.* 1. The appendage at the hindmost part of the body of many animals. 2. Any pendant, flap, stem, appendage, etc. 3. The hind or inferior portion of anything, as of a coin. [*< AS. tægh, tail.*]

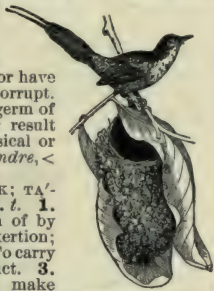
tail², *n. Lav.* A cutting off; abridgment. [*< L.^f talea, slip of wood.*]

tail'lor, té'lor, *n.* One who makes to order or repairs men's outer garments. [*< F. tailleur, < tailleur, cut.*]—**tail'lor-birdⁿ**, *n.* A bird that sews leaves to form a receptacle for its nest.

taint, tént. *I.^d vt.* & *vi.* To imbue with a taint; take or have a taint; infect; corrupt. *II. n.* A trace or germ of decay; a cause or result of corruption, physical or moral. [*< OF. teindre, < L. tingo, stain.*]

take, ték, *v.* [TOOK; TA'KEN; TA'KING.] *I. t. 1.* To gain possession of by putting forth exertion; seize; secure. 2. To carry off; abstract; deduct. 3. To admit. 4. To make choice of; employ. 5. To contract, as a disease. *II.*

Tailor'sbird and its Nest. ^{1/6}



t. 1. To lay hold of, get, or receive anything. 2. To remove. 3. To make a favorable impression. [*< AS. tacan, < Ice. taka, take.*]

take, *n.* The act of taking, or that which is taken.—**ta'king**. *I. pa.* Fascinating; captivating. *II. n.* The act of one who takes.

talc, talc, *n.* A soft, greasy, hydrous compound of magnesium and silica. Varieties are called *soapstone* and *steatite*. [*< Ar. talq, talc.*]

—**talc'oseⁿ**, **talc'ousⁿ**, *n.* Composed of or containing talc. **talc'y^t**; **talck'y^t**; **talk'y^t**.

tale, tél, *n.* 1. A narrative or story. 2. A counting; reckoning. [*< AS. talu, tale, number.*]—**tale'bear'ér**, *n.* One who tells mischievous tales.—**tale'bear'ing**, *a. & n.*

tal'ent, tal'ént, *n.* 1. Superior mental endowments or capacities. 2. A particular faculty or gift. 3. An ancient weight and denomination of money (Roman talent = \$500, Attic \$1,200, Hebraic \$1,550 to \$2,000).

tales'man, télz'mán, *n.* [TALES'MEN, *pl.*] A person summoned to make up a jury.

tal'is-man, tal'is-mán, *n.* [MANS², *pl.*] Something supposed to produce magical effects; a

charm. [*Sp., < Gr.^{Ar} telesma, < telos, end.*]

talk, ték. *I.^d vt. & vi.* 1. To give utterance to in words; exercise speech. 2. To converse. *II. n.* The act of talking, or that which is said; report; topic; conference. [*< AS. talian, speak, < talu, tale.*]—**talk'a-tív(e, a)**. Given to much talking.—**talk'er**, *n.*

tall, tél, *a.* Having more than average height; high.—**-ness**, *n.*

tal'low, tal'ó. *I. vt.* To grease with tallow. *II. n.* A mixture of the harder fats, as of beef or mutton. [*< OD. talgh.*]

tal'ly, tal'í, *v.* [TAL'LIED; TAL'LY-ING.] *I. t.* To score; record; register. *II. t. 1.* To agree precisely. 2. To keep tally.

tal'ly, *n.* [TAL'LIES², *pl.*] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut. 2. A score or mark; hence, a reckoning; account. 3. A counterpart. [*< F. taille; see TAIL², n.*]

Tal'mud, tal'mud or tq'l'mud, *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law not in the Pentateuch. [*< Chal. talmúd, instruction.*]

tal'on, tal'ún, *n.* A claw, especially of a bird of prey. [*F., < L. talus, heel.*] [tamed.]

ta'ma-bl(e), té'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being tam'd.—**ta'm'a-rack**, tam'a-rac, *n.* 1. The American or black larch. **hack'ma-tack^t**. 2. A North-American pine. [*Am. Ind.*]

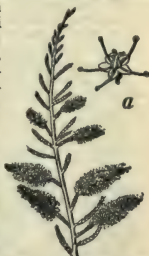
tam'a-rind, tam'a-rind, *n.* A tropical tree, with pinnate leaves and showy yellow flowers; also, its fruit, a flat brown pod with soft acid pulp. [*< Ar. tamr Hindí, Indian date.*]

tam'a-risk, tam'a-risk, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the Mediterranean region, western Asia, and India. [*< L. tamariscus.*]

tam'bour, tam'búr, *n.* 1. A drum, or drum-like device. 2. A frame for embroidery, or a fabric embroidered on it. [*F., < Ar. tambúr, drum.*]

—**ta'm'bou-rine^t**, tam'-bu-rín, *n. Mus.* An instrument like the head of a drum, with jingles in the rim, played by striking it with the hand.

tame, tém. *I. vt.* [TAMED; TA'MING.] 1. To make tame; domesticate. 2. To bring into subjection; conquer. 3. To soften. *II. a.*



Flowering Branch of Tamarisk. *a*, a single flower.

[TA'MER; TA'MEST.] 1. Domesticated. 2. Docile; tractable; also, subdued. 3. Dull; inert. [*< AS. tam, tame.*]—**ly, adv.**—**-ness**, *n.*

tamp^t, tamp, *vt.* To ram down, as a packing on a charge in a blast-hole. [*Ult. < tap, bung.*]

—**ta'm'per**, *n.*
tam'per, tam'per, *vi.* To experiment officiously or fraudulently; make unjustifiable alterations; followed by *with*. [*FOR TEMPER, v.*]

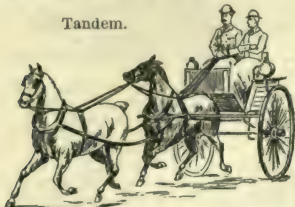
tan, tán, *v.* [TANNED; TAN'NING.] *I. t. 1.* To convert, as hides, into leather, especially by treating with tannin. 2. To bronze, as the skin. 3. [Colloq.] To flog. *II. t.* To become tanned.—**tan'ner**, *n.* One who tans hides.—**tan'ner-y**, *n.* A place where leather is tanned.

tan, a. Of a yellowish or reddish brown.
tan, n. 1. Tan-bark. 2. Yellowish brown tinged with red. [*F., < Bret. tann, oak.*]—**tan's**

fiútiúre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

bark", n. A bark, as of oak, containing tannic acid in quantity.
tan'dem, tan'dem. I. a. Arranged one be-

Tandem.



fore the other. **II. n. 1.** Two or more horses harnessed in single file. **2.** A cycle with seats for two persons, one behind the other. **III. adv.** One before the other, as horses. [**< L. tandem, at length.**]

tang¹, tang, n. A slender projecting shank or tongue; tongue-like member. [**< Ice. tangi.**]

tang², n. 1. An unusual flavor in something. **2.** Any distinct quality, especially if disagreeable. [**< OD. tanger, sharp.**]

tan'gent, tan'gent. I. a. 1. Geom. Meeting a line or a surface at a point and then leaving without intersection. **2.** Touching. **II. n.** A straight line tangent to a curve. [**< L. tango (ppr. tangen(t)-s), touch.**]
tan'gen-cy, n. [-CI-ES, pl.] The state of being tangent.—**tan-gen'tial, a.**

tan'gi-bl(e), tan'ji-bl, a. Perceptible by touch or by the senses. [**F., < L. tango, touch.**]
—**tan'gi-bl'i-ty, tan'gi-bl(e)-ness, n.**—**tan'gi-bl, adv.**

tan'gl(e), tan'gl. I. vt. & vi. [TAN'GL(E)D; TAN'GLING.] To intertwine confusedly; complicate inextricably. **II. n. 1.** A confused intertwining of flexible materials in a complicated mass. **2.** Hence, a state of confusion. [**Ult. < Ice. thang, kelp.**]

tank, tank, n. A large vessel, receptacle, or structure, generally for containing a fluid. [**< Pg. tanque, < L. stognum, pool.**]

tank'ard, tank'ard, n. A large drinking-cup. [**< OF. tanguard, tankard.**]

tan'nic, tan'ic, a. Pertaining to or derived from tan.

—**tannic acid,** any one of many astringent principles contained in vegetables, as in oak-bark. **tan'nin.**

tan'sy, tan'zi, n. A coarse perennial Old World herb, 2 or 3 feet high, with rayless heads of yellow flowers. [**< Gr. ²althanasia, immortality.**]



Tankard.

tan'ta-lize, tan'ta-liz, vt. [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] To tease by repeated disappointments in the attainment of some apparently attainable object; harass. **tan'ta-lize.**

tan'ta-mount", tan'ta-munt', a. Having equivalent value, effect, or import; equivalent. [**< F. tant, so much, + AMOUNT.**]

tan'trum, tan'trum, n. A petulant fit of passion. [**< W. tant, sudden impulse.**]

tap¹, tap. I. vt. [TAPPED¹; TAP'PING.] To draw liquid or the like from, as by opening a tap. **II. n. 1.** A plug, stopper, or faucet by means of which liquid may be drawn from a cask. **2.** A tool for cutting internal screw-threads. **3.** [Colloq.] A place where liquor is served; bar. [**< AS. tappan, < tappu, tap.**]

tap², It. vt. & vi. 1. To touch or strike gently. **2.** To apply leather to (the heel of a shoe) in repair. **3.** To strike gently with (something, as the finger). **II. n. 1.** A gentle or playful blow. **2.** Leather put upon the heel of a shoe. [**< F. taper, < G. tappen, fumble.**]

tape, tēp, n. A narrow, stout strip of woven fabric; also, a flat strip of paper, etc. [**< L. ^{AS} tapele (< Gr. tapēs), carpet.**]
—**red tape,** the close observance of forms and routine.—**tap-e-worm", n.** A ribbon-like worm infesting the alimentary canal of a vertebrate.

ta'per, tē'per. I. vt. & vi. To make or become smaller toward the end; hence, to lessen gradually. **II. a.** Growing small by degrees toward the end. **III. n. 1.** A small candle. **2.** A gradual diminution of size in an elongated object. [**< AS. taper.**]

tap'es-try, tap'es-tri. I. vt. [-TRIED; -TRYING.] To hang with tapestry. **II. n. [-TRIES¹, pl.]** A loosely woven, ornamental fabric used for hangings. [**Ult. < Gr. tapē(t)-s, tapestry.**]

tap'i-o-ca, tap'i-o'ca, n. A starchy substance having irregular grains, obtained from cassava. [**Sp., < Braz. tapioca, juice of the cassava.**]

ta'pir, tē'per, n. A large mammal, having

short stout limbs and flexible proboscis.

[**< Braz. ^{Sp} tapy'ra, tapir.**]

ta'pis, tē'pis or tē'pi', n. Tap-
estry; now only in the phrase

on the tapis

(up for consid-
eration).

tap'pet, tap'et, n. A projecting arm of Malayian Tapir and its Young. **1/10** a mechanism, to operate an unattached part automatically. [**Perh. < Tap², v.**]

tap'ster, tap'ster, n. A bartender.

tar, tār, vt. [TARRED; TAR'RING.] To cover with tar.

tar¹, n. Chem. A dark, viscid, oily liquid obtained from resinous woods, coal, etc. [**< AS. teru, tar; akin to TREE.**]

tar², n. [Colloq.] A sailor. [**For TARPULIN.**]

ta-ran'tu-la, ta-ran'ti-la, n. A large hairy spider. See illus. on next page. [**< It. tarantola.**]

tar'dy, tār'di, a. [TAR'DIER; TAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Dilatory; late. **2.** Slow; reluctant. [**< F. tard (< L. tardus), slow.**]
—**tar'di-ness, n.**

tare¹, imp. of TEAR, v.

tare¹, tār, n. Any one of various weeds, as vetch. [**< AS. teran, tear.**]

tare², n. An allowance made for the weight of the receptacle in which goods are contained. [**F., < Ar. tarha, < tarah, throw away.**]

tar'get, tār'get, *n.* 1. A mark to be shot at. 2. A shield or buckler. **target**. [*< F. targe, shield, of Teut. origin.*]

tar'iff, tar'if, *n.* A schedule of articles of merchandise with the rates of duty to be paid for import or export. [*< Ar.^{Sp+P} tar'if, < arafa, know.*]

tar'la-tan, tār'la-tan, *n.* An open, transparent muslin. [*< Milanese tarlanna, linsey-woolsey.*]

tar'le-tan.

tarn, tårn, *n.* A small mountain lake. [*Akin to Ice. tjarn.*]

tar'nish, tår'nish. *I. vt. & vi.* 1. To lessen the luster of; lose luster. 2. To stain; disgrace. *II. n.* Loss of luster; hence, a blemish. [*< OHG.^F tarni, hidden.*]

tar-pau'lin, tår-pø'lin, *n.* 1. A water-proof canvas for covering merchandise. 2. A sailors' wide-brimmed storm-hat. [*< TAR¹, n., + palling, covering.*]

tar'ry, tar'i, *vi.* [*TAR'RIED; TAR'RY-ING.*] 1. To put off going or coming; linger. 2. To abide; stay. [*Ult. < L. tardus, slow.*]

tar'ry, tår'i, *a.* Covered with tar; like tar.

tart, tår't, *a.* 1. Having a sharp, sour taste. 2. Severe; cutting. [*< AS. tear't, < teran, tear.*]

tart, *n.* 1. [*U.S.*] A small piece of pastry with fruit filling. 2. [*Eng.*] A fruit pie. [*< L.^{LL+P} tortus, pp. of torqueo, twist.*]

tar'tan, tår'tan, *n.* A Scotch plaid fabric; also, its design or pattern. [*< Sp.^F tiritaña, thin woolen cloth.*]

Tar'tar¹, tår'tar, *a. & n.* Same as TATAR.

tar'tar², *n.* 1. An acid substance deposited from grape-juice during fermentation. **argol**.

2. A yellowish incrustation on the teeth. [*< Ar.^{LL} dur'd, dregs.*] — **tar-ta'reous**, *a.* Resembling tartar. — **tar-tar'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tartar (argol). — **tar'tar-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to tartar.

task, tqsk. *I. vt.* 1. To assign a task to. 2. To overtax with labor. *II. n.* 1. A specific amount of labor imposed or undertaken. 2. Burdensome work. [*< L.^{LL+OF} taxo, appraise, < tango, touch.*] — **task'mas'ter**, *n.* One who assigns tasks.

tas'sel, tas'l. *I. vt. & vi.* [*TAS'SELED or TAS'SELLED; TAS'SEL-ING or TAS'SEL-LING.*] To provide with or form in a tassel; bear a tassel. *II. n.* 1. A pendent ornament, as a tuft of loose thread. 2. The pendent head of some plants or flowers. [*OF., clasp.*]

taste, tåst, *v.* [*TAS'TED^a; TA'STING.*] *I. t.* 1. To perceive the flavor of. 2. To test by taking a little of into the mouth. 3. To have slight experience of. *II. i.* 1. To take a taste. 2. To have a particular flavor. [*< L.^{OF} taxo, freq. of tango, touch.*]

taste, *n.* 1. The sensation excited when a soluble substance is put into the mouth; flavor. 2. That one of the five senses that gives such sensation. 3. A small quantity tasted; also,



Dorsal View of a Male Tarantula. 1/4

the act of tasting. 4. Nice perception of artistic excellence. 5. Inclination. — **taste'ful**, *a.* 1. Conforming to taste. 2. Possessing good taste. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* — **taste'less**, *a.* 1. Insipid; dull. 2. Devoid of taste. — **ta'sty**, *a.* 1. Having a fine flavor; savory. 2. [*Colloq.*] Tasteful. — **ta'sti-ly**, *adv.*

tat, tat, *vt. & vi.* [*TAT'TED^a; TAT'TING.*] To make, as an edging, by tatting. [*< Ice. tæta, pick.*] — **tat'ting**, *n.* A lace-like threadwork, made by hand.

Ta'tar, tå'tår, tår'tår, *n.* 1. A Turk, Cos-Tar'tar, sack, etc.; also, the dialects spoken by these peoples. 2. One of the Moguls of the 13th century who ravaged Europe and Asia. 3. [*T- or t-*] A person of savage temper; in this sense always *Tartar*; as, to catch a *Tartar*. [*Ult. < Per. Tåtar, Tatar.*]

tat'ter, tat'ter, *n.* A torn and hanging shred; rag; in the plural, ragged clothing. [*< Ice. tåtturr, rags.*] — **tat'tered**, *a.* 1. Torn into tatters. 2. Clothed in rags; ragged.

tat'tle, tat'l. *I. vt. & vi.* [*TAT'TLED; TAT'TLING.*] To blab; tell tales; gossip. *II. n.* 1. Idle talk or gossip. 2. Prattling speech. [*< LG. tatein, tattle.*] — **tat'tler**, *n.*

tat-too¹, tat-tū. *I. vt.* To prick and mark (the skin) in patterns with indelible pigments. *II. n.* A pattern so made. [*< Tahitian tatu, < ta, mark.*]

tat-too², *n.* A continuous beating or drumming. [*< D. taylor, 'the tap is closed.'*]

taught, tåt, *imp. & pp. of TEACH, v.*

taunt, tånt or tånt. *I. vt.* To reproach with insulting words. *II. n.* A bitterly sarcastic remark. [*< L.^{OF} tento or tempto; see TEMPT.*]

Tau'rus, te'rus, *n.* 1. A constellation, the Bull. 2. The second sign of the zodiac. [*L. < Gr. tauros, bull.*] — **tau'rine**, *a.* Of or like a bull; resembling the ox kind.

taut, tåt, *a.* **Naut.** 1. Hard-drawn; stretched tight. 2. Tidy. [*For TIGHT, a.*]

tau-tog', tå-tåg', *n.* A food-fish, the black-fish. [*Am. Ind.*]

tau-tol'o-gy, tå-tol'o-jí, *n.* Unnecessary repetition, whether in word or sense. [*< Gr. tauto (for to auto), the same, + legō, speak.*]

— **tan'to-log'ic**, **tan'to-log'ic-al**, *a.*

tax'ern, tax'ern, *n.* A public house where guests are entertained for pay; a house licensed to sell liquors. [*< L.^F taberna, hut.*]

taw, tå, *vt.* To convert into leather by some process other than soaking in tan-liquor. [*< AS. tawian, prepare.*]

taw, *n.* A game of marbles; a marble.

taw'dry, tå'dri, *a.* [*DRI-ER; DRI-EST.*] Showy without elegance; gandy. — **taw'dri-ly**, *adv.* — **taw'dri-ness**, *n.*

taw'ny, tå'ni, *a.* Tan-colored; brownish-yellow. [*Ult. < Bret. tann, oak.*]

tax, tax. *I. vt.* 1. To impose a tax upon. 2. To subject to a severe strain. 3. To ask as a price. *II. n.* 1. A compulsory contribution for the support of government; any assessment. 2. A heavy demand upon one's



Tautog. 1/16

resources. [*L. taxo*, tax, < *tango*, touch.]
—**tax'a-bil(e, a.** Subject to taxation.—**tax-
a'tion, n.** The act of taxing; also, the amount
assessed as a tax.

tax'i-der'my, tax'i-der'mi, *n.* The art of
stuffing and mounting the skins of dead ani-
mals for preservation. [*Gr. taxis*, arrange-
ment, + *derma*, skin.]—**tax'i-der'mist, n.**

tea, tī, n. 1. An evergreen
Chinese or Japanese shrub
or small tree. **tea's
plant**?. 2. The pre-
pared leaves of this plant,
or an infusion of them used
as a beverage. 3. A light
evening meal. [*< Chin.*

Amoy *te*.]—**tea'cup, n.** 1.

A small cup suitable for
serving tea. 2. As much as a teacup
will hold.—**tea'ket'tle, n.** A

kettle in which water is heated
for culinary purposes.—**tea'-
pot, n.** A vessel with lid,

spout, and handle, in which tea
may be drawn.—**tea'spoon, n.**

A small spoon used as in stir-
ring and sipping tea and coffee.—**tea'spoon'-
ful, n.** [*TEA SPOON'FULS, pl.*]

teach, tīch, v. [*TAUGHT; TEACH'ING.*] **I. t.**
1. To impart knowledge to by lessons; instruct.
2. To make known. 3. To impart skill, fac-
ility, etc., to. **II. i.** 1. To impart knowledge;
give instruction. [*< AS. tēcan, teach.*]

—**teach'a-bil(e, n.** 1. Capable of being
taught; docile. 2. Capable of being imparted
by teaching.—**teach'er, n.**—**teach'ing, n.** 1.

The act or business of a teacher. 2. Doctrine.
teak, tīk, n. A large East-Indian tree, yielding
durable timber. [*< Malayalam tekka, teak.*]

teal, tīl, n. A small river-duck.

team, tīm, n. 1. Two or more beasts of bur-
den harnessed together; also, locally, a single
horse and vehicle. 2. A set of workers or
players. 3. A flock; brood. [*< AS. tēam,*
family, < *tēon*, draw.]—**team'ster, n.**

tear, tār, v. [*TORE, formerly TAKE; TORN;*
TEAR'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To pull apart, as a tex-
tile fabric; rend; also, to lacerate. 2. To make
by rending. 3. To sunder or sever violently.

II. i. 1. To part or separate on being pulled.
2. To move or act with precipitate haste. [*<*

AS. teran, tear.]
tear', tār, n. 1. A fissure made by tearing; a
rent; an act of tearing. 2. [*Slang.*] A carouse.

tear', tār, n. 1. A drop of the saline liquid from
the eye. 2. A drop or drop-like portion. 3.

pl. Sorrow; lamentation. [*< AS. tēdr, tear.*]

—**tear'ful, a.** Full of tears; causing tears.—
tear'less, a. Shedding no tears.

tease, tīz, v. [*TEASED; TEAS'ING.*] 1.
To vex, annoy, irritate, or harass in a petty
way. 2. To importune persistently. 3. To
comb or card, as wool. **II. n.** 1. A teaser.

2. The act of teasing. [*< AS. tēsan, tease.*]
—**teas'er, n.** One who or that which teases.

teat, tīt, n. 1. A nipple; pap; dug. 2. The
mammary gland. [*< AS. tēt.*]

tea'zel, tī'zəl, n. The rough bur of a plant, or
a mechanical substitute: used in dressing cloth.
See *illus.* in next column. [*< AS. tēzel, <*

tēsan, pluck.] **tea'sel**;



Flowering
Branch of Tea.



Teazel.

a, a single flower.

particular art, science, trade, etc.; formal; lit-
eral. [*< Gr. technikos, < technē, art.*]—**ly,**

adv.—**tech'ni-cal'i-ty, n.** [*-TI-ESS, pl.*] 1.
The state of being technical.

2. A technical point; also,
a petty distinction; quibble.

—**tech'nics, n.** 1. The
doctrine of arts. 2. *pl.*

Technical rules, methods,
etc.—**tech-nol'o-gy, tech-**

nel'o-jī, n. 1. Theoretical
knowledge of industries
and manufactures. 2. The
application of science to the
arts.—**tech'no-log'ic,**

tech'no-log'ic-al, a.
tech-nol'o-gist, n.

tech'nique, tech'nic, n.
Manner of artistic perform-
ance, as in music.

tech'y, tech'i, a. Peevishly
sensitive; irritable.

Te De'um, tī dī'um or tē
dē'um. An ancient Chris-
tian hymn. [*L.; < its open-*

ing words Te Deum Lau-
damus (We praise thee, O God).]

te'di-ous, tī'di-us, a. Causing weariness;
wearisome; slow. [*< L. tedium, tedi-*

um, n. Tediousness; wearisomeness.
teem, tīm, vi. 1. To be full, as if at the point
of producing; abound. 2]. To bear fruit. [*<*

AS. tēman, < tēdm, family.]—**teem'ing, pa.**
Prolific; overflowing; abundant.

teens, tīnz, n. pl. The numbers whose names
end in *-teen*; the years of one's age so desig-
nated. [*teethe*?]

teeth, tīdh, vi. To cut or develop teeth.
teeth, tīth, n. Plural of *tooth*.

tee'to'tal, tī'tō'tal, a. 1. Pertaining to total
abstinence. 2. Total. [*< tee-(Intens.)+TOTAL.*]

—**tee'to'tal-er, n.** One who practises total
abstinence.

tee'to'tum, tī'tō'tum, n. A top, often a
disk pierced by a peg, spun in certain games.

[*< T-to'tum; L. to'tum, all.*]

teg'u-ment, teg'yu-mēnt, n. An integument.
—**teg'u-men'ta-ry, a.**

tel'e-gram, tel'ē-gram, n. A message sent by
telegraph. [*< Gr. tēle, far off, + gramma,*

writing.]
tel'e-graph, tel'ē-graf, I. vt. & vi. To

send by telegraph; communicate by telegraph.
II. n. Any one of various apparatus or de-

vices for transmitting messages or signals, es-
pecially by closing and opening an electric cir-
cuit. [*< Gr. tēle, far off, + graphō, write.*]

—**tel-au-to-graph, tel-ō'to-graf, n.** A tel-
egraph for reproducing writing or drawing at a
distance.—**tel'e-graph'er, n.** One who tel-
egraphs. **tel'e-graph'ist, tel'e-graph'-**

ic, a.—**tel'e-graph-y, n.** The art of con-
veying intelligence by telegraph.

tel'e-phone, tel'ē-fōn, I. vt. & vi. [*-PHONED;*
-PHO'NING.] To send by telephone; talk
through the telephone. **II. n.** An instrument
for reproducing sound at a distant point, es-
pecially by electricity. [*< Gr. tēle, far off, +*

phōnē, sound.]—**tel'e-phon'ic, a.**
tel'e-scope, tel'ē-scōp, I. vt. & vi. [*-SCOPE'd;*
-SCO'PING.] To drive together like the sections
of a small telescope. **II. n.** An optical in-

papū, gsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ī, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

strument for enlarging the image of a distant object on the retina of the eye. [*< Gr. tēle, afar, + skopō, see.*] — **tel'ē-scop'ic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the telescope. 2. Visible only with the aid of a telescope. **tel'ē-scop'ic-ali**.

tell, *tel*, *v.* [*TOLD; TELL'ING.*] **I. t.** 1. To relate in detail. 2. To communicate knowledge of; inform. 3. To command to; bid. 4. To utter. 5. To decide; ascertain. **II. i.** 1. To give an account or description. 2. To produce a marked effect. [*< AS. tellan, < talu, number.*] — **tel'er**, *n.* 1. One who relates. 2. A person who receives or pays out money, as in a bank, or who collects and counts ballots. — **tell-tale**, *tel'tel*. **I. a.** Tatling; betraying. **II. n.** 1. A tattler. 2. A token; sign; indicator.

tel'pher-age, *tel'fer-ēj*, *n.* Automatic transportation by electricity, as along a conducting cable. [*< Gr. tēle, far off, + pherō, bear.*]

— **tel'pher**, *a. & n.*

tem'er-i-ty, *te-m'er-i-ti*, *n.* Venturesome boldness; rashness. [*< L. temeritas, < temere, rashly.*]

tem'per, *tem'pgr*. **I. vt.** 1. To moderate; mitigate; calm. 2. To adjust. 3. To bring (a metal) to a certain degree of hardness by heating and suddenly cooling. **II. n.** 1. Passion; irritation. 2. Disposition. 3. Self-command; calmness. 4. The condition of a metal as regards hardness and brittleness. [*< L. F. tempero; see TEMPERATE, a.*]

tem'per-a-ment, *tem'per-a-ment*, *n.* Individual peculiarity of physical and mental constitution; constitution; make-up; adjustment.

tem'per-ate, *tem'per-et or -ēt*, *a.* 1. Observing moderation; not indulging in intoxicating liquors. 2. Moderate as regards temperature. 3. Not excessive. [*< L. tempero (pp. temperatus), proportion, < tempus, time.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

tem'per-ance, *tem'per-ans*, *n.* 1. The state of being temperate; habitual moderation. 2. The principle and practise of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages.

tem'per-a-ture, *tem'per-a-chur or -tjūr*, *n.* Degree of sensible heat or cold; condition as regards heat or cold.

tem'pest, *tem'pest*, *n.* 1. An extensive and violent wind, with rain, snow, or hail. 2. A violent commotion. [*< L. OF tempestas, < tempus, time.*]

— **tem-pes-tu-ous**, *a.* Stormy; turbulent. — **ly**, *adv.*

— **-ness**, *n.*

tem'pl(e)

tem'pl, *n.* A stately edifice, forming a seat of worship. [*< L. AS templum, temple.*]

tem'pl(e), *n.* The region on each side of the head in front of the ear and above the cheekbone. [*OF., < L. tempora, pl. of tempus, temple.*]



Temple Beth El, New York.

tem'po-ral, *tem'po-ral*, *a.* 1. Secular; civil. 2. Earthly; transient. [*OF., < L. temporalis, < tempus (tempor-), time.*]

tem'po-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or situated at the temple or temples.

tem'po-ra-ry, *tem'po-re-ri*, *a.* Lasting or intended to be used for a short time only. [*< L. temporarius, < tempus, time.*] — **tem'po-ra-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'po-ra'ri-ness**, *n.*

tem'po-rize, *tem'po-raiz*, *vt.* [*-RIZED; -RIZING.*] 1. To pursue a policy of delay or time-serving. 2. To procrastinate. [*< F. temporer, < L. tempus, time.*]

tempt, *tempt*, *vt.* 1. To offer or be an inducement to (somebody), especially for wrongdoing. 2. To provoke; defy. [*< L. F. tento, tempto, touch, try.*] — **tempt-a-tion**, *n.* 1. That which tempts. 2. The state of being tempted. — **tempt'er**, *n.*

ten, *ten*. **I. a.** Consisting of one more than nine. **II. n.** The sum of nine and one; also, the symbols designating it, 10 or X. [*< AS. tēn, ten.*]

ten'a-ble, *ten'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being held or defended. [*F., < tenir, hold.*]

te-na'cious, *te-nē'sh-us*, *a.* 1. Having great cohesiveness of parts; tough. 2. Adhesive; sticky; unyielding. [*< L. tenax, < teneo, hold.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **te-na-c'i-ty**, *n.*

ten'ant, *ten'ant*, **I. vt.** To hold as tenant; occupy. **II. n.** One who holds lands or tenements under another; a lessee. [*F., ppr. of tenir, < L. teneo, hold.*] — **ten'an-cy**, *ten'an-si*, *n.* [*-CISS, pl.*] The state of being a tenant; occupancy. — **ten'ant-a-ble**, *a.* Inhabitable. — **ten'ant-less**, *a.* — **ten'ant-ry**, *n.* Tenants collectively.

tend, *tend*, *vi.* 1. To have a bent, aptitude, or tendency. 2. To move in a certain direction. [*< L. F. tendo, stretch, tend.*] — **tend'en-cy**, *tend'en-si*, *n.* [*-CISS, pl.*] 1. The quality of tending toward some purpose, end, or result. 2. That which tends to cause an effect.

tend, *tend*, *vt. & vi.* To look after; watch over; attend; serve. [*Abbr. of ATTEND.*]

ten'der, *ten'dgr*, *vt. & vi.* To present for acceptance; offer. [*< L. F. tendo, stretch.*]

ten'der, *a.* 1. Easily crushed, bruised, or injured. 2. Sensitive; delicate. 3. Easily affected or touched. 4. Requiring delicate treatment. 5. Considerate for others' feelings. [*< L. F. tener, tender.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

ten'der, *n.* The act of tending; an offer.

tend'er-ty, *tend'gr*, *n.* 1. A vessel attending a larger vessel. 2. A vehicle for carrying fuel and water for a locomotive. 3. One who tends. [*< TEND, v.*]

ten'der-loin, *ten'dgr-lein*, *n.* The tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, etc.

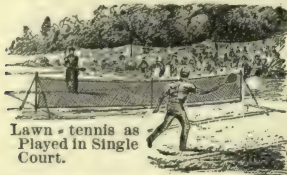
ten'don, *ten'den*, *n.* One of the bands forming the terminations of the fleshy portion of a muscle. [*< L. L. tendo, stretch.*] — **ten'di-nous**, *a.*

ten'dril, *ten'dril*, *n.* A slender leafless organ of a plant, supporting it, as in climbing. [*< F. tendrille, < tendre, render.*]

ten'e-ment, *ten'e-ment*, *n.* 1. A room or rooms for the occupancy of a family: usually of an inferior grade. 2. A dwelling-house. [*OF., < LL. tenementum, < L. teneo, hold.*]

ten'et, ten'et, *n.* An opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine. [L., lit. 'he holds.']
ten'fold, ten'fold. *I. a.* Made up of ten; ten times repeated. *II. adv.* In a tenfold manner.

ten'nis, ten'is, *n.* A game played by striking



Lawn tennis as
Played in Single
Court.

a ball with rackets over a net stretched perpendicularly across a space.

ten'on, ten'on. *I. vt.* To join by a mortise and tenon. *II. n.* The rectangular end of a timber for inserting in a socket. [F., < *tenir*, hold.]

ten'or, ten'er, *n.* 1. A settled course or manner of progress. 2. General purport. 3. The highest adult male voice; also, a singer having such a voice. [< L. *tenor*, < *teneo*, hold.]

tense, tens, *a.* Stretched tight. [< L. *tensus*; see TENSION.] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*

tense, *n.* A form taken by a verb to indicate the time of an action, state, etc. [< F. *temps*, + L. *tempus*, time.]

ten'sil(e), ten'sil or -sail, *a.* 1. Pertaining to tension. 2. Capable of extension. 3. Producing tones from stretched strings. [< L. *tensus*; see TENSION.]

ten'sion, ten'shun, *n.* 1. The act of stretching; the condition of being stretched tight. 2. Mental strain. 3. Any strained relation; stress. [< L. *tensio*(*n*-), a stretching.]

tent¹, tent. *I^a. vt. & vi.* To cover with or as with a tent; camp out.

II. n. A shelter of canvas or the like, supported by poles, and fastened by



Tent.

cords to pegs in the ground. [< L. LL+*F* *tentus*, pp. of *tendo*, stretch.]

tent². *Surg. I. vt.* To keep open with a tent; also, to probe. *II. n.* A small roll or bunch, as of lint, to prevent the closure of an ulcer or the like. [< L. LL+*F* *tento*, touch, try.]

ten'ta-cl(e), ten'ta-cl, *n.* A protruding flexible appendage (usually of the head) of certain animals; a feeler. [< L. *tento*, touch, try.]

-ten-tac'u-lar, *a.*

ten'ta-tiv(e), ten'ta-tiv. *I. a.* Used in making a trial; provisional. *II. n.* An experiment; attempt; trial. [< L. *tentativus*, < *tentatus*, pp. of *tento*, touch, try.]

ten'ter, ten'ter. *I. vt.* To stretch as on tenter-hooks. *II. n. 1.* A machine for stretching cloth. 2. A tenter-hook. [< L. LL+*F* *tendo*, stretch.] -ten'ter-hook, *n. 1.* A hook

for holding cloth while being stretched. 2. Anything that causes mental tension.

tenth, tenth. *I. a. 1.* Next in order after the ninth. 2. Being one of ten equal parts. *II. n.* One of ten equal parts. -tenth'ly, *adv.*

ten'u-ous, ten'yū-us, *a.* Thin; delicate; rare; subtle. [< L. *tenuis*, thin.] -ten'u-ity, *n.*

ten'ure, ten'yur or -yūr, *n. 1.* A holding, as of land. 2. The act of holding in general. [F., < *tenir*, hold.]

tep'id, tep'id, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm, as a liquid. [< L. *tepidus*, < *tepeo*, be warm.] -tep'id-ness, *n.* -tep'id-i-ty, *n.*

term, term. *I. vt.* To designate by a term; name. *II. n. 1.* A word or expression to designate some fixed thing; especially, a technical word. 2. *pl.* Set speech. 3. A fixed period or limit of time. 4. *pl.* Conditions; basis of agreement. [< L. *terminus*, boundary.]

ter'ma-gant, ter'ma-gant, *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman; shrew. -ter'ma-gan-cy, *n.*

ter'mi-nal, ter'mi-nal. *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to a boundary or an end. 2. Pertaining to a term or name. *II. n.* A terminating point or station, etc. [F., < LL. *terminalis*, < L. *terminus*, boundary.] -ter'mi-na-bl(e), *a.* That may be terminated. -ter'mi-nate, *vt. & vi.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] 1. To put an end or stop to; come to an end; cease to be. 2. To be the boundary of; be limited. -ter'mi-na-tion, *n. 1.* The act of terminating. 2. A close; end. 3. The terminal letters or syllable of a word. -ter'mi-na-tiv(e), *a.* -ter'mi-nol'o-gy, ter'mi-nol'o-jī, *n. 1.* The correct use and distribution of terms. 2. The technical terms, as of a science or art, collectively.

ter'mi-nus, ter'mi-nus, *n.* [-NI, -nai or -ni, *pl.*] 1. The final point or goal; end; terminal. 2. A boundary or border. [L.] [mest.]

ter'mite, ter'mait, *n.* A white ant. **ter'tern**, tern, *n.* A small gull-like bird with pointed bill. [< Dn. *terne*.]

ter'na-ry, ter'nari. *I. a.* Formed or consisting of three.

ter'na-ry, ter'nari. *II. n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A group of three; a triad. [< L. LL. *terni*, by threes.]

ter'ra, ter'a, *n.* The earth; earth. [L.] -ter'ra-cot'ta, *n.* Clay pottery, as for building or ornamentation. -terra firma, dry

land; mainland. **ter'race**, ter'ēs. *I. vt.* [TER'-

ACED; TER'RA-CING.] To fashion as a terrace; build in terraces. *II. n. 1.* A raised level space, as of lawn; also, such levels collectively. 2. The flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house. [OF., < It. *terraccia*, < *terra*, earth.]

ter'ra-pin, ter'a-pin, *n.* One of various tortoises.

ter-rene, ter-rin', *a.* Earthy; terrestrial; mundane. [< L. *terrenus*, < *terra*, earth.]



Salt-marsh Terrapin. 1/3

ter-res'tri-al, ter-res'tri-al, *a. 1.* Belonging to or identical with the earth. 2. Pertaining to land or earth. 3. Living on the earth. [OF., < L. *terrestria*, < *terra*, earth.]

ter'ri-bl(e), ter'i-bl, *a.* Of a nature to excite

terror or dread; appalling. [F., < L. *terribilis*, < *terreo*, terrify.] — **ter'-ri-bly**, adv.

ter'-ri-er, ter'-i-er, *n.* A small dog, adapted to pursue burrowing animals or vermin. [OF., < LL. *terrarius*, of the earth.]

ter'-ri-fy, ter'-i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To fill with extreme terror. [< L. *terreo*, terrify, + *facio*, make.] — **ter'-rif-ic**, ter-rif'ic, *a.* Such as to inspire with terror; very alarming.

ter'-ri-to'-ry, ter'-i-to'-ri, *n.* [RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The domain over which a sovereign state exercises jurisdiction. **2.** Any considerable tract of land. **3.** [T.] A division of the national domain of the United States having a separate government in the expectation that it will become a State. [< L. *territorium*, < *terra*, earth.] — **ter'-ri-to'-ri-al**, ter'-i-to'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a territory or territories.

ter'-ror, ter'-er, *n.* **1.** Extreme fright. **2.** That which causes extreme fear. [< L. *terror*, < *terreo*, frighten.] — **ter'-ror-ism**, *n.* The act of terrorizing. — **ter'-ror-ize**, ter'-er-alz, *vt.* To reduce to a state of terror. **ter'-ror-is-et**.

terse, ters, *a.* Elegantly concise; short and pointed; sententious. [< L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergo*, rub off.] — **ly**, adv. — **-ness**, *n.*

ter'-tian, ter'-shan, *Med.* **I. a.** Recurring on the third day. **II. n.** A disease, the paroxysms of which return with one intervening day. [< L. *tertianus*, < *ter*, thrice.]

ter'-ti-a-ry, ter'-shl-e-ri, *Third in number or degree.* [< L. *tertius*, < *tertius*, third.]

tes'-sel-late, tes'-el-et, *vt.* [-LA'TED²; -LA'TING.] To construct in the style of mosaic, as pavement. [< L. *tessellatus*, checkered.] — **tes'-sel-la-tion**, *n.*

test'¹, test, *vt.* To try by experiment or by examination; prove.

test'², *vt.* To attest. [< L. *testor*, testify.]

test'¹, *n.* **1.** Subjection to conditions that disclose the true character of a thing. **2.** An examination; critical trial. **3.** A criterion or standard. [OF., < L. *testum*, pot.]

test'², *n.* A rigid external case or covering; shell. [< L. *testa*, shell.] — **Tes-ta'-ce-a**, tes-tê'se-a or -tê'se-a, *n. pl.* An order of shell-bearing invertebrates; shell-fish. — **tes-ta'-ce-an**, *a. & n.* — **tes-ta'-ceous**, *a.* **1.** Derived from shells or shell-fish. **2.** Having a hard continuous shell.

tes'-ta-ment, tes'-ta-ment, *n.* **1.** The written declaration of one's last will touching the disposition of property after death. **2.** [T.] One of the two volumes of the Bible, distinguished as the **Old** and the **New Testament**. [F., < L. *testamentum*, < *testor*, testify, make a will.] — **tes'-ta-men-tal**, *a.* Pertaining to a testament or will. — **tes'-ta-men-ta-ry**, *a.* **1.** Derived from, bequeathed by, or set forth in a will. **2.** Appointed by a will.

tes'-tate, tes'-tet or -têt, *a.* Having made a will before decease.

tes'-ta-tor, tes'-tê-ter, *n.* The maker of a will; one who has died leaving a will. — **tes'-ta-trix**, *n. fem.* [for testing.]

test'er'¹, test'er, *n.* One who tests; a device

test'er'², tes'-ter, *n.* A flat canopy over a tomb, a pulpit, or a bed. [< L. *testa*, shell.]

tes'-ti-fy, tes'-ti-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To bear testimony to. **2.** To declare on oath or affirmation. **II. i.** **1.** To give

legal testimony. **2.** To serve as evidence. [< L. *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make.]

tes'-ti-mo-ny, tes'-ti-mo-ni, *n.* [NIES², *pl.*] **1.** A statement or affirmation of a fact, as before a court; evidence. **2.** The act of testifying; attestation. [< L. *testimonium*, < *testor*, testify.] — **tes'-ti-mo'-ni-al**. **I. a.** Pertaining to testimony or a testimonial. **II. n.** A formal token of regard, as a written certificate.

tes'-ty, tes'-ti, *a.* [TES'-TIER; TES'-TI-EST.] Irritable; quick-tempered. [< OF. *testu*, < *teste*, head.] — **tes'-ti-ly**, adv. — **tes'-ti-ness**, *n.*

tet'a-nus, tet'-a-nus, *n.* Rigid spasmodic contraction of the muscles, as in lockjaw. [L., < Gr. *tetanus*, rigid.]

tête-à-tête, têt'-a-têt'. **I. a.** Being face to face; hence, confidential. **II. n.** **1.** A private interview. **2.** A sofa on which two persons may face each other. **III. adv.** In private or personal talk. [F., < *tête*, head, + *à*, to.]

teth'er, tedh'-er. **I. vt.** To confine with a tether. **II. n.** Something used to check or confine, especially a rope for fastening an animal so as to limit its range. [< AS. *teððor*.]

tetra-. A combining form. [< Gr. *tettaras*, four.] — **tet'-ra-gen**, tet'-ra-gen, *n.* A figure having four angles; a quadrangle. — **tet'-rag'o-nal**, *a.* — **tet'-ra-he'dral**, tet'-ra-hi'dral, *a.* — **tet'-ra-he'dron**, tet'-ra-hi'dron, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by four plane triangular faces. — **tet'-ram'e-ter**. *Pros.* **I. a.** Having four bases or measures. **II. n.** A verse thus composed. — **tet'-rarch**, tet'-rârc or tî'rârc, *n.* **1.** The governor of one part of a country that is divided into four governments. **2.** A tributary prince under the Romans. — **tet'-rarch-y**, *n.* — **tet'-ra-syl'la-ble**, *n.* A word of four syllables. — **tet'-ra-syl'la-bic**, *a.*

tet'ter, tet'-er, *n.* A vesicular skin-disease, as eczema. [< AS. *teter*.]

Teu-ton, tîa'ten, *n.* A German, especially one of an ancient German tribe. [< L. *Teutoni*, representing the native name.] — **Teu-ton'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons.

text, text, *n.* **1.** The body of matter on a written or printed page, as distinguished from notes, illustrations, etc. **2.** A verse of Scripture. **3.** A topic; theme. **4.** One of several styles of letters or types. [< L. *textus*, < *texo*, weave.] — **text'-book**, *n.* A book used as a standard work in any branch, school-book; a manual. — **tex'-tu-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the text; verbal. **2.** Versed in texts.

tex'tile, tex'til, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to weaving or woven fabrics. **2.** Manufactured by weaving. [< L. *textilis*, < *textus*; see **TEXT**.]

tex'ture, tex'-chur or -tîŕ, *n.* **1.** The disposi-



Crown Thaler of Frederick I. 1/2

tion, arrangement, or character presented by the threads, etc., of a woven fabric. **2.** Hence, structural order, as of tissues. **3.** A web. [F., < L. *textura*, < *texo*, weave.]

flūŕe (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oïl**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

-th, *suffix*. In (1) abstract nouns, (2) ordinals, and (3) the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs. [(1) < AS. *-th*, *-t*. (2) < AS. *-tha*, *-the*. (3) < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*.]

tha'ler, tã'ler, *n.* A former monetary unit of some German states, worth about 71 cents. See *illus.* on preceding page.

than, dhan, *conj.* When, as, or if compared with: used to express comparison. [< AS. *thanne*, *than*.]

thane, then, *n.* An ancient English warrior or nobleman. [< AS. *thegen*, *thegn*.]

thank, thãk, *I. vt.* To express gratitude to. *II. n.* The act of thanking; gratitude expressed: generally in the plural. [< AS. *than*, *than*, < *thanc*, thanks, thoughts.] — **thank'ful**, *a.* 1. Deeply sensible of kindness received. 2. Done or made to express thanks. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **thank'less**, *a.* 1. Not grateful. 2. Unthanked. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

thanks'giving, thanks'giving or thanks'giving, *n.* 1. The act of giving thanks, as to God. 2. A form of worship in recognition of divine mercies. 3. A public celebration in recognition of divine favor.

that, dhat, *I. a.* [rhusk, dhöz, *pl.*] 1. The (one) specially designated. 2. Such. 3. The (one) there. *II. pron.* 1. As a demonstrative: the person or thing mentioned or understood. 2. As a relative, who or which. *III. conj.* 1. As a fact that. 2. So that. 3. Seeing that. 4. As a result. 5. When. [< AS. *that*.]

thatch, thach, *I. vt. & vi.* To cover with a thatch. *II. n.* 1. A covering of reeds, straw, etc., for a roof. 2. A palm used for thatching. [< AS. *thæc*, cover.] — **thatch'er**, *n.*

thaw, thã, *I. vt. & vi.* To dissolve or melt, as ice or snow. *II. n.* 1. The act of thawing. 2. Warmth of weather such as melts things frozen. [< AS. *thāwian*, thaw.]

the, dhī, dhl, or dhe, *I. definite art.* or *a.* Belonging to a distinct and definite class. *II. adv.* By this; for this; to this extent; as, the sooner the better. [< AS. demon. *th-*.]

the'a-ter, { thī'a-ter, *n.* 1. A building especially adapted to dramatic representations; playhouse. 2. Any place or region that is the scene of events. [< Gr. *ῥητρα*, *theatron*, < *thea*, sight.] — **the-at'ric-al**, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the theater. 2. Designed for show, display, or effect. **the-at'ric**, *II. n. pl.* A dramatic performance.

thee, dhī, *pers. pron.* The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular: used in prayer, poetry, etc. [< AS. *thē*, acc. and dat. of *thū*, thou.]

theft, theft, *n.* 1. The act of stealing; larceny. 2. That which is stolen. [< AS. *theofth*, < *theof*, thief.]

their, { dhār, dhār, *poss. pron. pl.* Possessives, { sive cases of *THEY*. [< AS. *thāra*, *thāra*, gen. of *thū*, they.]

the'ism, thī'izm, *n.* Belief in God: opposed to atheism. [< Gr. *theos*, god.] — **the'ist**, *n.* — **the-is'tic**, **the-is'tic-al**, *a.*

them, dhēm, *pron. pl.* Objective case of *they*. [< AS. *thām*.] — **them-selves**, *pron. Plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF.*

theme, thīm, *n.* 1. A subject as of discourse; a topic. 2. An essay; dissertation. [OF., < Gr. *ῥημα*, < *tithēmī*, place.]

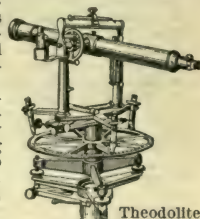
then, dhen, *I. adv.* 1. At that time. 2. Next or immediately afterward. 3. At another time. *II. conj.* 1. For that reason; therefore. 2. In that case. [< AS. *thænne*, then.]

thence, dhens, *adv.* 1. From that place or time. 2. Therefore. [ME. *thennes*, adv. gen., < AS. *thanan*.] — **thence'forth**, *adv.* From that time forth. **thence'forward**.

theo-, A combining form. [< Gr. *theos*, god.]

— **the-oc'ra-cy**, the-oc'ra-sī, *n.* [*-CIES*, *pl.*] 1. A government recognizing the immediate sovereignty of God. 2. Hence, government by ecclesiastics. — **the'o-cratic**, *-al*, *a.* — **the-ol'o-gy**, the-ol'o-jī, *n.* [*-GIES*, *pl.*] The branch of religious science that treats of God. — **the'o-logi-an**, thī'o-lō'jī-an, *n.* One versed in theology; a divine. — **the'o-log'ic**, **the'o-log'ic-al**, thī'o-lō'jīc, *-al*, *a.* Pertaining to theology. — **the'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **the'o-logue**, *n.* [Coloq.] A theological student.

the-od'o-lite, the-ed'o-lait, *n.* One of several surveying and astronomical instruments for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. [Of Ar. origin.]



Theodolite.

the'o-rem, thī'o-rem, *n.* A proposition demonstrably true, or one setting forth something to be proved. [< Gr. *theōrēma*, < *theōrō*, look at.]

the'o-ry, thī'o-ri, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] 1. A plan or scheme subsisting in the mind only. 2. A body of the fundamental principles underlying a science. 3. Abstract knowledge of any art. 4. A proposed explanation. [< Gr. *ῥηθρία*, *theōria*, viewing, theory, < *theōrō*, look at.] — **the'o-ret'ic**, **the'o-ret'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to theory; speculative; hypothetical. — **the'o-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **the'o-rist**, *n.* One who theorizes. — **the'o-rize**, *vt. & vi.* [*-RIZED*; *-RIZ'ING*.] To form or express theories; speculate. **the'o-ris-et**.

ther'a-peu'tic, ther'a-piū'tic, *a.* 1. Having healing qualities. 2. Pertaining to therapeutics. **ther'a-peu'tic-al**, { [*-IES*, *pl.*] *n.* 1. Therapeutic agents, attendants.] — **ther'a-peu'tics**, *n.* The department of medical science that relates to diseases and remedies and remedial treatment of disease.

there, dhār, *adv.* 1. In or at that place. 2. To that place; thither. 3. At that stage. [< AS. *thēr*, *thēr*, there.] — **there'a-bout**, *adv.* Near that number, quantity, etc., approximately. — **there'a-bouts'**, *n.* — **there-after**, *n.* The time following an event. *II. adv.* 1. Afterward. 2. Accordingly. — **there-at**, *adv.* Upon that. — **there-by**, *adv.* 1. Through the agency of that. 2. Connected with that. 3. Conformably to that. 4. Near by. — **there-for**, *adv.* For that or this. — **there-fore**, *adv. & conj.* For that or this reason; consequently. — **there-from**, *adv.* From this or that time, place, etc. — **there-in**, *adv.* 1. In that place. 2. In that time, matter, etc. — **there-of**, *adv.* 1. Of this, that, or it. 2. Therefrom. — **there-on**, *adv.* On this, that, or it. — **there-out**, *adv.* From or out of that or this. — **there-to**, *adv.* 1. To this, that, or it. 2. In addition. **there'un-to**, *adv.* — **there-**

up-on', *adv.* Upon that.—**there-with'**, *adv.* 1. With this, that, or it. 2. Thereupon.—**there-with-al'**, *adv.* Besides.

ther-mal, *ther'mal*, *a.* Pertaining to, determined by, or measured by heat.

thermo-. A combining form. [*Gr. thermē*, heat.]—**ther'mo-e-lec'tric'i-ty**, *n.* Electricity generated by differences of temperature.

ther-mom'e-ter, *ther-mem'e-tgr*, *n.* An instrument for measuring degrees of temperature.—**ther'mo-met-ric**, *-al*, *a.* these, *dhiz*, *a. & pron.* Plural of *this*.

the'sis, *thi'sis* or *thes'is*, *n.* [THE'SES, *thi'siz* or *thes'és*, *pl.*] 1. A proposition to be defended.

2. An essay; theme. [*L.* < *Gr. thesis*, < *tithēmi*, place.]

thew, *thū*, *n.* A sinew or muscle; in the plural, bodily strength. [*< AS. theow*, manner.]

they, *dhē*, *pron. pl.* [THEIR or THEIRS, *poss. THEM*, *obj.*] These or those understood or mentioned. [*< AS. thā*, *pl.* of *the(še)*, that.]

thick, *thic*. *I. a. 1.* Having relatively large depth from one surface to its opposite.

2. Having a specified dimension distinguished from length and width.

3. Arranged compactly; close.

4. Abounding; dense.

5. Foggy; misty; dull. *II. n. 1.* The dimension of thickness.

2. The time when or place where anything is thickest or most intense.

III. adv. In a thick manner. [*< AS. thicce*, thick.]—**thick'en**, *thic'n*, *vt. & vt.* To make or become thick or thicker.—**thick'en-ing**, *n.* 1. The act of making or becoming thick.

2. Something added to a liquid that increases its consistency.—**thick'et**, *thic'et*, *n.* A thick growth, as of small trees.—**thick'ly**, *adv.*—**thick'ness**, *n.*—**thick-set'**, *a. 1.* Having a short, thick body; stout.

2. Closely planted.

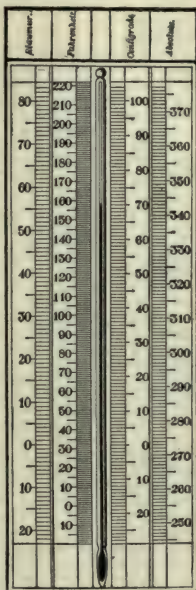
thief, *thif*, *n.* [THIEVES, *thivz*, *pl.*] One who steals, especially one who steals furtively. [*< AS. theof*, thief.]—**thiev(e)**, *thiv*, *vt. & vi.* [THIEV(E)D; THIEV'ING.] To take by theft; purloin; steal.—**thiev'er-y**, *n.* The practise of thieving.—**thiev'ish**, *a. 1.* Addicted to thieving.

2. Furtive.

3. Resembling theft.

thigh, *thai*, *n.* The part of the leg between the hip and the knee. [*< AS. theðh*, thigh.]

thill, *thil*, *n.* One of the shafts of a vehicle. [*< AS. thille*, board.]



Four Principal Thermometric Scales.

thim'bl(e), *thim'bl*, *n.* A cap, or broad ring of metal, worn on the end of the finger in sewing. [*< AS. thymel*, < *thūma*, thumb.]

thin, *thin*. *I. vt. & vi.* [THINNED; THIN'NING.] To make or become thin. *II. a.* [THIN'NER; THIN'NEST.] 1. Having opposite surfaces very close to each other; not thick.

2. Lean. 3. Sparse; rare. 4. Having little substance or consistency. *III. adv.* Thinly. [*< AS. thynne*, thin.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

thine, *dhain*, *a.* Of or belonging to thee; used now mostly in poetry, prayer, etc. [*< AS. thūn*, gen. of *thū*, thou.]

thing, *thing*, *n.* 1. Any distinct object of thought. 2. Any inanimate substance. 3. Any object, appearance, or existence, indefinitely. 4. *pl.* Personal belongings, as clothes. [*< AS. thing*, thing, cause.]

think, *think*, *v.* [THOUGHT; THINK'ING.] *I. t. 1.* To produce or form by mental processes. 2. To examine mentally. 3. To remember. 4. To conceive of; purpose. *II. i.* To exercise the mind actively in any way. [*< AS. thencan*, think; cp. *THANK*, *n.*]—**think'er**, *n.*—**think'ing**, *n.* Mental action; thought.

third, *thgrd*. *I. a. 1.* Next in order after the second. 2. Being one of three equal parts. *II. n. 1.* One of three equal parts. 2. The next one after the second. 3. *Mus.* The interval between any note and the next note but one above it on a diatonic scale. [*< AS. thriðda*, < *threð*, three.]—**third'ly**, *adv.*

thirst, *therst*. *I. vt. & vi.* To have a thirst for; be thirsty; have eager desire. *II. n. 1.* A general sensation calling for relief by drinking. 2. Any eager desire or longing. [*< AS. thyrist*, thirst.]—**thirst'y**, *a.* [THIRST'IER; THIRST'LEST.] 1. Affected with thirst. 2. Lacking moisture; parched. 3. Eagerly desirous. —**thirst'i-ly**, *adv.*—**thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

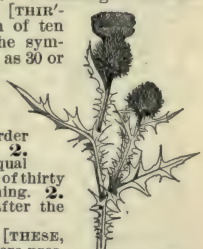
thir'teen', *ther'tin'*. *I. a.* Consisting of one more than twelve. *II. n.* The sum of ten and three, or the symbols representing it, as 13 or XIII. [*< AS. threōtigne*, < *threō*, three, + *tēn*, ten.]—**thir'teenth'**, *I. a. 1.* Third in order after the tenth. 2. Being one of thirteen equal parts. *II. n. 1.* One of thirteen equal parts. 2. The next one after the twelfth.

thir'ty, *ther'ti*. *I. a.* Consisting of ten more than twenty. *II. n.* [THIR'TIES, *pl.*] The sum of ten and twenty; also, the symbols representing it, as 30 or XXX. [*< AS. thri-tig*, < *threō*, three, + *-tig*, -ty¹.]

—**thir'ti-eth**. *I. a. 1.* Tenth in order after the twentieth. 2. Being one of thirty equal parts. *II. n. 1.* One of thirty equal parts of anything. 2. The tenth in order after the twentieth.

this, *dhis*. *I. a.* [THESE, *dhiz*, *pl.*] That is here present. *II. pron.* The person or thing here present, or as if present. *III. adv.* In this way; to this degree. [*< AS. thes*, masc., *this*, neut.]

this'tle, *this'l*, *n.* One of various vigorous



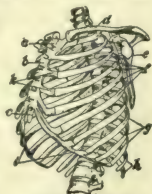
Common Thistle, or Bull-thistle.

prickly plants. [*AS. thistel. thistle.*]—**thist'ly**, *a.* Abounding or resembling thistles.
thith'er, dhith'er, *adv.* **1.** To that place; in that direction. **2.** To that end, point, or result. [*AS. thider. thither.*]—**thith'er-ward**, *adv.* In that direction.

thole, thöl, *n.* A pin serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. [*AS. thol, pin.*]

thong, theng or thöng, *n.* A long narrow strip, properly of leather, as for tying a whip-lash, etc. [*AS. thwang, thong.*]

tho'rax, thö'rax, *n.* **1.** The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs. **2.** The middle region of the body of an insect. [*L., < Gr. thöraz, thorax.*]—**tho-rac'ic**, tho-ras'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the thorax.



Human Thorax.

a, b, c, sternum; i, costal arch; k, costal cartilages; d, clavicle; e, scapula; f, true or sternal ribs; g, false ribs; h, floating ribs.

thorn, thörn, *n.* **1.** A spine or sharp-pointed process from a branch. **2.** Any one of various spiny shrubs or trees. **3.** A discomfort; pain; vexation. [*AS. thorn.*]—**thorn'y**, *a.* [*THORN'Y-ER; THORN'Y-EST.*] **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Sharp; painful; vexatious.

thor'ough, thur'ö, *a.* Going through and through; complete; perfect. [*AS. thurh, through.*]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**thor'ough-bred**, *a.* Bred from the best stock; hence, high-spirited; courageous.—**thor'ough-go'ing**, *a.* Very thorough or efficient.—**t.-paced**, *a.* Perfectly trained; thoroughgoing.

thor'ough-fare', *n.* **1.** A frequented way or course; highway. **2.** A passing through. [*AS. thurh, through, + faru, going.*]

thor'ough-wort', thur'ö-würt', *n.* A stout hairy herb, 2 to 4 feet high, with white flowers. **bone'set**.

those, dhöz, *a. & pron.* In present use, plural of THAT. [*AS. thäs, pl. of thes, this.*]

thou, dhau, *pron.* [*THY* OF THINE, *poss.*; *THERE, obj.*; *YE* OF YOU, *nom. pl.*; *YOUR* OF YOURS, *poss. pl.*; *YOU, obj. pl.*] The person spoken to; in common usage superseded by the plural form *you*. [*AS. thü, thou.*]

though, dhö, *conj.* **1.** Notwithstanding the fact that. **2.** Even if. **3.** And yet; however. **4.** Nevertheless. [*AS. theäh, though.*]

thought, thöht, *imp. & pp. of THINK, v.*

thought, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of thinking; reason. **2.** A concept, judgment, etc. **3.** Sober reflection; also, a design; purpose; memory. [*AS. theahht, < thencan, think.*]—**thought'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of thought; meditative. **2.** Characterized by thought; showing solicitude care; attentive. **ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**thought'less**, *a.* **1.** Heedless; also, giddy. **2.** Stupid. **ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

thou'sand, than'zand, *n.* **1.** Consisting of a hundred times ten. **II. n.** **1.** Ten hundred; loosely, a very large number. **2.** The symbols 1000 or M. [*AS. thüsand, thousand.*]—**thou'sandth**, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a thousand. **2.** Being one of a thousand equal parts. **II. n.** One of a thousand equal parts.

thrall, thräl, *n.* **1.** A slave; serf. **2.** The condition of slavery; thralldom. [*AS. thräl, < Ice. thræll, thrall.*]—**thral'dom**, *n.* Bondage; servitude. **thralldom't**.

thrash', thrash, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To beat, as stalks of grain, by means of a flail, a machine, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] To beat; whip. **II. i.** **1.** To beat out grain, etc. **2.** To throw oneself about violently; dash. **3.** To toil. [*AS. therscan, thrash.*] **thresh'**—**thrash'er**, *n.* **thresh'er**.

thread', thred, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To furnish with a thread, as a needle. **2.** To string on a thread. **II. i.** To make one's way carefully.

thread, *n.* **1.** A slender cord, filament, fiber, or fine line of something. **2.** The spiral ridge of a screw. [*AS. thræð, < thráwan, twist.*]—**thread'bare'**, *a.* **1.** Worn so that the threads show, as a garment. **2.** Clad in worn garments. **3.** Commonplace; hackneyed.

threat, thret, *n.* A declaration of an intention to inflict pain, injury, etc.; a menace. [*AS. threät, < threotan, vex.*]—**threat'en**, thret'n, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To utter menaces or threats against. **2.** To be ominous or portentous of. **II. i.** **1.** To employ threats. **2.** To have a menacing aspect.—**threat-en'ing**, *pa.*

three, thri, *a.* Consisting of one more than two. **II. n.** **1.** The sum of two and one; also, the symbols 3 or III. **2.** Any group of three persons or things. [*AS. threo, three.*]—**three'fold**, *a.* **1.** Made up of three; triple. **II. adv.** In a threefold manner.—**three'-score'**, *a.* Sixty.

thresh, *v.* Same as THRASH.

thresh'old, thresh'old, *n.* The plank, stone, or the like, placed beneath the door of a building; hence, an entrance or a starting-point. [*AS. therscold, < therscan, thrash.*]

throw, thrö, *imp. of THROW, v.*

thrice, thrais, *adv.* **1.** Three times. **2.** In a threefold manner; hence, fully. [*ME. thries, < thrie, < AS. threo, three.*]

thrift, thrift, *n.* **1.** Care and wisdom in the management of one's resources. **2.** A flourishing condition; vigorous growth, as of a plant. [*Ice. thriftr, < thrifa, thrive.*]—**thrift'less**, *a.*—**thrift'y**, *a.* [*THRIFT'Y-ER; THRIFT'Y-EST.*] **1.** Economical; frugal. **2.** Thriving. **3.** Growing vigorously.—**thrift'i-ly**, *adv.*—**thrift'i-ness**, *n.*

thrill, thril, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to experience a keen emotion; pervade one suddenly, as with a tremor of emotion. **2.** To have stirring emotion.

thrill', *n.* **1.** A tremor of feeling. **2.** A pulsation. [*AS. thyrel, < v of THROUGH.*]

thrill', *n.* A trill; warbling. [*Var. of THRILL.*]

thrive, thraiv, *vt.* [*THROVE, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'EN, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'ING.*] **1.** To prosper; be successful. **2.** To grow with vigor. [*Ice. thrifask, thrive.*]

throat, thröt, *n.* **1.** The part of the neck in which the air-passages are contained. **2.** The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach; also, the windpipe. **3.** An inlet; orifice. [*AS. throte, throat.*]

throbb, throb, *I. vi.* [*THROBBED; THROB'-BING.*] To beat rapidly or strongly, as the heart; palpitate; vibrate; thrill. **II. n.** The act or state of throbbing. [*ME. throbben; cp. L. trepidus, restless, agitated.*]

throe, thrō, *n.* A violent pang or pain; agony. [*< AS. throw*, affliction, *< theōdwan*, afflict.]

throne, thrōn. *I. vt. & vi.* [THRONE; THRO'NING.] To enthrone; exalt. *II. n. 1.* A monarch's chair of state. *2.* Royal estate; sovereign power. [OF., *< Gr.^L thronos*, seat.]

throng, thrəng or thrəng, *v. I. t. 1.* To crowd into and occupy fully. *2.* To press or crowd upon. *II. i.* To collect in a throng.

throng, *n. 1.* A multitude of people crowded closely together. *2.* Any numerous collection. [*< AS. gethrang*, *< thringan*, press.]

throatle, thro'tl. *I. vt. & vi.* [THROT'TLED; THROT'TLING.] To stop or obstruct, as the breath; choke; shut off, as steam. *II. n. 1.* The throat; especially, the windpipe. *2.* A valve closing the steam-supply pipe of an engine. [Dim. of THROAT.]

through, thrū. *I. a.* Going from beginning to end; pertaining to an entire distance. *II. adv. 1.* From one end, surface, etc., to or beyond the other. *2.* From beginning to end. *3.* To a termination. *III. prep. 1.* From end to end. *2.* Throughout. *3.* From the first to the last of. [*< AS. thrūh*, through.] — **throughout**, *adv. 1.* adv. Through or in every part. *II. prep.* All through.

throve, thrōv, *imp.* of THRIVE, *v.*

throw, thrō, *v.* [THREW; THROWN; THROW'ING.] *I. t. 1.* To fling, hurl, or cast forth. *2.* To overturn; prostrate. *II. i.* To send an object through the air by force; hurl; fling. [*< AS. throwan*, twist.] — **throw'er**, *n.*

throw, *n. 1.* An act of throwing or hurling; a cast; a fling. *2.* The distance over which a missile is or may be thrown.

thrum, thrum. *I. vt. & vi.* [THRUMMED; THRUMMING.] To play on or finger (a stringed instrument) idly and without expression; strum. *II. n.* Any monotonous drumming. [*< Ice. thruma*, rattle.]

thrum, *v. I. vt.* To cover or trim with thrums. *II. n.* The fringe of warp-threads after the web has been cut off; any loose thread or fringe. [*< Ice. thrōmr*, edge.]

thrush, thrush, *n.* A small migratory song-bird. [*< AS. thrýsce*, thrush.]

thrush, *n. 1.* A vesicular disease of the mouth, lips, and throat. *2.* A disease of a horse's foot.

thrust, thrust, *v.* [THRUST; THRUST'ING.] *I. t. 1.* To push or shove. *2.* To pierce. *II. i.* To make a sudden push, as with a pointed weapon. [*< Ice. thrýsta*, thrust.]

thrust, *n. 1.* A sudden and forcible push, as with a pointed weapon. *2.* A vigorous attack; sharp onset. *3. Mech.* A stress or strain tending to push a member of a structure outward or sidewise.

thud, thud, *n.* A dull, heavy sound, as of a hard body striking upon a comparatively soft one. [*< AS. thūdan*, press.]

thug, thug, *n. 1.* One of an organization of religious assassins in India. *2.* A cutthroat. [*< Hind. thag*, thug.]

thum(b), thum. *I. vt.* To press, rub, soil, or wear with the thumb. *II. n.* The short, thick digit on the radial side of the human hand. [*< AS. thūma*, thumb.]

thump, thump. *I. vt. & vi. 1.* To beat or strike with a heavy dull sound. *2.* To strike or beat with moderate force. *II. n.* A blow causing a dull sound. [Var. of DUMP, *v.*]

thun'der, thun'dgr. *I. vt.* To give forth a peal or peals of thunder; make a deep reverberative noise. *II. n. 1.* The sound that accompanies lightning. *2.* Any loud, rumbling, or booming noise. [*< AS. thunor*, thunder.]

— **thun'der-bolt**, *n.* A discharge of lightning. — **thun'der-clap**, *n.* A sharp, violent detonation of thunder. — **thun'der-er**, *n.* — **thun'der-ous**, *a.* Producing thunder or a sound like thunder. — **thun'der-show'er**, *n.* A shower with thunder and lightning. — **thun'der-struck**, *a.* Amazed.

Thurs'day, thūrz'dg, *n.* The fifth day of the week. [*< AS. thunres*, gen. of *thunor*, thunder; *dæg*, day.]

thus, dhus, *adv. 1.* In this or that way. *2.* To such extent. *3.* In this case. [*< AS. thus*, thus, *< thes*, this.]

thwack, thwac. *I. vt.* To strike with something flat; whack. *II. n.* A blow with some flat or blunt instrument. [Var. of WHACK.]

thwart, thwōrt, *vt.* To prevent by interposition; foil. [*< Ice. thvert*, across.]

thwart, *a.* Lying or extending across.

thwart, *n.* An oarsman's seat extending athwart a boat. [*< AS. thofte*.]

thy, dhai, *pron.* Pertaining to thee; used in poetry, prayer, etc. [Short form of THINE.] — **thy'self**, *pron.*

thyme, taim, *n.* An aromatic undershrub, cultivated for seasoning in cookery. [*< Gr.^{L+P} thymon*, *< thyō*, sacrifice.]

ti-a-ra, tai-ē'ra or ti-q'ra, *n. 1.* The Pope's triple crown. *2.* A head-dress; coronet. [*< Gr.^{L+P} tiara*, Persian head-dress.]

tib'i-a, tib'i-a, *n.* [-æ-, -i-or-ē, or -as, *pl.*] The inner one of the two bones of the leg below the knee; the shin-bone. [L.]

— **tib'i-al**, *a.*

tick, tic, *vt. & vi.* To sound, as a tick; make a clicking sound or a tapping noise. [Imitative.]

tick, *n. 1.* A significant mark used in checking off something. *2.* One of the recurring sounds made by a watch, clock, or the like.

tick, *n.* One of various blood-sucking parasites that infest the skin of animals. [*< OD. teke*, *< v of TAKE*.]

tick, *n.* The stout outer covering of a bed or mattress. [*< Gr.^L thēkē*, case.] **tick'ing**, *tick'et*, tik'et. *I. vt.* To fix a ticket to; label. *II. n. 1.* A card with words or characters on it showing that the holder is entitled to something, as transportation. *2.* A tag or label. *3.* [U. S.] A ballot. [*< F. étiquette*, label, *< G. stecken*, stick.]



Tiara.

Blue Thrush.
1/8

tick/le, tic'l, *v.* [TICK'LE(D); TICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To excite the nerves of, as by light and repeated touches. 2. To please; amuse. **II.** *i.* To cause titillation or tingling. [Intens. of TICK, *v.*] — **tick/lish**, *a.* 1. Sensitive to tickling. 2. Liable to be upset; unstable. 3. Difficult; delicate.

tid'bit', *n.* Same as TITBIT.

tide, taid, *I. vt. & vi.* [TI'DED; TI'DING.] To carry, as if buoyed up by the tide; to surmount, as a difficulty: followed by *over*. **II.** *n.* 1. The periodic rise and fall of the oceans and the waters connected with them, due to the attraction of the sun and moon. 2. A current; stream. 3. Natural drift or tendency of events. [*< AS. tīd, time.*] — **ti'dal**, tai'dal, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or influenced by the tides. 2. Regulated by the tide.

ti'dings, tai'dingz, *n. pl.* A report or information; news. [*< AS. tīdan, happen.*]

ti'dy, tai'di, *I. vt. & vi.* [TI'DIED; TI'DY-ING.] [Colloq.] To make tidy. **II.** *a.* [TI'DI-ER; TI'DI-EST.] 1. Marked by neatness and order; trim. 2. Of an orderly disposition. **III.** *n.* [TI'DIES', *pl.*] A light and detachable covering, as for a chair-back. [*< TIDE, n.*] — **ti'di-ly**, ade. — **ti'di-ness**, *n.*

tie, tai, *v.* [TIED; TY'ING.] **I. t.** 1. To fasten by any flexible bond, as a cord; bind; lash. 2. To form a knot in. 3. To unite closely; attach. 4. To restrain; confine. 5. To bring to a tie, as a vote. **II.** *i.* To be exactly equal in any contest. [*< AS. tēgan, tie, < tēdn, draw.*]

tie, *n.* 1. A flexible bond or fastening, as of cord. 2. Any bond or obligation. 3. An exact equality for and against, as in a vote. 4. Something that is tied, or that ties or binds. [*< AS. tige, rope, < tēdn, draw.*]

tier, tir, *n.* A rank or row in a series of things placed one above another. [*< OF. tīre, course.*]

tierce, tirs, *n.* 1. *Mus.* A third. 2. A cask for packing salt provisions for shipment. 3. A sequence of three playing-cards. [*F., < (OF.) tiers, third.*]

tiff, tif, *n.* A peevish display of irritation; pet; huff. [*< Norw. teva, sniff.*]

ti'ger, tai'ger, *n.* A large carnivorous mam-



Tiger. 1/42

mal with vertical black wavy stripes on the body, and black rings or bars on the limbs and tail. [*< Gr. L. tigris, perhaps < O. Per. tighri, arrow.*] — **ti'ger-cat'**, *n.* A wildcat. — **ti'ger-ish**, *a.* Like the tiger; ferocious.

ti'grish', -t.-lily, *n.* A tall cultivated lily with purple or black-spotted flowers from China.

— **ti'gress**, *n.* A female tiger.

tight, tait, *a.* 1. Not leaky; impervious. 2. Closely drawn or fastened; stringent. 3. Fitting closely. 4. Taut. 5. [Colloq.] Tipsy. [*< Ice. thǫttir; akin to thick.*] — **tight'en**, tait'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become tight or tighter. — **tight'ly**, adv. — **tight'ness**, *n.*

tile, tail, *I. vt.* [TILED; TI'LING.] 1. To drain by tiles. 2. To cover with tiles. **II.** *n.* 1. A thin piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc. 2. A short earthenware pipe, used in forming sewers. 3. [Slang.] A high silk hat. [*< AS. tigel, < L. tegula, < tego, cover.*] — **ti'ler**, *n.* — **ti'ling**, *n.* 1. The using of tiles. 2. Tiles collectively.

till, til, *vt.* To put and keep in order, as soil; cultivate. [*< AS. tillian, labor, till.*]

— **till'a-bi'e**, *a.* — **till'age**, *n.* Cultivation.

till, *n.* A drawer, compartment, or tray; a money-drawer. [*< AS. tyllan in for-tyllan, lead aside.*] [*til, till.*]

till, *prep.* To the time of; up to; until. [*< Ice.*]

till, *conj.* Till such time as; until.

till'er¹, *n.* One who or that which tills.

till'er², *n.* A handle or lever at the top of a rudder. [*< AS. tyllan in for-tyllan, lead aside.*]

tilt¹, tilt, *I. vt. & vi.* 1. To raise at one end or side; tip; slant; lean. 2. To aim or thrust, as a lance; contend with the lance. **II.** *n.* 1. An inclination; slant. 2. A medieval sport in which knights engaged in mock contests with lances. 3. A thrust, as with a lance. [*< AS. tealht, unsteady.*] — **tilt'er**, *n.* — **tilt'-ham'mer**, *n.* A heavy power-hammer that is raised or tilted by a cam and delivers a blow by gravity.

tilt², *I. vt.* To furnish with an awning or tilt.

II. *n.* A canvas cover, as an awning, used for a boat or wagon. [*< AS. teld, tent.*]

tilth, tilth, *n.* Cultivation; tillage; cultivated land. [*< AS. tilth, < tillian, till.*]

tim'ber, tim'ber, *n.* Wood suitable for building purposes, prepared for use; also, a single piece of such wood. 2. Growing or standing trees. [*< AS. timber, timber.*]

tim'brel, tim'brel, *n.* An ancient Hebrew tambourine-like instrument. [*< F. timbre, bell.*]

time, taim, *I. vt. & vi.* [TIMED; TI'MING.]

1. To adapt to the time or occasion. 2. To regulate as to time; keep time. 3. To record the time or rate of. **II.** *n.* 1. Infinite duration or its measure. 2. A definite period, or an allotted or sufficient period of duration; season; era; opportunity. 3. A point in duration; date; occasion. 4. *Mus.* Character or rate of movement. [*< AS. tīma, time.*]

— **time'keep'er**, *n.* One who or that which keeps time. — **time'ly**, *a.* [TIME'LI-ER; TIME'LI-EST.] Being or occurring in good or proper time; opportune. — **time'li-ness**, *n.* — **time'-piece'**, *n.* A clock or a watch. — **time'serv'er**, *n.* One who yields to the apparent demands of the time, without reference to principle. — **t.'serving**, *a. & n.* — **t.'stable**, *n.* A tabular statement of the times at which certain things are to be done.

tim'id, tim'id, *a.* Shrinking from danger or from publicity; shy. [*< L. timidus, < timeo, fear.*] — **ti-mid'i-ty**, *n.* **tim'id-ness**, *n.* — **tim'id-ly**, *adv.*

tim'or-ous, tim'or-us, *a.* Fearful of danger; timid. [*< L. timor, fear.*] -ly, *adv.* -ness, *n.*
tim'o-thy, tim'o-thi, *n.* A valuable perennial fodder-grass. [*< Timothy Han-*

tin, tin, *I. vt.* [TINNED; TINNING.] 1. To coat with tin. 2. To cover with tin-plate. 3. To incase or put in tins. **II. n.** 1. A white malleable metallic element. 2. Same as TIN-PLATE. 3. An article of tinware. [*< AS. tin, tin.*] — **tin'-foil**, *n.* Tin or alloy made into foil. — **tin'man**, *n.* A maker of or dealer in tinware. **tin'-ner**, — **tin'-plate**, *n.* Sheet iron plated with tin. — **tin'ware**, *n.* Household articles, collectively, made of tin-plate.

tinc'ture, tin'chur or -tjur, *I. vt.* [TINC'TURED; TINC'TURING.] To impart a slight hue or odor to; imbue; flavor. **II. n.** 1. A solution, usually alcoholic, of some principle used in medicine. 2. A tinge; tint. 3. A slight flavor superadded. [*< L. tinctura, < tinctus, pp. of tingo, stain.*]

tin'der, tin'der, *n.* A highly inflammable substance, as charred linen. [*< AS. tynder.*]
tine, toin, *n.* A spike or prong, as of a fork or of an antler. [*< AS. tind, prong.*]

tinge, tinj, *I. vt.* [TINGED; TINGING.] To imbue with a faint trace of color. **II. n.** 1. A faint trace of added color. 2. A quality or peculiarity imparted by a foreign element. [*< L. tingo, dye.*]

tin'gle, tin'gl, *I. vi.* [TIN'GLE(D); TIN'GLING.] To experience or produce a tingle. **II. n.** 1. A prickly, stinging sensation. 2. A jingle. [For TINKLE, *v.*]

tink'er, tink'gr, *I. vt. & vi.* To mend or patch, as a tinker; work in makeshift fashion. **II. n.** 1. An itinerant mender of domestic utensils of metal. 2. The act of roughly repairing.

tin'kl(e), tin'kl, *I. vt. & vi.* [TIN'KL(E)D; TIN'KLING.] 1. To give, or cause to give, a series of quick, slight, metallic sounds. 2. To tinkle. **II. n.** A sharp, clear, tinkling sound.

tin'sel, tin'sel, *I. vt.* [TIN'SELED or TIN'SELLED; TIN'SELING or TIN'SEL-LING.] To adorn or decorate with tinsel. **II. a. Superficially brilliant. **III. n.** 1. Very thin glittering bits of metal used to ornament articles of dress. 2. A fabric thus ornamented. 3. Superficial adornment. [*< F. étincelle, spark.*]**

tint, tint, *I. vt.* To give a tint to; tinge. **II. n.** A slight color; tinge; hue. [*< L. tinctus, pp. of tingo, stain.*]

ti'ny, tai'ni, *a.* [TI'NI-ER; TI'NI-EST.] Very small; minute. [Orig. 'fretful', *< AS. teōna, trouble.*]

-tion, -shun, *suffix.* A termination denoting act, state, or agent. [*< F. -tion, -con, < L. tio(n), a suffix of abstract nouns.*]

-tious, -shus, *suffix.* Termination of adjectives corresponding to nouns in -tion. [*< F. -teux, < L. -tiosus, < -i, ending of stem, + -ous, -ous; or directly < L. -tius, -tius.*]

tip¹, tip, *v.* [TIPPED¹; TIPP'PING.] **I. t. 1.**

To cause to lean; cant; tilt. **2.** To tap. **3.** [Colloq.] To give a small gratuity to; give secret information to. **II. i. 1.** To lean over to one side; cant; tilt. **2.** To bestow gifts, as on a servant. [*< Sw. tippa, strike gently.*]

tip², *vt.* [TIPPED²; TIPP'PING.] **1.** To furnish with or form into a tip. **2.** To cover the tip of.

tip³, *n.* The point or extremity of anything tapering; end. [Akin to TOP¹, *n.*]

tip⁴, *n.* **1.** A sum of money given, as to a servant. **2.** A friendly, helpful hint. **3.** A tap.

tip'pet, tip'gt, *n.* An outdoor covering for the neck, or neck and shoulders. [*< Gr. L + AS tapēs (tapēt-), rug.*]

tip'ple, tip'pl, *v.* [TIP'PLED; TIP'PLING.] **I. t. 1.** To drink or sip, as alcoholic beverages, frequently. **2.** To bring under the influence of liquor. **II. i. 1.** To sip often. [*< Norw. tippla, tippel.*] — **tip'ple**, *n.* Liquor consumed in tipping. — **tip'pler**, *n.*

tip'sy, tip'si, *a.* [TIP'SI-ER; TIP'SI-EST.] Be-fuddled with drink; hilarious; unsteady. [*< TIP¹, v.*] — **tip'si-ly**, *adv.* — **tip'si-ness**, *n.*

tip'toeⁿ, *I. vi.* To walk on tiptoe. **II. n.** **1.** The tip of a toe, or the tip of all the toes collectively. **2.** Topmost height; also, alertness of expectation.

tip'topⁿ, [Colloq.] **I. a.** Best of its kind. **II. n.** The highest point or degree; the very top. **III. adv.** In a tip-top manner.

ti-radeⁿ, ti-réd', *n.* A prolonged declamatory outpouring, as of censure. [F., *< It. tirata, pulling, < tirare, pull.*]

tire¹, tair, *v.* [TIRED; TIR'ING.] **I. t. 1.** To weary; fatigue. **2.** To reduce the patience of. **II. i. 1.** To become physically or otherwise jaded. [*< AS. teorigan, tire, be tired.*]

— **tired**, *pa.* — **tired/ness**, *n.* — **tire'some**, *a.* Tending to tire, or causing one to tire; wearisome; tedious. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

tire², *vt.* To furnish with a tire; put a tire on. **tire**³, *n.* A band or hoop surrounding the rim of a wheel. [*< TIE, v.*]

tire⁴, *n.* A tiara; head-dress. [Short for ATTIRE.]

tis'sue, tish'ū, *n. 1. Biol.* One of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed. **2.** Any light or gauzy textile fabric. [*< F. tissu, < tissu, pp. of tisser, < L. texo, weave.*]

— **tis'sue-pa'per**, *n.* Very thin, unsized, almost transparent paper.

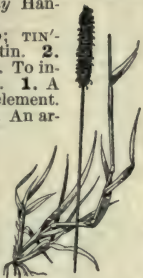
tit¹, tit, *n. 1.* One of various small birds, as a titmouse, titlark, etc. **2.** A small horse. [*< Ice. tittr, little bird.*]

— **tit'lark**ⁿ, *n.* A small bird having a long straight hind claw and the general appearance of a true lark. **pip'tit**, — **tit'mouse**ⁿ, *pl.* A small bird having a short bill concealed by feathers.

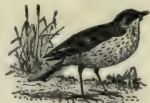
tit², *n.* A blow; tap; in the phrase **tit for tat**, retort or retaliation in kind. [Var. of TIP², *n.*]

tit'bitⁿ, tit'bit', *n.* A morsel, as of choice food. **tid'bit**ⁿ.

tithe, taidh, *I. vt.* [TITHED; TITH'ING.] To tax. **II. n. 1.** A tax of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind. **2.** The tenth part of anything; hence, a small part. [*< AS. teōtha, < teōn, ten.*] — **ti'thing**, *n.* **1.** The act of levying tithes. **2.** A tenth part.



Timothy.



American Titlark. 1/10

flütjüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oïl**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

tit'il-late, tit'il-lét, *vt.* [-LA'TED⁴; -LA'TING.] To cause a tickling sensation in. [*< L. titil-latus*, pp. of *titillo*, tickle.] — **tit'il-la-tion**, *n.*

tit'le, tit'l. *I. vt.* [TI'TLED; TI'TLING.] 1. To give a name to; entitle. 2. To confer an honorary title upon; ennoble. *II. n.* 1. An inscription that serves as a name for a literary production, legal document, etc. 2. A claim based on an acknowledged or alleged right. 3. An appellation significant of office, rank, etc. [OF. (F. *titre*), *< L. titulus*, title.] — **ti'tled**, *a.* Having a title, as of nobility.

tit'ter, tit'ter. *I. vi.* To laugh in a suppressed or silly way; giggle. *II. n.* A giggling. [Imit.] **tit'tle**, tit'l. *n.* The minutest quantity; iota.

[For **tit'le**, *n.*]
tit'tle-tat'tle, tit'tl'-tat'l. *I. vi.* To chatter foolishly. *II. n.* Foolish talk; gossip. [Var. redup. of **TATTLE**, *v.*]

tit'u-lar, tit'yul-lar. *I. a.* 1. Existing in name or title only; nominal. 2. Pertaining to a title. *II. n.* One having a title in virtue of which one holds an office. **tit'u-la-ry**+. [*< L. titulus*, title.] — **tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

to, tū. *I. adv.* 1. Toward the end of action. 2. Into normal condition. 3. Into place. 4. In a direction implied. *II. prep.* 1. In a direction toward. 2. Noting an indirect object after certain parts of speech. *III.* The sign of the infinitive mode. [*< AS. tō*, to.]

to+, *prefix.* To. [*< to*, *prep.*]

to-, *prefix.* An intensive prefix in various compounds, mostly obsolete; as, *to*break, to break in pieces. [*< AS. tō*, apart.]

toad, tōd, *n.* A tailless, jumping amphibian, resembling the frog, and feeding on insects. [*< AS. tādīe*, toad.]

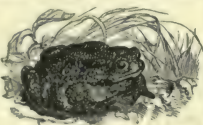
toad+, *cat+. *n.* A fawning parasite; sycophant. — **toad**+, *stool+, *n.* A poisonous mushroom.**

toad'y, tōd'y. *I. vt. & vi.* [TOAD'IED; TOAD'Y-ING.] To treat with subservency; fawn upon. *II. n.* [TOAD'IES, *pl.*] An obsequious flatterer; a servile person. [Short for **TOAD-EATER**.]

toast+, tōst. *I. vt. & vi.* To drink to the health of; propose or participate in a toast. *II. n.* The act of drinking to some one's health or to some sentiment; also, the person or the sentiment involved. [Special use of **TOAST**².]

toast². *I. vt. & vi.* To brown, or become brown, over a fire. *II. n.* Sliced bread browned at a fire; toasted bread. [*< L. ill. of tostus*, pp. of *torreo*, roast.]

to-bac'co, to-bac'ō, *n.* An annual plant of



Toad. 1/8



Tobacco.
a, leaves; b, flowers; c, fruit.

the nightshade family, 3 to 6 feet high, originally of tropical America; also its leaves prepared in various ways. [*< Sp. tabaco*, *< W. Ind. tabaco*, pipe in which the natives smoked the plant.] — **to-bac'co-nist**, *n.*

to-bog'gan, to-beg'an. *I. vi.* To coast on a toboggan. *II. n.* A sled-like vehicle, consisting of a long thin board or boards curved upward at the forward end. [Corr. of Am. Ind. *odabagan*, sled.] — **to-bog'gan-slide**+, *n.* A declivity prepared for coasting with toboggans.

toe'sin, tōe'sin, *n.* 1. A signal; alarm. 2. Hence, an alarm-bell. [F.]

to-day+, tu-dē'. *I. n.* The present day, time, or age. *II. adv.* 1. On or during this present day. 2. At the present time. [*< AS. tō*, to; *dæge*, dat. of *dæg*, day.]

tod'dle, tōd'l, *vt.* [TOD'DLED; TOD'DLING.] To walk unsteadily, as a little child. [Freq. *< TOTTER*, *v.*] — **tod'dler**, *n.*

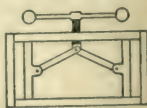
tod'dy, tēd'l, *n.* [TOD'DIES, *pl.*] Sweetened spirits and water; alcoholic liquor in general. [*< Hind. tādī*, *< tār*, palm-tree.]

toe, tō. *I. vt.* [TOED; TOE'ING.] 1. To touch with the toes. 2. To furnish with a toe. *II. n.* 1. One of the digits of a foot of a quadruped or biped; front part of a hoof. 2. That portion of an article of dress, etc., that covers the toes. [*< AS. tō*, toe.]

to'ga, tō'gā, *n.* [TO'GAS or TO'GÆ, -jī or -gē, *pl.*] The large elliptical mantle of a Roman citizen. [L., *< tego*, cover.]

to-gether+, tu-ged'h'er, *adv.* 1. Into union with each other; conjointly. 2. In company. 3. Simultaneously. 4. Without cessation. [*< AS. tō*, to, + *gador*, together.]

tog'gle, teg'l. *I. vt.* [TOG'GLED; TOG'GLING.] To fix or furnish with a toggle. *II. n.* 1. A pin, or short rod, properly attached in the middle, as to a rope, and designed to be passed through a hole or eye and turned. 2. A toggle-joint. [Dim. *< TAG*¹, *n.*] — **tog'gle-joint**+, *n.* A joint having a central hinge like an elbow, and operable by applying the power at the junction, thus changing the direction of motion.



Toggle-joint.

toil, tell, *vi.* To labor arduously; work hard. [*< F. touiller*, trouble.] — **toil'er**, *n.*

toil¹, *n.* Fatiguing work; any oppressive task. — **toil'some**, *a.* Accompanied with fatigue. [*< F. [rob.] -ly*, *adv.* -ness, *n.*]

toil², *n.* A net, snare, or other trap. [*< L. tēla*, *toil*¹, *toil*², *n.* 1. The process of dressing oneself. 2. A person's dress. 3. A dressing-table. [*< F. toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth.]

to'ken, tō'kn, *n.* 1. Anything indicative of some other thing; a sign; indication. 2. A symbol or seal. 3. A pledge. 4. A keepeeke. [*< AS. tōcen*, sign.]

told, tōld, *imp. & pp.* of **TELL**.

tol'er-ant, tel'gr-ant, *a.* Indulgent; liberal. [OF., *< L. tolerans*(-is), ppr. of *tolero*, bear.] — **tol'er-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Passably good; commonplace. 2. Supportable. 3. Allowable. — **tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **tol'er-ance**, *n.* The state of being tolerant. — **tol'er-ante**, *vt.* [-A'TED⁴; -A'TING.] 1. To suffer to be or be done

without active opposition. **2.** To concede, as the right to opinions. **3.** To bear. [*L. toleratus*, pp. of *tolero*, bear.]—**tol'ler-a'tion**, *n.*
toll¹, *tōl*. **I. vt. & vi.** To sound, as a bell, with single strokes at uniform intervals. **II. n.** The sound of a bell rung slowly and regularly. [*ME. tollen*, draw, pull.]

toll², *I. vt. & vi.* To take, as toll; take or pay toll. **II. n.** A fixed compensation for some privilege, as of passing on a bridge or a turnpike. [*AS. toll*, toll, < *√* of *TELL*, *v.*]

—**toll'-gate**¹, *n.* A gate, as across a turnpike, at which toll is paid.—**I. gatherer, t. man**, *n.* A collector of tolls.—**toll'er**¹, *I. vt.* To strike

tom'a-hawk, *tōm'-a-hăk*. **I. vt.** To strike or kill with a tomahawk. **II. n.** The North-American Indian battle-ax or hatchet. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

to-ma'to, *tō-mă'tō* or *tō-mē'tō*, *n.* [*TOES*², *pl.*] The pulpy edible fruit of a familiar plant of the nightshade family, or the plant itself. [*Mex. SP. tomall*, tomato.]



tomb, *tŭm*. **I. vt.** To entomb. Pipe-tomahawks.

tomb; bury; inter. **II. n.** A place for the deposit of the dead; a vault; grave. [*Gr. LL-F. tymbos*, mound.]—**tomb'-stone**¹, *n.* A stone marking a place of burial.

tom'boy¹, *tēm'boi'*, *n.* A girl of romping and boisterous conduct; hoiden.

tom'-cat¹, *tēm'-cat'*, *n.* A male cat.

tom'cod¹, *tēm'ced'*, *n.* A small edible fish of the North-American Atlantic.

tome, *tōm*, *n.* A volume, particularly if large. [*F.*, < *L. tomus*, book.]

—**tome**, *A* termination signifying "a cutting," "a cutter." [*Gr. tomos*, < *tēmo*, cut.]

tom'fool¹, *tēm'fŭl'*, *n.* A silly person.—**tom'-fool'er-y**, *n.* Nonsensical behavior.

tom-er'row, *tō-mēr'ō*. **I. n.** The morrow.

II. adv. On the day next after to-day. [*AS. tō*, to; *morgen*, dat. of *morgen*, morrow.]

tom'tit¹, *tēm'tit'*, *n.* A tit; titmouse.

ton¹, *tun*, *n.* **1.** A measure of weight, either 2,000 pounds (a short ton), or 2,240 pounds (a long ton). **2.** [*U. S.*] A measure of capacity, 111²/₃ cubic yards. [For *TUN*.]

ton², *tŏn*, *n.* Tone; style; votaries of fashion.

—**ton**, *suffix.* Town. [*AS. -tun*, < *tŭn*, town.]

tone, *tŏn*, *v.* [TONED; TO'NING.] **I. t. 1.**

To give tone to; modify in tone. **2.** To tune. **II. i.** To harmonize, as in tone or shade.

tone, *n.* **1.** A sound having a definite pitch. **2.** *Mus.* The peculiar characteristic sound, as of an instrument. **3.** A mood.

4. Characteristic style.

5. Vocal inflection. [*Gr. LL-F. tonos*, a sound, tone, < *tēno*, stretch.]

tongs, *tēngz* or *tōngz*, *n. pl.* An implement for grasping consisting of a pair of pivoted levers. [*AS. tonge*.]



Tongs.
a, lifting-tongs; *b*, lazy-tongs; *c*, house-hold fire-tongs; *d*, pipe-tongs.

tongue, *tung*. **I. vt.** [TONGUED; TONGU'ING.]

1. Mus. To modify the sound of by the use of the tongue. **2.** To fit a tongue for dovetailing.

II. n. 1. The organ of speech and taste located in the mouth. **2.** Something likened to the tongue of an animal, as a promontory, bell-clapper, pin of a buckle, etc. **3.** Figuratively, speech; utterance; a language. [*AS. tunge*, tongue.]—**to hold one's tongue**, to keep silent.—**tongue'-tied**¹, *a. 1.* Having abnormal shortness of the fillet of the tongue. **2.** Debarred from speaking; silent.

ton'ic, *ten'ic*. **I. a. 1.** Having power to invigorate; bracing. **2.** Pertaining to tone or tones. **3.** Pertaining to tension. **II. n.** A tonic medicine or anything that imparts vigor. [*Gr. F. tonikos*, < *tonos*, sound, tone.]

to-night¹, *tŭ-nait'*. **I. n.** The night that follows to-day; also, the present night. **II. adv.** In or during the present night or coming night. [*AS. tō*, to; *nih*t, dat. of *nih*t, night.]

ton'nage, *tun'ej*, *n.* The cubic capacity of a vessel expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet each. [*F.*, < *tonne*, *TON*¹.]

ton'sil, *ten'sil*, *n.* One of two oval organs situated on either side of the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. [*L. F. tonsilla*.]

ton-so'ri-al, *ten-sŏ'ri-əl*, *a.* Pertaining to a barber. [*L. tonsor*, barber.]

ton'sure, *ten'shur* or *-sjŭr*, *n.* The shaving of the head, as of a priest; the shaven crown of a priest or monk; hence, the office of a priest. [*F.*, < *L. tonsura*, a shearing.]

ton-tine¹, *tŏn-tŭn'*, *n.* A kind of collective life annuity, the individual profits of which increase as the number of survivors diminishes. [*F.*, < *Lorenzo Tonti*, Italian banker.]

too, *tŭ*, *adv.* **1.** More than sufficiently. **2.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly. **3.** In addition; likewise. [*AS. tō*, too, < *tō*, to.]

took, *tuk*, *imp.* of TAKE, *v.*; also rarely *pp.*

tool, *tŭl*. **I. vt. & vi.** To mark or ornament with a tool, as a book-cover. **II. n. 1.** A simple mechanism or implement, as a hammer, chisel, spade, etc. **2.** By extension, a machine. **3.** A person used to carry out the designs of another. [*AS. tōl*, tool.]

tooth, *tŭth*. **I. vt. 1.** To supply with teeth, as a rake. **2.** To give a serrated edge to. **II. n.** [TEETH, *tŭth*, *pl.*] **1.** One of the hard, dense structures of the mouth, used for seizing and chewing food. **2.** Something resembling the tooth of an animal in form or use; specifically, a projecting point, pin, or cog. **3.** A discriminating taste; palate. [*AS. tōth*.]

—**tooth'ache**¹, *n.* Pain in a tooth; also, neuralgia of the teeth.

—**toothed**, *a. 1.* Supplied with teeth. **2. Bot.** Dentate.—**tooth'-less**, *a.* Being without teeth; harmless.—**tooth'pick**¹, *n.* A small sliver of wood or the like, for removing particles of food from between the teeth.—**tooth'some**¹, *a.* Having a pleasant taste.



Section of a Human Molar Tooth.

1. Pulp-cavity.
2. Dentin.
3. Enamel.
4. Cement.

top, *top*, *v.* [TOPPED¹; rarely TOPT; TOP'PING.]

I. t. 1. To remove the top of. **2.** To provide with a top or summit. **3.** To surmount; sur-

pass. **II. i. 1.** To rise above others; excel. **2.** To be of a certain height.

top¹, top, n. 1. The upper extremity of anything. **2.** That which is first or highest in rank or degree. **3. Naut.** A platform at the head of the lower section of a ship's mast. [*< AS. top, top.*]—**top²/gal¹/lant, n.** The mast, sail, yard, etc., immediately above the topmast and topsail. —**top³/knot², n.** A crest, tuft, or knot on the top of the head.—**top⁴/mast, n.** The mast next above the lower mast.—**top⁵/most², a.** Being at the very top.—**top⁶/sail², n.** A sail on the topmast; also, a sail above the gaff of a sloop, etc.

top⁷², n. A toy, of wood or metal, with a point on which it is made to rotate. [*< MD. top.*]

to¹/paz, tō¹/paz, n. A transparent yellowish mineral, with a vitreous luster, valued as a precious stone. [*< Gr. topazos, topaz.*]

tope, tōp, vt. & vi. [TOPE¹; TO¹/ING.] To drink excessively (spirituous liquors). [*< F. toper, cover a stake; cp. Ice. topa, pledge.*]

—**to²/per, n.** A habitual drunkard; sot.

top³/ic, tōp³/ic, n. A subject of discourse; a theme for discussion. [*< Gr. topika, n. pl. of topikos, of a place.*]—**top⁴/ic-al, a. 1.** Pertaining to a topic. **2. Local.** **top⁵/ic²—top⁶/ic-al-ly, adv.**

to-pog¹/ra-phy, to-pog²/rā-fī, n. 1. The detailed description of particular places, as on a map. **2.** The physical features, collectively, of a region. [Ult. *< Gr. topos, place, + graphō, write.*]—**to-pog³/ra-pher, n.** An expert in topography.—**to-po-graph⁴/ic, to-po-graph⁵/ic-al, a.—to-po-graph⁶/ic-al-ly, adv.**

top⁷/ple, tōp⁷/l, v. [TOP⁷/LED; TOP⁷/FLING.] To totter and fall. [Intens. of top, v.]

top⁸/sy-tur¹/vy, tōp⁸/si-tūr¹/vī, adv. Upside down; in dire confusion. [*< ro¹/i, n., + so + turey, < AS. ge-turþian, to roll.*]

torch, tōrch, n. 1. A source of light made of pine-knots, or the like. **2.** A light fastened to a pole or otherwise raised. [*< F. torche, < LL. torcia, < L. tortus; see TORSION.*]

to¹re, tōr, imp. of TEAR, v.

tor-ment², tōr²/ment², vt. 1. To torture. **2.** To afflict or vex grievously.

tor³/ment, tōr³/ment, n. 1. Intense pain or anguish. **2.** One who or that which gives great distress or annoyance. [OF., *< L. tormentum, < torqueo, twist.*]—**tor⁴/ment⁵/or, n.**

to¹rn, tōrn, pp. of TEAR, v.

tor-na¹/do, tōr¹/nē¹/dō, n. [—DOES², pl.] A very violent storm, of small extent, usually accompanied by rain and often by lightning. [*< Sp. tornada, return.*]

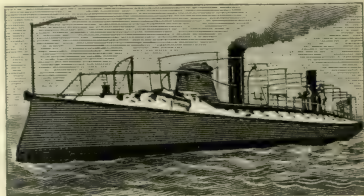
tor-pe¹/do, tōr¹/pī¹/dō, n. 1. [—DOES², pl.] A device or apparatus containing an explosive to be fired by concussion or otherwise. **2.** A ray-fish having an electric apparatus with which it stuns or kills its prey. [L., fish, *< torpeo, benumb.*]—**tor-pe²/do-boat², n.** A small swift steamer fitted with apparatus for the firing of torpedoes. See *illus.* in next column.

tor³/por, tōr³/per, n. Complete or partial insensibility; stupor; apathy; torpidity. [L., *< torpeo, be numb.*]—**tor⁴/pid, a.** Dormant; numb; sluggish.—**tor⁵/pid⁶/i-ty, n. tor⁶/pid⁷/ness¹.**

tor⁸/rent, tōr⁸/ent, n. A stream of water flowing with great velocity or turbulence; any abundant or tumultuous flow. [F., *< L. torrens, < torren(t)-is, ppr. of torreo, parch.*]

tor¹/rid, tōr¹/id, a. 1. Exposed to the full force of the sun's heat; sultry. **2.** Scorching. [*< L.² torridus, < torreo, parch.*]

tor²/sion, tōr²/shun, n. The act of twisting, or



Torpedo-boat.

the state of being twisted. [F., *< L.¹ tortus, pp. of torqueo, twist.*]—**tor³/sion-al, a.**

tor⁴/toise, tōr⁴/tis, n. A turtle; specifically, one of a terrestrial or fresh-water species. [*< L.² tortus, twisted; from its crooked feet.*]

tor⁵/tu-ous, tōr⁵/chu-us or -tū-us, a. Wind-ing; twisting; hence, erratic. [*< L.² tortuosus, < tortus, twisted.*]

tor⁶/ture, tōr⁶/chur or -tūr, I. vt. [TOR⁶/TURED; TOR⁶/TUR-ING.] To inflict extreme pain upon; cause to suffer keenly. **II. n. 1.** Subjection to extreme physical pain. **2.** Great mental suffering; agony. [F., *< L.¹ tortus; see TORSION.*]—**tor⁷/tur-er, n.**

To¹/ry, tō¹/ri, n. [TO¹/RIES², pl.] **1.** A member of an English historic political party, originating with the Cavalier party of Charles I. **2.** One who during the American Revolution adhered to the British cause. [*< Ir. toiríde, pursuer.*]—**To²/ry-ism, n.**

toss, tes, v. [TOSSED¹ or TOST; TOSS²/ING.] **I. t. 1.** To throw, pitch, or fling about. **2.** To agitate. **3.** To lift or throw up with a quick motion, as the head. **II. i. 1.** To throw oneself from side to side. **2.** To be moved, rocked, or blown about. [Cp. Norse *tossa, strew.*]

toss, n. 1. The act of tossing. **2.** The state of being tossed about. [dwarf.]

tot, tot, n. A little child; toddler. [*< Ice. tottr, to¹/tal, tō¹/tal. I. a.* Being a total; complete. **II. n.** The whole sum or amount; the whole. [F., *< LL. totalis, < L. totus, all.*]

—**to-tal²/i-ty, n.—to-tal³/ly, adv.**

tote, tōt, vt. [TO¹/TED²; TO¹/TING.] [Colloq., local U.S.] To carry or bear on the person, as a burden; carry or haul supplies.

tot⁴/ter, tōt⁴/er, vi. 1. To waver, as if about to fall. **2.** To shake or lean over. [*< AS. tealtran, < tealt, unsteady.*]

tou-can¹, tu-cān¹ or tū¹/cān n. A large fruit-eating tropical American bird with immense beak. See *illus.* above. [F., *< Braz. tucano.*]



Ariel Toucan. 1/9

papā, gēk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ŷ, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rûle; but, ūr;

touch', *tuch*, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To be in or come into contact with, especially with the hand or some part of the body. 2. To attain to; reach. 3. To strike; play upon. 4. To affect with tender feeling. 5. To relate to; concern. **II. i.** To be in contact. [*F. toucher*, touch.] **touch'ing**, *i. pa.* Appealing to the susceptibilities; affecting. **II. prep.** With regard to.—**touch'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Apt to take offense on slight provocation; irascible.

touch, *tuch*, *n.* 1. A touching; physical contact. 2. That one of the five senses that gives the impression of contact. 3. Any slight or delicate effort or effect, as of brush or pen. 4. Accord; sympathy.—**touch'-down**, *n.* **Football.** The act or play of touching the ball to the ground behind an opponent's goal.—**t-hole**, *n.* The priming-hole of a cannon.—**t-me-not**, *n.* A plant whose ripe, elastic seed-vessels, when touched, burst open and scatter the seed.—**touch'stone**, *n.* 1. A fine-grained dark stone, as jasper, formerly used to test the fineness of gold. 2. Any standard or criterion of merit or value.—**touch'wood**, *n.* Some soft combustible material used as tinder.

tough, *tuf*, *a.* 1. Susceptible of great tension or strain without breaking; also, of a close texture. 2. Not easily separated; tenacious. 3. Possessing great endurance. 4. Vicious; vulgar. [*< AS. tōh*, tough.]—**tough'en**, *vt. & vi.* To render or become tough or tougher.

tour, *tūr*, *i. vt.* To make a tour of; travel. **II. n.** 1. A round trip or journey. 2. A passing around; circuit. 3. A turn or shift, as of service. [*F.*; see **TURN**, *n.*]—**tour'ist**, *n.* One who makes a tour.

tour'na-ment, *tūr'na-mənt*, *n.* In medieval times, a contest of skill between parties of mounted knights; hence, any series of games involving contests of skill. [*< F. tournoiement*, *< tournoyer*, tilt, turn round.] **tour'ney**, *n.*

tour'ni-quet, *tūr'ni-ket*, *n.* A bandage, etc., for stopping the flow of blood through an artery by compression. [*F.*, *< tourner*, turn.]

tow, *tō*, *vt.* To drag, as a boat, through the water by a rope; drag behind in any way. [*< AS. tēdn*, draw.]

tow¹, *n.* A short coarse hemp or flax fiber. [*< AS. tow* (in *towlic*, of spinning).]

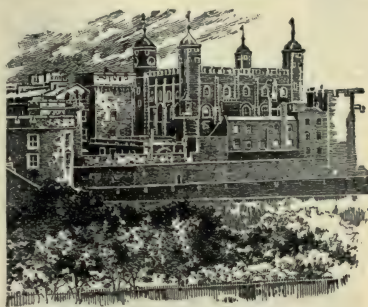
tow², *n.* 1. That which is towed, as a vessel. 2. The act of towing.—**tow'age**, *n.* The service of or charge for towing.—**tow'-boat**, *n.* A boat for tow. Esmarch's Rubber wheel steamer.—**tow'**, *n.* Tourniquet (*a*). **path**, *n.* A path along a river or canal, used in towing boats.—**tow-rope**, *n.* A rope used for towing. **tow-line**, *n.*

tow'ard, *tō'ard*, *a.* 1. Ready to do or learn; apt. 2. Approaching attainment. [*< AS. tō-weard*, *< tō*, to, + *-weard*, *WARD*.]

tow'ard, *i. tō'ard*, *-ardz*, *prep.* 1. In a course to **wards**, or line leading to; also, facing. 2. With respect to. 3. Aiming at or contributing to; for. 4. Near in time; about.

tow'el, *tau'el*, *n.* A cloth, usually of linen, for drying anything by wiping. [*Ult. < OHG. drāwila*, towel.]

tow'er, *tau'er*, *i. vi.* To rise or overtop, like a tower. **II. n.** 1. A structure very tall in proportion to its depth and width. 2. A cita-



Tower of London from the Thames.

del; fortress. [*< AS. tur*, *< L. turris*, tower.]—**tow'er-ing**, *pa.* 1. Like a tower; lofty. 2. Marked by violence or intensity; furious.

town, *taun*, *n.* 1. Any considerable collection of dwelling-houses larger than a village; also, the people of such place, collectively. 2. [*U.S.*] A township. [*< AS. tūn*, enclosure.]

—**towns'man**, *n.* [*TOWNS'MEN*, *pl.*] A resident of a town; also, a fellow citizen.—**town's-ship**, *n.* 1. [*U.S.*] A territorial subdivision of a county. 2. [*Eng.*] The district belonging to a town, tithing, etc.

tox'ic, *tex'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to poison; poisonous. [*< Gr.^h toxikon*, poison, *< toxikos*, of the bow.]—**tox'ic-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of poisons.—**tox'i-co-log'ic-al**, *a.*

toy, *toi*, *i. vi.* To dally amorously; trifle; play. **II. a. Resembling a toy; of miniature size. **III. n.** 1. A plaything for children. 2. Any diminutive object imitating a larger one. [*< D. tuig*, tools.]—**toy'man**, *n.* [*TOY'MEN*, *pl.*] One who makes or vends toys.**

trace¹, *trēs*, *i. vt.* [*TRACED*; *TRA'cing*.] 1. To follow (a line or course), as with a pencil; hence, to sketch; map out. 2. To copy, as a drawing, on a superposed transparent sheet. 3. To follow the trace or tracks of. **II. n.** 1. Any vestige or mark left by some past event or agent. 2. A barely detectable quantity. 3. A track, trail, etc. [*F.*, *< tracer*, *< L. tractus*, pp. of *trako*, draw.]—**trace-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being traced.—**tra'cer**, *n.*—**tra'cer-y**, *n.* [*-res*, *pl.*] Ornamental stonework formed of ramifying lines.—**tra'cing**, *n.* The act of one who traces; that which is traced, as a copy.

trace², *i. vt.* To fasten, as with traces; trice. **II. n.** One of two straps or chains connecting the collar of a harness with the swin-gletree for drawing a load. [*< F. traits*, pl. of *trait*, trace, ult. *< traho*, draw.]

tra'che-a, *trê'ke-a* or *tra'ki'a*, *n.* [*-CHE-æ*, *-ke-i* or *-ke-è*, *pl.*] 1. The windpipe. 2. *Bot.* A duct or vessel. [*< Gr.^{ll} tracheia*, *< trachys*, rough.]

track¹, *trac*, *vt.* 1. To follow the tracks of;

trail. **2.** To make tracks upon; traverse, as on foot.

track², trac, *vt.* To tow. [*< D. trekken, draw.*]

track, *n.* **1.** A mark made by anything that has gone by; trail; series of footprints. **2.** A beaten path; road; race-course. **3.** A set of rails forming a railway. [*< D.^f trek, draft, < trekken, draw.*]—**trackless**, *a.* Unmarked by footsteps; pathless.

tract¹, tract, *n.* **1.** An extended area, as of land or water. **2.** Continued duration, as of time. [*< L. tractus, < traho, draw.*]

tract², *n.* A short treatise, as on some question of religion or morals. [*< L.^{ll} tractus; see TRACT¹, n.*]

tract'a-ble(e), tract'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Manageable; docile. **2.** Readily worked or handled. [*< L. tractabilis, < tracto, handle.*]

tract'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* **tract'a-ble-ness**.

tract'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out.—**tract'il'i-ty**, *n.*

traction, trac'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing, as by motive power over a surface. **2.** Contraction, as of a muscle. **3.** Adhesive or rolling friction. [*< L. tractus, pp. of traho, draw.*]

tract'iv(e), *a.* Having or exerting traction.

trade, trêd, *v.* [TRA'DED²; TRA'DING.] **I. t.** To dispose of by bargain and sale; barter. **II. i.** To engage in trade; traffic.

trade¹, *n.* **1.** A business, particularly a skilled or specialized handicraft. **2.** Mercantile traffic. **3.** A bargain; deal. **4.** The people following a particular calling. **5.** Occupation. [*< AS. trôd, footstep, < treadan, tread.*]

trade's mark², *n.* A symbol, etc., legally registered, as to a merchant, to distinguish his goods.—**tra'der**, *n.* **1.** One who trades. **2.** Any vessel employed in a particular trade.—**trade's-man**, *n.* **1.** A shopkeeper. **2.** A mechanic.—**t. union**, *n.* Any organized association of workmen skilled in a trade, formed for their common interests. **trades'un'ion**.

trade², *n.* A trade-wind.—**trade-wind**², *n.* A wind blowing steadily near the equator, westward on the north side and eastward on the south side of the line.

tra-di'tion, tra-dish'un, *n.* **1.** The transmission of knowledge, doctrines, customs, etc., from generation to generation. **2.** That which is so transmitted; stories, beliefs, and usages handed down. **3.** A custom long continued. [*F., < L. traditio(n)-, < trans, over, + do, give.*]

tra-di'tion-al, *a.* Relating to or depending on tradition. **tra-di'tion-a-ry**.

tra-duce², tra-dûs', *vt.* [TRA-DUCED²; TRA-DUCING.] To misrepresent wilfully; defame; slander. [*< L. traduco, < trans, over, + duco, lead.*]

tra-du'cer, *n.*—**tra-duc'tion**, *n.*

traf'fic, traf'ic, *I. vt. & vi.* [TRAF'FICKED²; TRAF'FICK-ING.] To barter; conduct business; buy and sell. **II. n.** **1.** The exchange of goods, wares, etc.; trade. **2.** [Recent.] The business of transportation, as by railroad. [*< F. trafic, traffic, said to be < L. trans, across, + vicis, change.*]

traf'fic-er, *n.*

trag'a-can'th, trag'a-can'th, *n.* A white or reddish mucilaginous gum, used medicinally.

trag'e-dy, trag'e-di, *n.* [DIES², pl.] **1.** The form of drama in which the theme is solemn,

lofty, or pathetic. **2.** A fatal event, or course of events; dramatic incident. [*< Gr.^{L+P} tragôdia, < tragôdos, tragic singer.*]

tra-ge'di-an, *n.* **1.** An actor in tragedy; loosely, any actor. **2.** An author of tragedies.—**tra'ge"-di-enné'**, tra'zhé'dyen' or tra-j'è'den', *n.* An actress of tragedy.—**trag'ic**, traf'ic, *a.* **1.** Involving death or calamity; causing grief and suffering. **2.** Pertaining to or having the nature of tragedy. **trag'ic-ali'**—**trag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**trag'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

trail, trêl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To draw along lightly over a surface; drag or draw after, as a garment. **2.** To follow the trail of; trace; form or leave a trail; creep, as a plant.

trail, *n.* **1.** The track left by anything that has moved or been drawn over a surface; a series of footprints or indications; track; beaten path. **2.** Anything drawn behind; a train. [*< L.^{ll+of} traho, draw.*]

train, trê'n, *v. I. t. 1.* To bring to a requisite standard, as of knowledge or skill. **2. To lead into taking a particular course or direction; point; aim. **3.** To draw along; trail; allure. **II. i. 1. To give education by instruction and discipline. **2.** To go into a course of exercise and discipline. [*< L.^{ll+P} traho, draw.*]****

train, *n.* **1.** Anything drawn out to a length, or any series of things drawn along, as a line of railway-carriages, or of combustibles laid to



Modern Railroad Passenger-train.

conduct fire to a charge. **2.** A succession of connected things. **3.** A retinue; suite. **4.** Something drawn along, as an extension of a dress-skirt; a comet's tail.

train'-oil², trê'n'-oil', *n.* Oil tried out from the blubber or fat of whales.

trait, trê't, *n.* A distinguishing feature or quality of mind or character. [*F.*]

tra'i'tor, trê'tér, *n.* One who betrays a trust; especially, one who commits treason. [*OF., < L. traditor, betrayer, < trado, give up, deliver.*]

tra'i'tor-ous, *a.* **1.** Inclined toward treason. **2.** Involving treason. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**—**tra'i'tress**, *n.* A traitorous woman.

tram, tram, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** A street-railway or street-car. **2.** A railway rail. **3.** A coal-car. [*< O. Sw. trâm, log.*]

tram'-way², *n.* [Eng.] A street-railroad; railway. **tram'road**².

tram'mel, tram'el, *I. vt.* [*-MELED or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING.*] To embarrass with hindrances or limitations. **II. n. 1.** An impediment; fetter; bond. **2.** A pendant hook in a fireplace. [*< F. tramail, net.*]

tramp, tramp, *I. vt. & vi. 1.* To walk with heavy steps. **2.** To travel on foot; walk or

mit-ti-bl(e)-trans-mis-sion, *n.*—**trans-mis-siv(e)**, *a.* **1.** Derivable. **2.** Tending to transmit. — **trans-mit-ter**, *n.* One who or that which transmits: (1) A telegraphic sending-instrument. (2) That part of a telephone into which a person talks.

trans-mute, *trans-miut'*, *vt.* [-MU'TED^d; -MU'TING.] To change in nature, substance, or form. [*L. trans*, over, + *muto*, change.]

— **trans-mu-ta-bl(e)**, *a.* — **trans-mu-ta-tion**, *n.* The act of transmuting; a changed state; in alchemy, the change of a baser metal into one of greater value, as of lead into gold.

tran-som, *tran'sum*, *n.* *Cap.* A horizontal piece framed across an opening; a small window above a door. [*L. transtrum*, < *trans*, across.]

trans-par-ent, *trans-pär'ent*, *a.* Admitting the passage of light, and of clear views of objects beyond; easy to see through or under, stand. [*F.*, < *L.L. trans*, through, + *pareo*, appear.] — **trans-par-en-cy**, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The property of being transparent. **2.** Something, as a picture on glass, intended to be exhibited by means of transmitted light.

trans-spire, *tran-späir'*, *vi.* [-SPIRED'; -SPIRING.] **1.** To be emitted, as through the skin. **2.** To exhale in vapor. **3.** To become known. [*L.F. trans*, through, + *spiro*, breathe.]

trans-plant^d, *trans-plant'* or *trans-plänt'*, *vt.* To remove and plant in another place.

— **trans-plan-ta-tion**, *n.*

trans-port, *trans-pört'*. **I. vt.** **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another, especially beyond the sea. **2.** To carry beyond bounds of moderation. **II. n.** **1.** The state of being transported. **2.** A vessel for transporting troops, military supplies, etc. [*L.F. trans*, over, + *porto*, carry.] — **trans-port-a-bl(e)**, *a.* — **trans-por-ta-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of transporting; conveyance. **2.** The sending away of a convict to a remote place. — **trans-portal**, *n.*

trans-pose^d, *trans-pöz'*, *vt.* [TRANS-POSED'; TRANS-PO-SING.] To reverse the order or change the place of; interchange. [*F. transposer*, < *L. trans*, over; and see *POSE*, *v.*]

— **trans-po-si-tion**, *n.* The act of transposing or the state of being transposed. **trans-po-sal**, *n.*

trans-sub-stan-ti-ate, *tran'sub-stan'shi-ät*, *vt.* [-A'TED^d; -A'TING.] To change from one substance into another, as the substance of the bread and wine of the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ. [*L.L. trans*, over, + *substantia*, substance.]

— **trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion**, *n.*

trans-verse^d, *trans-ver's*. **I. a.** Lying or being across; athwart. **II. n.** That which is transverse. [*F.*, < *L. transversus*, lying across, < *trans*, across, + *verso*, turn.] — **ly**, *adv.*

trap, *trap*, *v.* [TRAPPED'; TRAP-PING.] **I. t.** **1.** To catch in a trap; ensnare. **2.** *Plumbing.* To supply with a trap. **3.** To make a trap in. **II. i.** To set traps for game; operate a trap. [*AS. træppe*, trap.] — **trap-per**, *n.*

trap^d, *vt.* To adorn with trappings; bedeck. **trap**^d, *n.* **1.** A device for entrapping game or other animals, as a pitfall. **2.** A contrivance for freeing pigeons or glass balls for sportsmen to shoot at. **3.** Any artifice by which a person may be betrayed or taken unawares. **4.** *Plumbing.* A valve-like contrivance in a pipe,

etc., for stopping return flow, as of noxious gas. **5.** A trap-door. [*AS. træppe*, trap, < *√* of TRAMP.] — **trap-door**^d, *n.* A door, hinged or sliding, to cover an opening, as in a floor.

trap², *n.* A dark eruptive rock of columnar structure. [*Sw. trapp*, < *trappa*, stairs.]

tra-pan^t, *v. & n.* Same as TREPAN².

tra-peze^d, *tra-pfz'*, *n.* A short bar suspended by ropes, for various gymnastic exercises. [*F. trapèze*, < *Gr. trapezion*; see TRAPEZIUM.]

tra-pe-zi-um, *tra-pf'-zi-um*, *n.* [-ZI-A, *pl.*] A quadrilateral of which no two sides are parallel. See *illus.* below. [*Gr. trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table.]

trap-e-zoid, *trap'g-zoid*, *n.* A four-sided plane figure of which two sides are parallel and the other two not. — **trap-e-zoid'al**, *a.*

trap'ing, *trap'ing*, *n.* An ornamental housing or harness for a horse: in the plural, adornments of any kind. [*TRAP*², *v.*]

traps, *traps*, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Personal effects, as luggage. [*F. drap*, < *LL. drappus*, cloth.]

trash, *trash*, *n.* **1.** Worthless or waste matter of any kind; rubbish. **2.** That which is broken or lopped off. **3.** A worthless person. [*Ice. tros*, rubbish.] — **trash'y**, *a.* Worthless.

trau'ma, *trā'ma* or *trau'ma*, *n.* Any injury to the body caused by violence; a wound. [*Gr. trauma*, < *trōō*, wound.] — **trau-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to trauma.

trav'ail, *trav'el*, *n.* Labor; anguish or distress. [Orig. = TRAVEL.]

trav'el, *trav'el*, *v.* [TRAV'ELED or -ELLED; TRAV'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **I. t.** To make a tour in; journey over.

II. i. To journey about; visit foreign lands; move in space. **Trapezium.**

trav'el, *n.* **1.** The act of travel. **2. pl.** A narration of traveling experiences.

3. A moving or progress of any kind. [*F. travail*, labor.] — **trav'el-er**, *n.* **trav'el-er**^d.

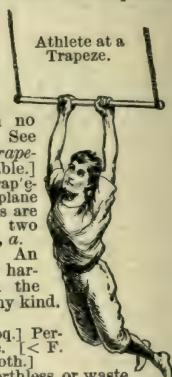
trav'erse, *trav'ers*, *v.* [TRAV'ERSED'; TRAV'ERS-ING.] **I. t. i.** To cross in traveling; move across. **2.** To examine carefully. **3.** To make denial of. **4.** To oppose; thwart. **II. i. t.** To move back and forth, or across. [*L.L. transverse*; see TRANSVERSE.]

— **trav'er-ser**, *n.*

trav'er-sal, *a.* Lying or being across.

trav'erse, *n.* **1.** A thing or part that traverses or crosses; a crosspiece. **2.** Something serving as a screen or barrier. **3.** The act of traversing; a journey; passage. **4.** A denial.

trav'es-ty, *trav'es-ti*. **I. vt.** [-TIED; -TYING.] To make a travesty on; burlesque. **II. n.** [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A grotesque imitation; burlesque. **2.** A burlesque treatment of a lofty subject. [*OF. travester*, disguise, < *L. trans*, over, + *vestio*, clothe.]



trawl, trôl, *v.* **I. t.** To drag, as a net; troll.
II. t. To fish with a trawl-line, trawl-net, or the like. [*< F. trôler, drag about.*]—**trawl**, *n.* **1.** A trawl-line. **2.** A trawl-net.—**trawl/-er**, *n.* A person engaged in trawling.—**trawl/-line**, *n.* A stout line, of great length, anchored and buoyed, and having hanging from it lines bearing baited hooks.—**t-net**, *n.* A great net, shaped like a flattened bag and adapted to be towed along the bottom of the ocean by a boat.

tray, trê, *n.* A flat shallow utensil with raised edges, for various uses. [*< AS. treg, tray.*]

treach'er-y, trech'er-i, *n.* Violation of allegiance, confidence, or plighted faith; perfidy; treason. [*< F. tricherie, treachery.*]—**treach'er-ous**, *a.* Traitorous; perfidious; untrustworthy.

treac'le, tri'cl, *n.* The sirup obtained in refining sugar; loosely, molasses. [*< OF. triacle, F. theriaque.*]

tread, tred, *I. vt. & vi.* [*TROD; TROD'DEN; TREAD'ING.*] To step or walk on; place the foot down; walk. **II. n. 1.** A walking or stepping. **2.** That on which something treads or rests in moving, as the part of a wheel or runner that bears upon the ground, the upper or level part of a stair, etc. [*< AS. tredan, tread.*]—**tread'le**, tred'l, *n.* A lever operated by the foot.—**tread'mill**, *n.* A mechanism rotated by a stepping motion, usually by convicts.

treas'on, tri'zn, *n.* Betrayal, or breach of allegiance toward government; bad faith; treachery. [*< L. traditio(n)-, < trado, give up, deliver over, betray.*]—**tres-on-a-ble**, *a.*

treas'ure, trezh'ur or -yûr, *I. vt.* [*TREAS'URED; TREAS'UR-ING.*] **1.** To lay up in store; accumulate. **2.** To fix and retain carefully in mind. **3.** To prize. **II. n. 1.** The precious metals; money; jewels. **2.** Riches; wealth. **3.** Something very precious. [*< Gr. L. thêsauros, < tithêmi, place.*]—**treas'ur-er**, *n.* One who has the care of a treasury or funds.—**treas'ur-y**, trezh'ur-i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] The place of receipt and disbursement of public revenues, or of funds belonging to a society, etc.

treat, trit, *v. I. t. 1.* To conduct oneself (in some specified manner) toward. **2.** To apply a special process to. **3.** To express or present in a certain manner. **4.** [*Colloq.*] To pay the expense of entertainment, or drink, for. **II. t. 1.** To handle in writing or speaking. **2.** To negotiate. [*< OF. & F. traïter, < L. tracto, freq. of traho, draw.*]

treat, *n. 1.* Something that gives unusual pleasure. **2.** Entertainment of any kind furnished gratuitously to another.—**treat'ment**, *n.* The act or mode of treating, especially of handling or behaving in some specified manner.

treat'is, tri'tis, *n.* An elaborate literary composition presenting a subject in all its parts. [*< F. traité; see TREATY.*]

treat'y, tri'ti, *n.* [*TREA'TIES, pl.*] **1.** A formal agreement or compact. **2.** The act of negotiating for an agreement. [*< F. traité, < L. tractatus, pp. of traho, handle.*]

treb'l, treb'l, *I. vt. & vi.* [*TREB'L(E)D; TREB'L'ING.*] To multiply by three; triple. **II. a. 1.** Threefold; triple. **2. Mus.** Soprano. **III. n. 1. Mus.** The soprano. **2.** High piping sounds. [*OF. < L. triplus; see TRIPLE, a.*]—**treb'ly**, *adv.* Triply.

tree, trif, *I. vt.* [*TREED; TREE'ING.*] To force to climb a tree. **II. n. 1.** A perennial woody plant at least 20 feet in height at maturity. **2.** A timber. [*< AS. trêð, tree.*]

tre'foil, trif'oil, *n. 1.* Any one of the clovers: so called from the trifoliate leaves. **2. Arch.** A three-lobed ornamentation. [*< L. tres, three, + folium, leaf.*]

trel'is, trel'is, *n.* A cross-barred grating or lattice, as for an outdoor screen. [*< L. trichila, trida, bower.*]



trem'bl, trem'bl, *I. vi.* [*TREM'BL(E)D; TREM'BLING.*] **1.** Trefoll. To shake involuntarily; be agitated. **2.** To quiver; oscillate. **II. n.** The act or state of trembling. [*< L. tremulus, trembling.*]

—**trem'bler**, *n.*
tre-men'dous, tre-men'dus, *a. 1.* Causing, or fitted to cause, astonishment. **2.** Awe-inspiring. [*< L. tremendus, < tremo, tremble.*]

—**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*
trem'or, trem'or, *n. 1.* A quick vibratory movement. **2.** Any quivering or trembling. [*< L. tremor, < tremo, tremble.*]

trem'u-lous, trem'yul-us, *a. 1.* Quivering; trembling. **2.** Showing timidity and irresolution. [*< L. tremulus; see TREMBLE.*]

trench, trench, *I. vt. & vi.* To dig a trench in or about; cut trenches against, as in war; encroach; cut trenches. **II. n.** A long narrow excavation in the ground; ditch. [*< OF. trencher (F. trancher); cp. L. trunco, lop.*]

trench'ant, trench'ant, *a.* Cutting deeply and quickly; sharp; cutting, as sarcasm. [*OF., ppr. of trencher, cut.*]

trench'er, trench'er, *n. 1.* One who digs or makes trenches. **2.** One who carves.

trench'er, *n.* A wooden plate for use at table. [*< OF. trenchoir, < trencher, cut.*]

trend, trend, *I. vi.* To have or take a general course or direction; incline; lean. **II. n.** General course or direction; drift; bent. [*ME. trenden; cp. AS. trendel, circle.*]

trep-an, trep-an', *I. vt.* [*TREP-ANNED'; TREP-AN'NING.*] **1.** To use a trepan upon. **2.** To cut a hole partly through.

II. n. 1. An early form of the trephine. **2.** A large rock-boring tool. [*< Gr. L. trypanon, < trypaō, bore.*]

trep-an, *vt.* [*Scot. & Prov.*] To ensnare; decoy. [*< OF. trappan, < v. of TRAP, n.*]

trep'h-ine, trep'in' or tref-din', *I. vt.* [*TREP'HINED'; TREP'H-ING.*] To operate on with a trephine. **II. n.** Trepanned Skull.



A cylindrical saw for removing a disk of bone from the skull. [*< F. trephine, dim. of trépan; see TREPAN, n.*]

trep'i-da-tion, trep'i-dê'shun, *n. 1.* A state of agitation from fear. **2. An involuntary trembling. [*OF. < L. trepidatio(n)-, < trepido, tremble.*]**

tres'pass, tres'pas, *I. vi. 1.* To commit a trespass. **2.** To pass the bounds of propriety or rectitude. **II. n. 1.** Any voluntary transgression of law or rule of duty; offense. **2.** Any invasion of another's rights, as wrongful entry

on another's land. [*< L.L. transpasso, < L. trans, over; and see PASS, v.*—*tres/pass-er, n.*
truss, *trés, n.* A lock, curl, or ringlet of human hair. [*< F. tresse.*]

tres/ti(e), *trés'/, n.* 1. A beam or bar supported by four divergent legs. 2. An open braced framework for supporting a railway-bridge, etc. 3. A stud; prop. [*< OF. treelel, < L. transtrum, beam.*]

tret, *trét, n.* A former allowance to purchasers for waste due to transportation. [*< F. trait; see TRAIT.*]

tri-, *préfixe.* Three; three times; thrice. [*< Gr. tri- (< treis, three), or L. tri- (< tres, three).*]

—**tri-cus/pid**, *trai-cus/pid, a.* Having three cusps or points, as a molar tooth.—**tri-den-tate**, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.—**tri-den-ta/ted**, —**tri/did**, *trai/did, a.* Three-cleft.—**tri-he/dral**, *a.* Having three intersecting surfaces as sides.—**tri-he/dron**, *n.* A figure having three sides. [*W.*]—**tri-lat'er-al**, *a.* Having three sides, as a triangle.—**tri-pet'al-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having three petals.—**tri-syl/la-ble** (*e, n.*) A word of three syllables.—**tri-syl/lab/ic**, *a.* **tri-syl/lab/ic-al**.

tri/ad, *trai/ad. I. a. Chem.* Having a combining power of three. **II. n.** A group of three persons or things. [*< Gr.^h triad(-s, < treis, three).*]

tri'al, *trai'al, n.* 1. The act of trying, or the state of being tried. 2. That which tries one; trouble; hardship. 3. Judicial examination, as before a jury. [*OF., < trier; see TRY.*]

tri/an"gle, *trai'an'gl, n.* 1. A figure, especially a plane figure, bounded by three sides, and having three angles. 2. Something resembling such a figure, as a percussive musical instrument consisting of a resonant bar bent into a triangle. [*F., < L. triangulum, < tres, three, + angulus, angle.*]—**tri-an/gu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or bounded by a triangle.—**tri-an/gu-late**, *vt.* [*-LA'TED; -LA'TING.*] 1. To divide into triangles; survey by the process of triangulation. 2. To give triangular shape to.—**tri-an/gu-la'tion**, *n.* The laying out and accurate measurement of a network of triangles, as in surveying.



Triangles.

1. Equilateral. 2. Isosceles.
3. Scalene.

tri/bu, *trai/bu, n.* 1. A division, class, or distinct portion of people. 2. A group of plants or animals of indefinite rank. [*< F. tribu, < L. tribus, tribe.*]—**tri/bal**, *a.*

trib'u-la'tion, *trib'yú-lé'shun, n.* A condition of affliction and distress; suffering. [*F., L.L.⁺ tribulatus, pp. of tribulo, press.*]

trib'u'nal, *trai-bú'nal, n.* A court of justice; any judicial body. [*L., < tribunus, tribune, < tribus, tribe.*]

trib'une¹, *trib'yún or trib'yún, n.* 1. *Rom. Antig.* A magistrate chosen by the plebeians to protect them against patrician oppression. 2. One of various civil or military officers of later times. [*< L.⁺ tribunus.*]

trib'une², *n.* 1. A raised floor for the chair of a Roman magistrate. 2. A bishop's throne. 3. A rostrum; platform. [*F., < L.L. tribuna, = L. tribunus; see TRIBUNAL.*]

trib'ute, *trib'yut, n.* 1. Money, etc., paid as

to a conqueror. 2. The state of being tributary. 3. Any contribution, tax, etc. [*< L.⁺ tributum, < tributus, pp. of tribuo, allot.*]—**trib'u-ta-ry**, *I. a.* 1. Bringing supply; contributory. 2. Offered as tribute. 3. Subordinate. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] 1. A dependent. 2. A stream that flows into another.

trice, *tráis, vt.* [*TRICED; TRI'GING.*] *Naut.* To raise with a rope; also, to tie or lash. [*< LG. trissen.*]

trice, *n.* A very short time; instant; only in the phrase in a trice. [*< Sp. tris, crash.*]

tri-chi'na, *tri-cai'na or -ki'na, n.* [*-NÆ, -ní or -nê, pl.*] A small worm that sometimes infests the muscles of man, swine, and other mammals. [*< Gr. thrix (trich-), hair.*]

—**trich'i-no'sis**, *n.* The peculiar disease produced by trichinae in the intestines and muscles of the body. **trich'i-ni-a-sist**.

trick¹, *tríc, vt. & vi.* To play a trick or tricks upon. **II. n.** 1. A petty artifice. 2. An injurious or annoying act. 3. A practical joke. 4. A characteristic; trait. 5. A peculiar knack. 6. In card-playing, the whole number of cards played in one round. [*< L.⁺ tricolor, < trix, trifles.*]—**trick'ish**, *a.* Apt to be tricky; partaking of trickery. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**—**trick'ster**, *tríc'ster, n.* One who plays tricks; a cheat.

trick'st, *vt.* To deck or ornament. [*< TRICK¹, v.*]

trick'er-y¹, *trík'er'i, n.* Artifice; stratagem.

trick'er-y², *n.* Dressing up; decorations.

trick'ling¹, *trík'ling, vt. & vi.* [*TRICK'LED; TRICK'LING.*] To flow slowly or by drops; drip. [*< AS. strican, move along.*]

trick'y, *trík'i, a.* 1. Disposed to tricks; deceitful; knavish. 2. Vicious, as an animal.

tri'col'or, *trai'cul'er, I. a.* Of three colors.

tri'col'ored, *II. n.* A flag of three colors, as the French, of red, white, and blue.

tri'cy-cle, *trai'si-cl, n.* A three-wheeled vehicle of the velocipede class. [*< Gr. treis, three, + kyklos, circle.*]

tri'dent, *trai'dént, n.* 1. A three-pronged implement or weapon; the emblem of Neptune. 2. A fish-spear with three prongs. [*< L. tri-den(t)-s, < tres, three, + den(t)-s, tooth.*]

tri-en'ni-al, *trai-en'i-al. I. a.* Taking place every third year; also, lasting three years. **II. n.** A ceremony observed every three years. [*< L. tres, three, + annus, year.*] **-ly, adv.**

tri'er, *trai'er, n.* One who tries.

tri'fle, *trai'fl, I. vi.* [*TRI'FLED; TRI'FLING.*] 1. To sport; jest. 2. To give one's time to trivial things. 3. To play aimlessly; dally.

II. n. Anything of very little value or importance. [*< OF. truffler, jest.*]—**tri'fler**, *n.*—**tri'fling**, *pa.* 1. Frivolous. 2. Insignificant.

—**tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*

tri'fo-li-ate, *trai-fó'li-et or -ét, a.* Having three leaves. **tri'fo-li-a'ted**.

trig, *trig, I. vt.* [*TRIGGERED; TRIG'GING.*] To check; stop. **II. n. A check or brake; chock. [*< TRIGGER.*]**

trig'ger, *trig'er, n.* The finger-piece of a gun-lock or pistol-lock, for releasing the hammer. [*< D. trekker, puller, < trekken, pull.*]

trig'o-nom'e-try, *trig'o-nom'e-tri, n.* The branch of mathematics that treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and applies them to other figures. [*< Gr. trigōnon,*

triangle, + *metron*, measure.] — **trig'o-no-met'ric-al**, *a.* **trig'o-no-met'ric**.

tri-lit'er-al, *tri-lit'er-al*, *a.* Contained in or consisting of three letters

trill, *tril*. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To sing quaveringly or tremulously. **2.** To give forth a sound of tremulous pulsation. **II. n.** A tremulous utterance of successive tones; shake; quaver. [*< F. triller, trill (imitative).*]

tril'lion, *tril'yon*, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French (also U. S.) system of numeration, a million millions; in the English system, the third power of a million. [*< It. trillione, < L. tres, three.*]

trim, *trim*, *v.* [**TRIMMED**; **TRIM'MING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To put in or restore to shape; adjust; smooth. **2.** To prune; clip. **3.** To provide with trimmings. **4.** To adjust or balance; make trim, as a vessel. **II. i.** **1.** To practise double-dealing or time-serving. **2.** To be or keep in equilibrium: said of a vessel. [*< AS. trymian, < trum, strong.*] — **trim'mer**, *n.* A time-server. — **trim'ming**, *n.* **1.** Something added for ornament; in the plural, articles of equipment; fittings. **2.** The act of one who or that which trims.

trim, *a.* [**TRIM'MER**; **TRIM'MEST**.] Adjusted to a nicety; spruce. [*< AS. trum, strong.*] — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

trim, *n.* **1.** State of adjustment, preparation, or equipment; condition. **2.** Costume; dress. **3. Naut.** Fitness for sailing; degree of immersion.

trim'e-ter, *trim'e-ter*, *n.* *Pros.* A verse consisting of three measures. [*< Gr.^L trimetros, < treis, three, + metron, measure.*]

trine, *train*. **I. a.** Threefold; triple. **II. n.** A trio; triad. [*< L. trinus, < tres, three.*] — **tr'i-nal**, *a.*

trin'i-ty, *trin'i-ti*, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] **1.** [*T*] *Theol.* The threefold personality of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. **2.** The state or character of being three; any union of three in one. [*< LL.^F trinitas, < L. trinus, threefold.*] — **Trin'i-ta-ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. **II. n.** A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta-ri-an-ism**, *n.*

trin'ket, *trin'ket*, *n.* Any small ornament, as of jewelry. [*< OF. trenchet, knife.*]

tri-no'mi-al, *tri-no'mi-al*. **I. a.** Having or employing three terms or names. **II. n.** An algebraic expression consisting of three terms. [*< TRI- + L. nomen, name.*]

trio, *trif* or *trai'v* *n.* **1.** Any three things associated together. **2. Mus.** A composition for three performers. [*Il., < L. tres, three.*]

trip, *trip*, *v.* [**TRIPPED**; **TRIP'PING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To canse (one) to lose balance, stumble, or fall. **2.** To perform (a dance) lightly or nimbly. **3. Mech.** To free; release, as a catch or trigger. **II. i.** **1.** To move quickly with light and nimble steps. **2.** To make a misstep; stumble; hence, to commit an error. [*< v of TRAMP.*] — **trip'sham'mer**, *n.* A tilt-hammer.

trip, *n.* **1.** A short journey; excursion; jaunt. **2.** A misstep or stumble. **3.** A nimble step. **4.** A blunder; mistake.

trip'ar-tite, *trip'ar-tait* or *trai-pärt'ait* *a.* Divided into three; threefold. See *illus.* in next column.

tripe, *trai-p*, *n.* A portion of the stomach of the ox or of some other ruminant as used for food. [*F.*]

triph'thong, *trif'theng*, *n.* Three vowels combined to produce one sound, as in *beau*. [*< Gr. treis, three, + phthengomai, sound.*]

trip'l(e), *trip'l.* **I. vt.** [**TRIP'L(E)D**; **TRIP'LING**.]

1. To make threefold; treble. **2.** To be three times as many or as large as.

II. a. **1.** Threefold. **2.** Multiplied by three. [*F., < L. triplus, < tres, three, + -plus, -fold.*]

trip'let, *trip'let*, *n.* **1.** A group of three of a kind. **2.** One of three children born at one birth. **3.** A group of three rime lines; a group of three notes performed in the time of two.

trip'li-cate, *trip'li-kät*. **I. vt.** [**-CA'TED**; **-CA'TING**.] To treble. **II. a.** Threefold; triple. **III. n.** A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [*< L. triplico (pp. triplicatus), treble.*] — **trip'li-ca'tion**, *n.* — **tri-ple'i-ty**, *n.* [**-TIES**, *pl.*] Threefold character.

trip'pod, *trai'pod*, *n.* A utensil or article having three feet or legs; a three-legged stand. [*< L. tripod (tripod), < Gr. treis, three, + pous, foot.*]

tri-sect', *trai-sect'*, *vt.* To divide into three parts. [*< TRI- + L. seco, pp. sectus, cut.*] — **tri-sect'ion**, *n.*

trite, *trait*, *a.* Used so often as to be hackneyed; made commonplace by repetition. [*< L. tero (pp. tritus), rub.*] — **trit'a-rate**, *vt.* [**-EA'TED**; **-EA'TING**.] To reduce to a fine powder or pulp; pulverize. — **trit'u-ra'tion**, *n.*

triumph, *trai'umf*. **I. vi.** **1.** To obtain a victory. **2.** To exult. **3.** To celebrate victory. **II. n.** **1.** Exultation over victory. **2.** The condition of being victorious. [*< L.^F triumpho, < triumphus, triumph.*] — **tri-um'phal**, *a.* Pertaining to a triumph; celebrating a victory. — **tri-um'phant**, *a.* **1.** Exultant. **2.** Crowned with victory; victorious.

tri'um, *trai'yün*, *a.* Three in one: said of the Godhead. [*< TRI- + L. unus, one.*]

— **tri-un'i-ty**, *n.* Trinity.

triv'et, *triv'et*, *n.* A three-legged stand. [*< OF. triped, < L. tres, three, + pe(d)-s, foot.*]

triv'i-al, *triv'i-al*, *a.* **1.** Trifling; insignificant. **2.** Commonplace; ordinary. **3.** Trifling; paltry. [*F., < L. trivialis, at cross-roads, common.*] — **triv'i-al'i-ty**, *n.* **triv'i-al-ness**.

tri-week'ly, *trai-wik'li*, *a.* **1.** Performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week. **2.** Done or occurring every third week.

tro'cha, *trö'ca*, *n.* A path; road; also, an obstruction on a road, designed to prevent the passage of an enemy. [*Sp.*]

tro'che, *trö'ki*, *n.* A medicated lozenge. [*< Gr. trochos, < trechö, run.*]

tro'chee, *trö'ki*, *n.* *Pros.* A foot comprising a long and a short syllable (—), or, in modern English verse, an accented syllable followed by an unaccented one. [*< Gr.^L trochaos, < trochos, running.*] — **tro-cha'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trochees. **tro-cha'ic-al**.

trod, *trod'den*, *trode*, *imp. & pp. of TREAD*, *v.* **troll**, *trol*, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sing (the parts of a song) in succession, or to roll out (a song)



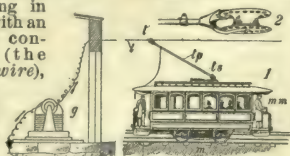
Tripartite Leaf.

in a free, hearty manner. **2.** To fish by dragging a hook and line near the surface. [**< MHG. *trollen*, roll.] — troll'ing, n.**

troll', tról, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A catch or round. **2.** *Fishing.* A reel; lure used in trolling.

troll', *n.* A giant; also, a mischievous dwarf. [**< Ice. *troll*, troll.]**

trolley, tról'g, *n.* **1.** A grooved metal wheel for rolling in contact with an electric conductor (the trolley-wire), to convey the current to a motor-car.



trol'-ley-wheel'. The Overhead-trolley System.

2. A car or system so operated. **3.** A small truck or car. [**< TROLL, v.**]

trom'bone, tróm'bón, *n.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet family, commonly with a U-shaped slide. [**F., < It. *trombone*, < *tromba*, = *F. trompe*; see TRUMP', *n.***]

troop, trúp, *I. v. i.* **1.** To move along as a troop. **2.** To congregate; depart hastily. **II. n. 1.** An assembled company, especially a body of soldiers; an army; generally in the plural. **2.** A company of cavalry. [**< F. *troupe*.] — troop'er, n. 1.** A cavalryman. **2.** A troop-horse; charger.

trope, tróp, *n.* The figurative use of a word. [**F., < L. *tropus*, < Gr. *tropos*, < *trepō*, turn.]**

tro'phy, tró'fí, *n.* [**TRÓPHIES, pl.**] Any memento of victory or success. [**< Gr. *trophaion*, < *trōpē*, defeat (as of an enemy).] — tro'phied, tró'fid, *a.* Adorned with trophies.**

trop'ic, trép'ic, *I. a.* Tropical. **II. n. 1.** Either of two parallels of latitude (23° 27'), north and south of the equator, that form the limits of the torrid zone; respectively, the *tropic of Cancer* and *tropic of Capricorn*. **2. pl.** The regions of the earth's surface between the tropics. [**< Gr. *trōpikos*, < *trēpō*, turn.] — trop'ic-al, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the tropics; torrid; sultry. **2.** Of the nature of a trope or metaphor.**

trot, trót, *I. v. & vi.* [**TRÓT'ED'; TRÓT'ING.**] To ride, drive, or go at the pace known as a trot; go with a steady, hastened, jogging pace. **II. n.** A progressive motion of a quadruped, in which each diagonal pair of legs is alternately lifted. [**< OHG. *trotlan* (freq. of *tratan*), tread.] — trot'ter, *n.* A trotting-horse.**

troth, tróth, tréth, or troth, *n.* Good faith; fidelity; also, betrothal. [**< AS. *treowith*, truth.]**

troub'a-dour', trúb'a-dúr, *n.* One of a class of lyric poets of the Middle Ages. [**F.**]

troub'le, trúb'l, *v.* [**TRÓUB'LED; TRÓUB'-LING.**] **I. t. 1.** To give trouble to; vex. **2.**

To stir up, as water. **3.** To inconvenience; incommode. **4.** To spoil; mar. **II. i.** To take pains; worry. [**< L. *trubula*, dim. of *turba*, crowd.] — troub'le-some, *a.* **1.** Causing trouble; vexatious. **2.** Tumultuous. **3.** Troublous. — troub'lous, *a.* **1.** Full of commotion, tumult, or trouble. **2.** Restless.**

troub'le, n. **1.** The state of being troubled; also, grief; affliction; disturbance. **2.** A thing that occasions difficulty or perplexity.

trough, tróf or tref, *n.* A long or narrow open receptacle for holding food and water for animals, or for the conveyance of a fluid. [**< AS. *trog*, trough.]**

trounce, trouns, *vt.* [**TROUNCED; TROUN'ING.**] [**Colloq.**] To whip severely. [**< OF. *troncer*, cut.]**

troupe, trúp, *n.* A troop, as of actors. [**F.**]

trous'ers, trau'zers, *n. pl.* A man's garment, covering the body from the waist to the ankles or knees; pantaloons. [**< F. *trousses*, pl. of *trousse*; see TRUSS.]**

trous'seau', trúb'só', *n.* [**TRÓUS'SEAX', trúb'só', pl.**] A bride's outfit. [**F., dim. of *trousse*; see TRUSS.]**

trout, traut, *n.* A salmonoid, fresh-water food-fish. [**< AS. *truhtr*, < Gr. *trōktēs*, nibbler.]**



American Speckled Trout. 1/10

trowl, tróv, *v. i.* To suppose; think. [**< AS. *trēowian*, trust, < *trēowe*, true.]**

trow'el, trau'el, *n. 1.* A flat-bladed implement: used by plasterers, etc. **2.** A small concave scoop with a handle, for digging about plants, etc. [**< L. *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, ladle.]**

troy, tréi, *n.* A system of weight-measures used by goldsmiths and jewelers. See WEIGHT. [**< Troyes, in France.] troy weight.**

tru'ant, trúb'ant, *I. a.* **1.** Playing the truant; idle; loitering. **2.** Relating to a truant. **II. n.** One who absents himself from duty, especially from school without leave. [**OF., < Bret. *truant*, vagabond.] — tru'an-cy, n.**

truce, trús, *n.* An agreement between belligerents for a temporary suspension of hostilities; an armistice. [**ME. *trues*, pl. of *trewe*, TRUE.]**

truck', truc, *I. v. & vi.* To barter; peddle. **II. n. 1.** Commodities for sale. **2.** [**U. S.**] Garden produce for market. **3.** [**Colloq.**] Rubbish. [**< OF. *tróc*, < *troquer*, barter.]**

truck', *It. v. & vi.* To cart about on a truck; drive a truck. **II. n. 1.** One of several forms of stout vehicles for moving bulky articles, freight, etc. **2.** A set of wheels or runners bearing a swiveling frame. **3.** A disk; wheel. [**< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, < *trēchō*, run.] — truck'-age, *n.* The conveyance, or money paid for conveyance, of goods on trucks.**

truck'le, truc'l, *I. v. i.* [**TRUCK'LED; TRUCK'-LING.**] To curry favor with servility. **II. n.** A truck; pulley. [**< Gr. *trochilea*, pulley.]**

truck'man', *n.* [**TRUCK'MEN, pl.**] A dealer in truck; one who trucks or trades. **truck'er', truck'man', n.** One who drives a truck.

truck'ery, *n.* The business of trucking.

tru'cu-lent, trúb'kin-lent, *a.* Barbarous; threat-

ening; ferocious. [OF., < L. *truculentus*, fierce.] — **tru'cu-lence**, *n.* **tru'cu-len-cy**.
trudge, *truj*, *vt.* [TRUDGED; TRUDGE'ING.] To walk laboriously; plod. [< Sw. dial. *truga*, snow-shoe.]

true, *trū*, *a.* **1.** Conformable to fact or reality; genuine. **2.** Marked by fidelity; faithful; guileless. **3.** Precisely right; exact. [< AS. *trēwe*, true.] — **tru'ism**, *tru'izm*, *n.* An unquestionable and obvious truth. — **tru'ly**, *trū'li*, *adv.* **1.** In conformity with fact or reality. **2.** With accuracy. **3.** With loyalty or fidelity. **4.** Surely; verily.

truffle, *truf'l*, *n.* Any one of various fleshy underground fungi resembling the mushroom. [< OF. *truffle*, ult. < L. *tuber*, tuber.]

trump, *trump*, *v.* **1.** To impose unfairly; obtrude by fraud. **II. n.** **1.** [Scot.] A jew's harp. **2.** [Poetic.] A trumpet. [< OF. & F. *trompe*, = LL. *tromba*, trumpet, < L. *tuba*, pipe.] — **trump'er-y**, *trū'p-er-y*, *n.* Having a showy appearance, but valueless. **II. n.** **1.** Worthless finery. **2.** Rubbish; nonsense.

trump, *trump*, *v.* **1.** *trump*, *trump*, *v.* **1.** To play a trumpet; take with a trump-card. **II. n.** A card of the suit that temporarily ranks above all others. [< F. *trionphe*; see TRIUMPH, *n.*]

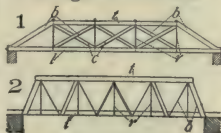
trump'et, *trump'et*, *n.* **1.** *trump'et*, *trump'et*, *n.* **1.** To proclaim by trumpet; give forth a sound, as from a trumpet. **II. n.** A wind-instrument with a flaring mouth. [< F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, trumpet.] — **trump'et-er**, *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet. **2.** One of several birds and fishes.

trunc'ate, *trun'kēt*, *v.* **1.** *trunc'ate*, *trunc'ate*, *v.* **1.** To cut the top or end from. **II. a.** Terminating abruptly; appearing as though cut squarely off. **trunc'ate**, *trunc'ate*, *n.* [< L. *truncus*, pp. *truncatus*, < *truncus*, maimed.] — **trunc'ation**, *n.*

trunc'cheon, *trun'shun*, *n.* **1.** A club; staff; baton. **2.** A lopped tree-trunk. [< F. *tronçon*, dim. of *tronc*; see TRUNK, *n.*]

trun'dle, *trun'dl*, *v.* **1.** *trun'dle*, *trun'dle*, *v.* **1.** To roll along freely, as a hoop; also, to roll on casters. **II. n.** **1.** A small broad wheel, as of a caster. **2.** The act of trundling. [For *trendle*, < AS. *trendel*, roller.] — **trun'dle-bed**, *n.* A bed with very low frame resting upon casters. **trunk'le-bed**, *n.*

trunk, *trunk*, *n.* **1.** *trunk*, *trunk*, *n.* **1.** A being or belonging to a trunk. **II. n.** **1.** The main body or stock of a tree; hence, the main body of any structure. **2.** The body, as distinguished from the limbs, neck, head, etc. **3.** A light-framed box or case with a hinged lid, used for packing articles. **4.** A proboscis, as of an elephant. [< OF. (F.) *tronc*, < L. *truncus*, < *truncus*, maimed.]



Bridge-Trusses.

truss, *trus*, *v.* **1.** *truss*, *truss*, *v.* **1.** To support by a truss; brace. **2.** To skewer, as a fowl, before cooking. **II. n.** **1.** *truss*, *truss*, *n.* **1.** A bandage or support for a rupture. **2.** A braced framework, as for a roof or a

bridge. **3.** A bundle, as of hay. [< F. *trousse*, < *trousser*, fasten.]

trust, *trust*, *v.* **1.** *trust*, *trust*, *v.* **1.** To repose trust in. **2.** To commit to the care of another with assurance entrust; confide. **3.** To furnish with goods, etc., expecting future payment. **4.** To believe. **II. i.** **1.** To place confidence; rely. **2.** To give credit.

trust, *trust*, *n.* **1.** Confidence; faith. **2.** A charge or responsibility accepted. **3.** Credit, as for goods. **4.** A combination for the purpose of controlling production, prices, etc. [< Ice. *traust*, < *trū* of TRUE.] — **trust-tee**, *n.* Any one who holds property in trust. — **trust'ful**, *a.* Disposed to trust. — **trust'wor'thy**, *a.* Reliable. — **trust'y**, *a.* [TRUST'IER; TRUST'EST.] **1.** Faithful to duty or trust. **2.** Stanch; firm.

truth, *trūth*, *n.* **1.** The state of being true. **2.** That which is true. **3.** A fact; reality. **4.** Veracity. **5.** Fidelity; constancy. [< AS. *trēowth*, < *trēwe*, true.] — **truth'ful**, *a.* Veracious, as a person; true, as a narrative.

try, *trai*, *v.* [TRIED; TRY'ING.] **1.** *try*, *try*, *v.* **1.** To cause to pass through a trial or test. **2.** To make experimental use of. **3.** To undertake; attempt; endeavor. **4.** To afflict. **5.** To strain. **6.** To investigate judicially. **II. i.** **1.** To put forth effort; make an attempt or endeavor. [< OF. *trier*, pick.] — **try'ing**, *pa.* Testing severely; hard to endure.

tryst, *trist* or *troist*, *v.* **1.** *tryst*, *tryst*, *v.* **1.** To appoint a meeting with; meet by appointment. **II. n.** An appointment to meet, or the place agreed upon for meeting. **tryst'ing**, *n.* [For TRUST.]

tsar, *tsar*, *v.* **1.** *tsar*, *tsar*, *v.* **1.** Same as CZAR, etc.

tub, *tub*, *v.* **1.** *tub*, *tub*, *v.* **1.** To bathe in a tub. **II. n.** **1.** A broad open vessel, moderately deep, formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; used for washing, etc. **2.** A small cask. **3.** A bath in a tub. [< D. *tobbe*.]

tube, *tiūb*, *v.* **1.** *tube*, *tube*, *v.* **1.** To fit or furnish with a tube. **II. n.** **1.** A long, hollow cylindrical body; a pipe. **2.** *Anat.* A tubular organ. [F., < L. *tubus*, tube.] — **tu'bing**, *tiū'bing*, *n.* Tubes collectively. — **tu'bu-lar**, *tiū'bi-lar*, *a.* **1.** Tube-shaped. **2.** Made up of or provided with tubes. — **Crookes's tube**, *a.* a glass tube for maintaining a high vacuum.

tu'ber, *tiū'ber*, *n.* **Bot.** A short, thickened portion of an underground stem, as in the potato. [L., a swelling.] — **tu'ber-os'i-ty**, *n.* — **tu'ber-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing projections or prominences. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing tubers. — **tu'ber-cl(e)**, *n.* **1.** A small rounded eminence, especially a process of bone. **2.** A small granular tumor formed within an organ, as the lung. [OF., < L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling.] — **tu'ber-cu-lar**, *a.* **tu'ber-cu-lous**.

tu'be-rose, *tiū'be-rōs* or *tiū'b'rōz*, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing a long raceme of fragrant white flowers. [< L. *tuberosus*, < *tuber*, bulb.]

tuck, *tuc*, *v.* **1.** *tuck*, *tuck*, *v.* **1.** To fold under. **2.** To enclose or cover snugly. **3.** To cram; hide. **4.** To make tucks in. **II. n.** A fold made in a garment, usually horizontal. [< AS. *tucian*.] — **tuck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tucks. **2.** A covering, formerly worn over the neck and shoulders by women.

-tude, *suffix*. State of being; as, gratitude, the state of being grateful; a termination of nouns of Latin origin. [< F. *-tude*, < L. *-tudo*, a termination of abstract nouns.]

flū'ture (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

Tues'day, tūz'dē, *n.* The third day of the week. [*< AS. Tīwes*, gen. of *Tīw*, Norse god of war; *dæg*, day.]

tuft, tuft, *I^d. vt.* 1. To separate or form into tufts. 2. To cover with tufts. **II. n.** A collection or bunch of small flexible things held together at the base. [*< OF. tuffe*, *< G. zopf*, tuft, top.]—**tuft'y**, *a.* Abounding or growing in tufts.

tug, tug, *I. vt. & vi.* [*TUGGED*; *TUG'GING*.] To pull, draw, or drag with great effort; exert a strenuous dragging force. **II. n. 1.** The act of tugging. 2. A struggle; wrestle. 3. A steam-vessel specially adapted for towing. [*Var. of TUCK*, *v.*]

tu-i'tion, tū-īsh'un, *n.* 1. Teaching; instruction. 2. The charge for instruction. [*OF.*, *< L. tuitio(n)*, *< tuitus*, pp. of *tueor*, defend.]

tu'lip, tū'lip, *n.* A bulbous plant, bearing variously colored bell-shaped flowers. [*Ult. < Per. dubband*, turban.]

—**tu'lip-tree'**, *n.* A large tree allied to the magnolias and found in North American forests.

tulle, tūl, *n.* A fine silk material, used for veils, etc. [*< Tulle* (city in France).]

tum'bl(e), tum'bl, *v.*

[*TUM'BL(ED)*; *TUM-BLING*.] **I. t.** To toss carelessly; throw down; throw into disorder or confusion. **II. i.** To roll or toss about, especially violently or awkwardly; fall or move in a careless or headlong manner. [*< AS. tumbian*, dance.]—**tum'bl(e)**, *n. 1.* The act of tumbling; a fall. 2. A state of disorder or confusion.—**tum'bler**, *n. 1.* A drinking-glass without a foot; also, the contents of such a glass. 2. One who or that which tumbles. 3. A pigeon noted for turning somersaults in the air. 4. In a lock, a latch that engages a bolt.

tum'br(e), tum'brē, *n.* A cart. [*< OF. tumbrell*, *< tumber*, *TUMBLE*.] **tum'brill**.

tu'me-fac'tion, tū'mē-fac'shun, *n.* A swelling; puffiness. [*< L. tumeo*, swell, *< facio*, make.]—**tu'me-fy**, *vt. & vi.* [*-FIED*; *-FY-ING*.] To swell or puff up.

tu'mid, tū'mīd, *a.* Swollen; enlarged; protuberant; bombastic. [*< L. tumidus*, swollen.]—**tu-mid'i-ty**, *n.*

tu'mor, tū'mēr, *n.* A local swelling on any part of the body. [*< L. tumor*, *< tumeo*, swell.] **tu'mour**!—**tu'mu-lar**, *a.* Having the form of a mound. **tu'mu-lous**.

tu'mult, tū'mult, *n.* The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; hubbub; any violent commotion or agitation. [*< L. tumultus*, *< tumeo*, swell.]—**tu-mul-tuous**, *a.* Characterized by or causing tumult; disorderly. **tu-mul'tu-a-ry**.

tun, tun, *I. vt.* [*TUNNED*; *TUN'NING*.] To put into a cask or tun. **II. n. 1.** A large cask; fermenting-vat. 2. A brew. 3. A varying measure of capacity. [*< AS. tunne*, tun.]

tune, tūn, *I. vt. & vi.* [*TUNED*; *TUN'ING*.] 1. To put in tune; adjust (to or accord with a musical standard; put or be in tune; attune.

2. To celebrate with song. **II. n. 1.** An arrangement of musical tones; melody or air. 2. The state of being in the proper pitch; harmony; concord. 3. Suitable temper or humor. [*< F. ton*, *< L. tonus*, *< Gr. tonos*, sound, tone.]

—**tune'ful**, *a.* Musically disposed; melodious; musical.—**tune'less**, *a.* Not being in tune; unmusical; silent.

tung'sten, tung'sten, *n.* A steel-gray, heavy, easily powdered metallic element. [*Sw.*, *< tung*, weighty, *+ sten*, stone.]

tu'nic, tū'nic, *n. 1.* Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a body-garment reaching to the knees. 2. A modern outer garment gathered at the waist, as a short overskirt or a blouse. [*< F. tunique*, *< L. tunica*, tunic.]

tun'nage, tun'ej, *n.* [*Eng.*] Tonnage.

tun'nel, tun'el, *I. vt. & vi.* [*TUN'NELED* or *-NELLED*; *TUN'NEL-ING* or *-NEL-LING*.] To make a tunnel (through). **II. n. 1.** An artificial subterranean passageway, as for the use of a railway. 2. Same as **FUNNEL**. 3. The main flue or shaft of a chimney, or the like. [*< F. tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, pipe.]

tun'ny, tun'ī, *n.* A large oceanic fish, dark-blue above and dusky spotted with silver below. [*< Gr. ὀρνίθινος*, *< thynō*, dart.]

tur'ban, tūr'ban, *n. 1.* An Oriental head-covering consisting of a sash or shawl, twisted about the cap. 2. A round-crowned brimless hat for women or children. [*F.*, *< Turk. tulband*, turban.]

tur'bid, tūr'bid, *a.* Having the sediment or lees stirred up; cloudy; muddy. [*< L. turbidus*, *< turba*, disturbance.]

tur'bi-nate, tūr'bi-net or -nēt, *a.* Top-shaped; tapering; spinning. [*< L. turbinatus*, *< turbo*; see **TURBINE**.] **tur'bi-nal**.

tur'bine, tūr'bin, *n.* A water-wheel turning on a vertical axis. [*< F. turbo*, top, whirlwind.] **tur-bine wheel**.

tur'bot, tūr'bēt, *n.* A large European flatfish, esteemed as food. [*F.*]

tur'bu-lent, tūr'-bin-lent, *a. 1.* Being in violent agitation or commotion. 2. Insubordinate. [*F.*, *< L. turbulentus*, turbulent.]—**tur'bu-lence**, *n.*

tu-reen', tūr-rfn', *n.* A deep, covered dish, as for soup.

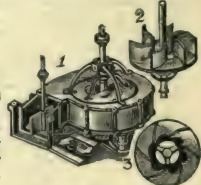
turf, tūrf, *I. vt.* To cover with turf; sod. **II. n. 1.** A mass of matted roots of grass; sod. 2. Peat. 3. Loosely, a grass-plot. 4. A race-course. [*< AS. turf*, turf.]—**turf'y**, *a.*

tur'gid, tūr'jid, *a. 1.* Unnaturally distended; swollen. 2. Figuratively, inflated; bombastic. [*< L. turgidus*, *< turgeo*, swell.]—**tur-ges-cent**, tūr-jes'ent, *a.* Becoming turgid or inflated.—**tur-ges'cence**, *n. **tur-ges'cen-cy**.—**tur-gid-i-ty**, *n. **tur'gid-ness**.**

Turk, tūrk, *n.* One of the Mohammedan people now dominant in Turkey. [*Ult. < Per. Turk*, Turk.]



Flower and Leaf of the Tulip-tree.
a, the fruit; *b*, a carpel of the fruit detached.



1. Turbine. 2. Wheel detached, showing flots. 3. Sectional view of wheel.

tur'key, tŭr'ke, *n.* A large American bird related to the pheasants; much esteemed as food. [*< Turkey* (whence the bird was thought to have come).]

tur'key-buzzard, *n.* An American sooty-black vulture.—**red**, *n.* A brilliant red pigment, or its color.

tur'mer-ic, tŭr'mer-ic, *n.* The root of an East-Indian plant, used as a yellow dyestuff, as a condiment, etc.; also, the plant. [*< F. terremerite*.]

tur'moil, tŭr'moil, *n.* Confused motion; disturbance; tumult of mind; public agitation. [*< OF. tremouille*, hopper of a mill.]

turn, tŭrn. **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To give to or to have a more or less complete rotary motion; revolve; rotate; move or go round. **2.** To change; alter. **3.** To shape (an object rotated, as in a lathe); round; mold. **4.** To reverse or invert; incline; bend. **5.** To take a new direction. **II. n.** **1.** The act of turning; a change; variation. **2.** A revolution. **3.** A round; spell. **4.** Shape or form; mold. **5.** Disposition. [*< L. F. torno*, round off.]—**turn'coat**, *n.* One who goes over to the opposite side or party; a renegade.—**turn'er**, *n.*—**turn'er-y**, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] Lathe-work, or the place where it is done: a literary word.—**turn'key**, *n.* One who has charge of the keys of a prison; a jailer.—**turn'out**, *n.* **1.** A turning out or coming forth. **2.** An equipage. **3.** A side-track, as along a road or railway. **4.** Product; output.—**turn'o'ver**, *i. a.* Designed for turning over or reversing. **II. n.** **1.** The act of turning over. **2.** A small pie having a crust turned over on itself.—**turn'pike**, *n.* **1.** A road on which are toll-gates; loosely, any highway. **turn'pike'road**, *n.* A toll-bar or toll-gate.—**turn'spit**, *n.* One who turns a spit; a menial.—**turn'stile**, *n.* An X-shaped frame, pivoted on an upright post, to turn as people pass through it.—**turn'ta'ble**, *n.* A rotating platform arranged to turn a locomotive or car so that it may be run off on any connecting track.

tur'nip, tŭr'nip, *n.* The fleshy globular edible root of a biennial plant of the mustard family. [*< TURN + AS. nāp* (*< L. napus*), turnip.]

tur'pen-tine, tŭr'pen-tain, *n.* A resinous substance exuding from any one of several coniferous trees. [*Ult. < Gr. terebinthos*, turpentine-tree.]

tur'pi-tude, tŭr'pi-tŭd, *n.* Inherent baseness; vileness; depravity. [*F., < L. turpĭtudo*, *< turpis*, vile.]

tur'quoise, tŭr-coiz' or -kiz', *n.* A blue or green gem-stone, subtranslucent to opaque. [*F., lit. Turkish stone.*] **tur'quois't**, *n.*

tur'ret, tŭr'et, *n. **1.** A small tower rising above a larger structure. **2.** A rotating armed tower, forming part of a man-of-war or of a fort. See *illus.* in next column. [*< OF. tourette*, dim. of *tour* (*< L. turris*), tower.]*

tur'tle, tŭr'tl, *n.* A reptile, characterized by a short and stout body covered above and below with a bony shell; a marine tortoise. [*Corr. of TORTOISE.*]



Wild Turkey. 1/27

tur'tle, tŭr'tl, *n.* A turtle-dove. [*< AS. turtle*, *< L. turtur*.]—**tur'tle(-dove)**, *n.* An Old World dove, noted for its soft cooing, and its affection for its mate and young.

tusk, tusk, *n.* A long, pointed tooth, as in the boar, walrus, or elephant. [*< AS. tusc*, tusk.]—**tusked**, *a.* Furnished with tusks.

tus'sle, tus'l, **I. vt. & vi.** [*TUS'LED; TUS'SLING.*] To tussle with; engage in a tussle. **II. n. A disorderly struggle, as in sport; scuffle. [*For TUSLE.*]**

tut, tut, *interj.* An exclamation to check rashness or express impatience.

tu'tel-age, tŭt'el-ĕj, *n.* **1.** The state of being under a tutor or guardian. **2.** The act of tutoring or training. [*< F. tutele*, *< L. tutela*, *< tueor*, defend.]—**tu'tel-ar**, *a.* **1.** Invested with guardianship. **2.** Pertaining to a guardian.

tu'tel-a-ry, *n.*

tu'tor, tŭt'ŭr, **I. vt.** To act as tutor to; have the guardianship of. **II. n.** One who instructs another, especially, a private teacher or subordinate instructor in a college. [*< OF. tutor*, *< L. tutor*, *< tueor*, guard.]

twad'dle, twed'l, **I. vt. & vi.** [*TWAD'DLE(D); TWAD'DLING.*] To prate weakly and pretentiously. **II. n.** Pretentious, silly talk. [*< Ice. thwætla*, talk.]—**twad'dler**, *n.*

twain, twén, **I. a.** Two. **II. n.** A couple; pair. [*< AS. twēgen*, two.]

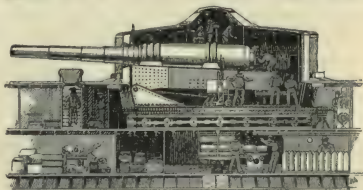
twang, twang, **I. vt. & vi.** [*TWANG; TWANG'ING.*] To sound with a twang. **II. n.** **1.** A sharp, vibrating sound, as of a tense string plucked. **2.** A sharp, nasal sound of the voice. [*Imitative.*]

tweak, twik, **I. vt.** To pinch and twist sharply; twitch. **II. n.** A twitch. [*For TWITCH, v.*]

tweed, twid, *n.* A twilled woolen fabric, of unfinished surface. [Perhaps *< TWILL, v.*]

twee'zers, twi'zers, *n. pl.* Small pinners for tiny objects. [*< TWEEZE*, perhaps associated with *ME. twisel*, *< AS. twisel*, fork.]

twelve, twelv, **I. a.** Consisting of twice six. **II. n.** The sum of ten and two, or the symbols representing it, as 12 or XII. [*< AS. twelf*.]—**twelfth**, **I. a.** **1.** Second in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of twelve equal parts. **II. n.** **1.** One of twelve equal parts.



Interior of a Turret showing Method of Manning a Gun.

2. Mus. An interval compounded of an octave and a fifth.—**twelv(e)month**, *n.* A year. **twen'ty**, twen'ti, **I. a.** **1.** Consisting of twice ten. **2.** A considerable number. **II. n.** [*-TIES, pl.*] The sum of ten and ten, or the symbols representing it, as 20 or XX. [*< AS. twentig*.]—**twen'ti-eth**, **I. a.** **1.** Tenth in

fŭtŭrē (future); aisle; au (out); oīl; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; ink; thin.

order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of twenty equal parts. **II. n.** One of twenty equal parts. **twi-, twy-,** **a** prefix meaning two; double, as in *twilight*. [*< AS. twi, < twā, two.*]—**twice,** *twals, adv.* Two times; in double measure.

twig/dle, *twid'li, v. & n.* Twirl.

twig, *n.* A small shoot or branchlet of a tree. [*< AS. twīg, perhaps < twi-; see TWI-.*]

twilight', *twai'loit'*. **I. a.** 1. Pertaining or peculiar to twilight. **2.** Shaded; dim. **II. n.** **1.** The light diffused over the sky after sunset and before sunrise, caused by reflection of sunlight from the higher portions of the atmosphere. **2.** Indistinct apprehension or perception. [*< TWI- + LIGHT, n.*]

twill, *twil.* **I. vt.** To weave so as to produce diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of (the cloth). **II. n.** A fabric made by the shuttle carrying the wool-thread over one and under two or more warp-threads. [*< LG. twillen, double, < √ of two.*]

twinn, *twinn.* **I. a.** **1.** Being a twin or twins. **2.** Double. **II. n.** **1.** One of two young produced at a birth. **2.** The counterpart of another. [*< AS. getwinn, < twi-; see TWI-.*]

twine, *twain.* **I. vt. & vi.** [TWINED; TWINING.] **1.** To twist spirally. **2.** To coil about something; curl around. **3.** To interlace. **4.** To wind sinuously; meander. **II. a.** Of or like twine. **III. n.** **1.** A string composed of two or more strands twisted together; loosely, any small cord. **2.** The act of twining. [*< AS. twinn, < twi-; see TWI-.*]

twinge, *twinn.* **I. vt. & vi.** [TWINGED; TWINGING.] To affect with a twinge. **II. n.** A darting momentary local pain; also, a mental pang. [*Of D. origin.*]

twinkle, *twinkl.* **I. vt. & vi.** [TWIN'KL(ED); TWIN'KLING.] **1.** To flash out or shine, as a star, with rapidly quivering light. **2.** To wink or blink, as the eyelids. **II. n.** **1.** A sparkle or glimmer. **2.** An instant. [*< AS. twinculan, twinkle.*]—**twinkling,** *n.* **1.** A scintillating. **2.** The act of winking. **3.** A moment.

twirl, *twirl.* **I. vt. & vi.** To give a whirling motion to; be whirled about. **II. n.** A whirling motion. [*Freq. < AS. thwiran, turn.*]

twist, *twist.* **I. vt. & vi.** **1.** To wind (strands, etc.) round each other tightly; turn round and round spirally; intertwine. **2.** To give a spiral form or motion to. **3.** To distort; pervert; writhe. **II. n.** **1.** Anything made by twisting. **2.** The act or result of twisting. [*< AS. twist, < twi-; see TWI-.*]—**twist'er,** *n.*

twit, *twit.* [TWT'TED; TWT'TING.] To annoy by reminding of something unpleasant; taunt. [*< AS. æt, at, + witan, reproach.*]

twitch, *twich.* **I. vt. & vi.** To pull sharply; pluck with a jerky movement. **II. n.** A sudden jerk or pull. [*< AS. twiēcian, twitch.*]

twit'er, *twit'er.* **I. vt. & vi.** To utter with or give a continuous rapid chirping. **II. n.** A succession of light tremulous sounds. [*Imitative.*]

two, *th.* **I. a.** Consisting of one more than one. **II. n.** The sum of one and one; the symbols 2 or II. [*< AS. twē.*]—**two'edged'**, *a.* Having an edge on each side, cutting both ways.—**two'fold'**, *a.* Double. **II. adv.** In a twofold manner or degree.—**two-handed,** *a.* 1. Re-

quiring both hands at once. **2.** Constructed for use by two persons. **3.** Ambidextrous.—**two'pence,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] 1. Money of account of the value of two pennies. **2.** A silver coin of the same value.—**two'pen'ny,** *a.* Of the price or value of twopenny; hence, cheap.

twy-, *prefix.* Same as TWI-.

-tyl, *suffix.* Ten; a termination of numerals; as, thirty. [*< AS. -tig, ten; cp. Goth. tigus, ten.*]

-tyz, *suffix.* A termination of abstract nouns of Latin origin; as, felicity. [*< F. -té, < L. -tas.*]

tyke, *talk, n.* [Scot.] A dog; a cur; hence, a churl. [*< Ice. uk.*]

tym'pan, *tim'pan, n.* **1.** A thickness (or, more usually, several thicknesses), as of paper, on the impression-surface of a printing-press. **2.** A tympanum. [*F., < L. tympanum; see TYPANUM.*]—**tym'pa-num,** *tim'pa-num, n.* [*-NA, pl.*] **1.** Anat. The middle ear; also, the eardrum; hence, some similar membrane. **2.** Arch. An ornamental space bounded by an arch or the like. [*L., < Gr. tympanon, drum, < typtō, beat.*]



Tympanum.

type, *taip, n.* **1.** An image; emblem; symbol. **2.** An object representative of a class or group, or prefiguring something future. **3.** A piece or block of metal or of wood, bearing on its upper surface, usually in relief, a letter or character for use in printing; also, such pieces collectively. **4.** A distinctive sign; stamp; mark; ideal representation; distinct class. [*F., < Gr. τύπος, < typtō, strike.*]—**type'set'ter,** *n.* A compositor, or a machine for composing type.—**type'set'ting,** *n.*—**type'wri'ter,** *n.*

1. A typewritist. **2.** A machine for producing printed characters as a substitute for writing.—**type'wri'ting,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of using a typewriting-machine. **2.** Work done by such process.—**type'wri'tist,** *n.* [Recent.] One who uses a typewriting-machine.

-type, A termination used to signify "type," "representative form," "stamp"; as prototype. [*< F. type; see TYPE, n.*]

ty-phoid, *taif'oid.* **I. a.** **1.** Pertaining to typhoid. **2.** Resembling typhus. **II. n.** An infectious fever marked by great prostration. [*< Gr. typhos, smoke, stupor; and see -oid.*]

ty-phoon', *taif'un', n.* A wind of cyclonic force and peculiar violence, occurring in the China Sea. [*< Ar. طوفان tūfān, typhoon.*]

ty'phus, *taif'us, n.* A continued fever marked by a rash, accompanied with extreme prostration and cerebral irritation. [*< Gr. typhos, smoke, stupor, < typhō, smoke.*]

typ'ic-al, *tip'ic-al, a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of a type; symbolic. **2.** Characteristic. **typ'ic-al;** **typ'ic-it.**—**typ'i-fy,** *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **1.** To represent by a type. **2.** To constitute a type.

typo-, *typ-* A prefix from Gr. *typos*, type, < *typtō*, strike.—**ty-pog-ra-pher,** *taipog'ra-fer, n.* A printer.—**ty'po-graph'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to typography. **ty'po-graph'ic-**—**ty-pog-ra-phy,** *taipog'ra-fi, n.* **1.** The arrangement of composed type, or the appearance of printed matter. **2.** The act or art of composing and printing from types. [*< TYPO- + GRAPHY.*]

ty'rant, tai'rant, *n.* **1.** One who rules oppressively; a despot. **2.** One who exercises absolute power without legal warrant. [*< F. tyrant, < L. tyrannus, < Gr. tyrannos, master.*] **ty-ran'nic-al**, tai-ran'le-al, *a.* Pertaining to or like a tyrant. **ty-ran'nic**. — **ty-ran'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **tyr'an-nize**, *vt. & vi.* [*-NIZED; -NIZING.*] To domineer over; play the

tyrant. **tyr'an-nise**. — **tyr'an-nous**, *a.* Despotic; tyrannical. — **tyr'an-ny**, *n.* [*-NIES; -pl.*] **1.** Absolute power arbitrarily or unjustly administered; despotism. **2.** A tyrannical act. **ty'ro**, tai'rō, *n.* One who is in the rudiments of any study or occupation; a beginner; novice. [*< L. tiro, recruit.*] **tzar**, tza-ri'na, etc. Same as **CZAR**, etc.

U

U, u, yū, *n.* [*UES, U's, or Us, yūz, pl.*] A letter: the twenty-first in the English alphabet.

u-biq'ui-ty, yu-bic'wi-ti, *n.* Omnipresence, real or seeming; the state of being in an indefinite number of places at once. [*L. ubique, everywhere.*] — **u-biq'ui-tous**, *a.* Omnipresent; seeming to be everywhere at once.

ud'der, ud'gr, *n.* The organ that secretes milk; the milk-bag; dug. [*< AS. ūder, udder.*]

u-dom'e-ter, yu-dem'e-ter, *n.* A rain-gage. [*< L. uduis, moist, + -METER.*]

ug'ly, ug'li, *a.* [*UG'LI-ER; UG'LI-EST.*] **1.** Ill-looking; unsightly. **2.** Repulsive; revolting. **3.** [*U. S.*] Ill-tempered; perverse. [*< Ice. uggligr, < uggr, horror.*] — **ug'li-ness**, *n.* **u'kase'**, yū'kēs', *n.* An edict of the Russian government. [*F., < Rus. ukazū, edict.*]

ul'cer, ul'sgr, *n.* An open sore. [*< L. ūlcus (ulcer-), ulcer.*] — **ul'cer-ate**, *vt. & vi.* To become ulcerous. — **ul'cer-a'tion**, *n.* — **ul'cer-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having the character of an ulcer. **2.** Affected with ulcers.

-ule, *suffix.* Used in words of Latin origin as a diminutive termination. [*< L. -ulus, -ula, -ulum, a dim. suffix.*]

ul'na, ul'na, *n.* That one of the two long bones of the forearm that is on the same side as the little finger. [*L., elbow.*]

-ulous, *suffix.* A suffix in words of Latin origin denoting "full of"; as, querulous. [*< L. -ulosus, < -ulus, -ULE, + -osus, -ous; also representing L. -ulus, -ULE.*]

ul'ster, ul'str, *n.* A very long, loose overcoat. **ul'te'ri-or**, ul'ti'tri-gr, *a.* **1.** More remote; lying beyond; undisclosed. **2.** Following; succeeding. [*L., compar. of ulter, beyond.*]

ul'ti-mate, ul'ti-met or -mēt, *a.* **1.** Final. **2.** Fundamental; hence, primary. [*< L. ultimum, come to an end, < ultimus, last.*] — **ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* At last. — **ul'ti-ma'tum**, ul'ti-mē'tum or -mō'tum, *n.* [*-TA, pl.*] **1.** A final statement; last proposal or demand. **2.** Anything ultimate.

ul'ti-mo, ul'ti-mō, *adv.* In the last month; shortened to *ult.*, following a date. [*L.*]

ul'tra-, *prefix.* A prefix of Latin origin meaning beyond; on the other side of; beyond what is usual or natural [= *F. outre, < L. ultra; see ULTRA.*] — **ul'tra-ma-rine**, *n.* A blue pigment, or its sea-blue color. — **ul'tra-mon'tane**, *a.* Situated beyond the mountains; especially south of the Alps, that is Italian or papal.

ul'tra, ul'tra. **I. a.** Exceeding moderation; extreme; extravagant. **II. n.** One who holds extreme opinions. [*L., orig. abl. fem. of ulter, that is beyond.*]

um'bel, um'bel, *n.* A flower-cluster in which a number of pedicels radiate like the stays of an umbrella. [*< L. umbella, dim. of umbra, shade.*] — **um'bel-late**, *a.* Disposed in umbels. **um'bel-lar**, **um'bel-la'ced**, — **um'bel-li'fer-ous**, *a.* Bearing umbels.



Umbel.

um'ber, um'br. **I. a.** Brownish. **II. n.** A brown pigment; also, the color. [*< It. ūmbra (for terra d'ombra, lit. shade-earth).*]

um'brage, um'brēj, *n.* **1.** Resentment, as at being obscured by another; a sense of injury. **2.** Shadow. [*< F. ombrage, < L. umbraticus, shady.*] — **um-bra'geous**, *a.* Forming a shade or screen; shady.

um-brel'la, um-brel'a, *n.* A light portable canopy on a folding frame, carried as a protection against sun or rain. [*< It. ombrella, dim. of ombra, shade.*]

um'laut, ūm'laut, *n.* A change of a vowel followed by *a, i, or u* to a sound more like that of the following vowel, as in German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon; also the dots (·) indicating this change. [*< G. um, about, + laut, sound.*]

um'pire, um'pair. **I. vt. & vi.** [*UM'PIRED; UM'PIRING.*] To decide or act as umpire. **II. n.** A person chosen to decide a question or to enforce the rules of a game. [*< OF. nonper, unequal, < non, not, + per, equal.*]

un-1, *prefix.* Not; used to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition. [*< AS. un-, = L. in-, = Gr. an-, a-, not.*]

un-2, *prefix.* Back; used to express the reversal of the action of the verb. [*< AS. un-, on-, ond-, an-, and-, back.*]

The following list contains some of the more noticeable of the many self-explaining words beginning with *un-* (either *un-1* or *un-2*). (1) In the verbs in the list *un-* gives the sense of reversal (see *UN-2* above); as, *unchain*, "to loose the chains of." (2) In the nouns and the adjectives (including participles in *-ing* and *-ed*) it has simple negative force, except in such of the words in *-ed* and *-ing* as may be regarded as participles of a corresponding verbal form in *UN-2*. Thus, *unburdened* may be regarded as an adjective (*UN-1 + BURDENED*), meaning "not burdened," or as a participle of the verb *unburden*, meaning "relieved of a burden."

un'a-bashed'	un'a-dorned'
un'a-ba'ted	un'ad-vi'sa-bl(e)
un'a-bridged'	un'ad-vised'
un'ac-cept'a-bl(e)	un'ad-vi'sed-ly
un'ac-cus'tomed	un'ad-ed'
un'ac-quaint'	un'al-loyed'

flū'tjū're (future); **ai'sle**; **au** (*out*); **ōil**; **c** (*k*); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

un-al'ter-a-bl(e)
un-al'ter-a-bly
un-al'tered
un-an'swer-a-bl(e)
un'ap-proach-a-bl(e)
-ness
un-asked'
un'as-sail'a-bl(e)
un'at-tain'a-bl(e)
un'at-test'ed
un'at-tract'iv(e)
un-au'thor-ized
un'a-vail'a-bl(e)
un'a-vail'ing
un'a-vowed'
un'be-liev'ing
un-blind'
un-blessed'
un-bless'
un-bolt'
un-bound'
un-bound'ed
un-braid'
un-bri'dled
un-cage'
un-chain'
un-change'a-bl(e)
un-changed'
un-chan'ging
un-chaste', -ly, -ness
un-chas'ti-ty
un-clasp'
un-cloak'
un-cloak'
un-clothe'
un-cloud'ed, -ness
un-come'ly
un-cul'ti-va'ted, -ness
un'de-cl'pher-a-bl(e)
un'de-filed'
un'de-fined'
un'de-mon'stra-bl(e)
un'de-ni'a-bl(e), -bly
un'de-sig'n'ing
un'de-sir'a-bl'i-ty
un'de-sir'a-bl(e), -bly
un'de-vel'oped
un'de-vi-a'ting, -ly
un'dis-cov'ered
un'dis-guised'
un'dis-tin'guish-a-bl(e)
un'dis-tin'guished
un'dis-turbed'
un'di-vi'ded
un-du'ti-ful, -ly, -ness
un-earned'
un-ed'u-ca'ted
un'en-cum'bered
un'en-deared'
un'en-dowed'
un'en-light'ened
un'er'ring, -ly, -ness
un'e-vent'ful
un'ex-pect'ed, -ly, -ness
un'ex-pe'ri-enced
un'ex-plored'
un-fall'ing
un-fal'ter-ing
un'fa-mil'i-ar
un-fash'ion-a-bl(e)
un-fast'en
un-fath'om-a-bl(e)
un-feigned'
un-feign'ed-ly
un-fet'ter
un-fl'ial
un-flu'ished
un-flag'ging
un'for-bid'den
un'for-giv'en
un'for-giv'ing
un-fre'quent
un'fre-quent'ed
un'fro'zen
un-fruit'ful
un'ful-filled'
un-fur'nished
un-gen'er-ous, -ly
un-gen'tle
un-gen'tle-man-ly
un-grace'ful, -ly
un'gram-mat'ic-al
un-grudg'ing, -ly
un-hal'lowed
un-hand'some
un-hand'y
un-harmed'
un'har-mo'ni-ous
un-har'ness
un-health'ful
un-health'y
un-hes'i-ta'ting, -ly
un-hewn'
un-hon'ored
un-hurt'
un'im-ag'i-na-bl(e), -ness
un'im-ag'i-na-bly
un'im-ag'i-na-tiv(e)
un'im-ag'ined
un'im-pas'sioned
un'im-pro'vant
un'im-proved'
un'in-cum'bered
un'in-formed'
un'in-hab'it-a-bl(e)
un'in-hab'it-ed
un'in-spired'
un'in-spir'ing
un'in-tel'li-gi-bl'i-ty
un'in-tel'li-gi-bl(e), -ness
un'in-tel'li-gi-bly
un'in-ter-est-ed
un'in-ter-est-ing
un'in-vi'ting
un-jus'ti-fi-a-bl(e)
un-jus'ti-fi-a-bly
un-lade'
un-latch'
un-leaf'ened
un-let'tered
un-li'censed
un-lim'ber
un-lim'ited
un-love'ly
un-maid'en-ly
un-man'ly
un-man'ner-ly
un-mar'ried
un-matched'
un-meas'ured
un-men'tion-a-bl(e), -ness
un-men'tit-ed
un-mix't
un-mix't
un'mo-lest'ed
un-moor'
un-moved'
un-muz'zle
un-nav'i-ga-bl(e)
un-nec'es-sa-ry
un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly
un-neigh'bor-ly
un-no'ticed
un-num'bered
un'ob-jec'tion-a-bl(e)
un'ob-serv'ant

un'ob-struct'ed
un-ob-tru'siv(e)
un-oc'cu-pied
un-o'pened
un'o-r'dained'
un-os'ten-ta'tious, -ly, -ness
un-pack'
un-paid'
un-par'la-men'ta-ry
un-pal'a-ta-bl(e)
un-pal'a-ta-bly
un-par'don-a-bl(e), -ness
un-par'don-a-bly
un-paved'
un-peo'pled
un'per-ceived'
un'per-turbed'
un-pit'y'ing
un-pleas'ing
un'pol'u'ted
un-prac'ti-cal
un'pre-med'i-ta'ted
un'pre-pared'
un'pre-pos'sess'ing
un'pre-sent'a-bl(e)
un'pre-tend'ing, -ly
un-prof'it-a-bl(e)
un-prom'is-ing
un'pro-nounce-a-bl(e)
un'pro-pi'tious, -ly
un-proved'
un'pro-voked'
un-pub'lished
un-pun'ished
un-quench'a-bl(e)
un-read'y
un-real'
un-re-al'i-ty
un-reck'on-a-ble
un-rec'og-ni'za-[or -sa-]bl(e)
un-rec'on-ciled
un're-gen'er-ate
un're-flect'ing
un're-fresh'ing
un-reg'u-la'ted
un're-lent'ing
un're-lent'ing-ly
un're-lif'a-bl(e), -ness
un're-mit'ting, -ly
un're-mu'ner-a-tiv(e)
un're-pent'ant
un-rep're-sent'ed
un're-proved'
un're-sist'ed
un're-sist'ing
un're-sist'ing-ly
un're-st'ing, -ly
un're-strained'
un're-strict'ed
un're-venge'd'
un're-ward'ed
un-ripe'
un-robe'
un'ro-man'tic
un-ruf'fled
un-sad'die
un-safe', -ly, -ness
un-said'
un-sal(e'a-bl(e)
un-sa'vo-ry
un-say'
un-sea'worthy
un-seen'
un-schol'ar-ly
un-schooled'
un-sel'en-tif'ic
un-screw'
un-scrup'u-lous
un-sea'wor'thy
un'sec-ta'ri-an
un-seem'li-ness
un-seem'ly
un-self'ish, -ly, -ness
un-serv'ice-a-bl(e)
un-serv'ice-a-bly
un-set'tled
un-shack'le
un-sha'pen
un-sheath(e'
un-shed'
un-shel'tered
un-shod'
un-shrink'ing, -ly
un-skil'ful
un-skil'ful
un-skilled'
un-slacked'
un'so-cia-bl'i-ty
un'so-cia-bl(e)
un'so-lit'ted
un-sought'
un-sound'
un-spar'ing
un-spir'i-tu-al
un-spoiled'
un-spoilt'
un-spo'ken
un-sports-man-like
un-stained'
un-states'man-like
un-stead'i-ly
un-stead'y
un'suc-cess'ful
un-suit'a-bl(e), -ness
un-suit'a-bly
un'sus-pect'ed
un'sus-pect'ing
un'sus-pi'cious
un'sus-tained'
un-sworn'
un'sym-pa-thet'ic
un-taint'ed
un-tan'gle
un-ta'sted
un-ten'a-bl(e)
un-ten'ant-ed
un-thank'ful
un-touched'
un-tram'mel(l)ed
un'trans-fer-a-bl(e)
un-tried'
un-trod'den
un-troub'led
un-twist'
un-used'
un-u'su-al, -ly
un-va'ried
un-var'nished
un-va'ry-ing
un-war'like
un-wa'ry
un-wa'ver-ing, -ly
un-wear'ied, -ly
un-weave'
un-wed'
un-wed'ded
un-whipped'
un-whipt'
un-wit'nessed
un-wom'an-ly
un-work-man-like
un-wrap'
un-writ'ten
un-yield'ing
un-yoked'

un-a'ble, un-é'hl, a. Not able; incompetent.
un'ac-count'a-ble, a. Impossible to be

accounted for; extraordinary.—**un'ac-count'-a-bly**, *adv.*—**un'ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un'af-fect'ed, *a.* Not showing affectation; natural.—*ly*, *adv.*

un'af-fect'ed, *a.* Not having the feelings moved; not influenced.

un-nan'i-mous, *un-nan'i-mus*, *a.* Agreeing without dissent, or expressing such agreement; harmonious. [*< L. unus, one, + animus, mind.*]

—**un'na-nim'i-ty**, *yū'na-nim'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being unanimous; complete agreement of a number of persons in opinion or action.—**un-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

un-apt', *un-apt'*, *a.* 1. Not likely or inclined. 2. Not suitable or qualified.—**un-apt'ly**, *adv.*—**un-apt'ness**, *n.*

un-armed', *a.* Not armed; defenseless.

un'as-su'ming, *a.* Unpretentious; modest.

un'a-void'a-ble, *a.* 1. Inevitable. 2. That can not be made null and void.

un'a-ware', *a.* Giving no heed; not cognizant.—**un'a-ware's**, *adv.* Unexpectedly; unwittingly.

un-bal'anced, *a.* Not balanced; lacking mental soundness. [*able*; improper.]

un'be-com'ing, *a.* Not becoming; unsuit-

un'be-lief', *n.* 1. Lack of belief; incredulity. 2. Disbelief.—**un'be-liev'er**, *n.* 1. One who withholds belief. 2. One who has no religious faith; an infidel.

un-bend', *vt. & vi.* [*UN-BENT'* or *UN-BEND'-ED*; *UN-BEND'ING*.] 1. To straighten after having been bent. 2. To free from tension or strain; be affable, condescending, or genial.

un-bind', *vt.* 1. To let loose; loosen. 2. To remove, as something that binds.

un-born', *a.* 1. Not yet born. 2. Being one of a future generation.

un-bos'om, *un-buz'um*, *vt. & vi.* To free one's bosom of; confess; open the heart.

un-bur'den, *vt.* To remove, as a burden; free from a burden; relieve, as the mind or heart. **un-bur'then**.

un-called', *a.* Without being asked.—**un-called**, *un-necessary*; gratuitous.

un-cer'tain, *a.* 1. Variable; changeful; fitful. 2. That can not be certainly predicted. 3. Not having certain knowledge or assured conviction; having doubt. 4. Not surely known.—**un-cer'tain-ty**, *n.* [*-ties*, *pl.*] 1. The state of being uncertain. **un-cer'tain-ness**. 2. A doubtful matter; a contingency.

un-char'i-ta-ble, *a.* Manifesting lack of charity; censorious.

un-chris'tian, *a.* 1. Unbecoming to a Christian. 2. Uncharitable, ungracious, rude, etc. 3. Pagan.

un-civ'il, *a.* Wanting in civility; discourteous.—**un-civ'il-ized** or **-lised**, *a.* Destitute of civilization; barbarous.

un'cl'e, *un'cl*, *n.* The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. [*< F. oncle*, *< L. avunculus*, *dim. of avus*, *grand-father*.]

—**uncle**. A diminutive suffix in words of Latin origin; as, *carbuncle*. [*< L. unculus*, *dim. suffix*, *< -un-*, ending of noun stem, *+ -culus*, *dim. suffix*, *< -co-*, formative, *+ -us*, *dim.*]

un-clean', *un-clin'*, *a.* 1. Not clean; foul. 2. Unchaste. 3. Ceremonially impure.—**un-clean'ly**, *un-clen'll*, *a.* Lacking cleanliness;

dirty; filthy; unchaste.—**un-clean'li-ness**, *n.* **un-clean'ness**.

un-com'fort-a-ble, *a.* 1. Causing uneasiness or disquietude. 2. Not at ease.—**un-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-com'mon, *a.* Out of the natural or usual order; worthy of remark.

un-com'pro-mi'sing, *a.* Inflexible; strict.

un'con-cern', *n.* Absence of concern or anxiety; indifference.—**un'con-cerned**, *a.*—**un'con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv.*

un'con-di'tion-al, *a.* Limited by no conditions; absolute.—**un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un-con'scion-a-ble, *a.* 1. Going beyond customary or reasonable bounds. 2. Not governed by sense or prudence.—**un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con'scious, *a.* 1. Temporarily deprived of consciousness. 2. Not cognizant; unaware.—*ly*, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un-con'sti-tu'tion-al, *a.* Contrary to or violative of the constitution or fundamental law.—**un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-i-ty**, *n.*—**un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un'con-trol-la-ble, *a.* Beyond control; ungovernable.

un-couth', *un-cūth'*, *a.* 1. Outlandish; ungainly. 2. Not common. [*< AS. uncūth*, *< un-UN-1 + cūth*, known.]—*ly*, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un-cover, *un-cuv'er*, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To remove the covering from. 2. To disclose. *II. i.* To remove the hat, as in respect.

unc'tion, *unc'shun*, *n.* 1. The act of anointing, as with oil. 2. An unguent or a salve. 3. Religious fervor. 4. Divine grace. [*< F. onction*, *< L. unctio(n)*, *< ungo*, anoint.]

—**unc'tuous**, *unc'ch-us* or *-tju-us*, *a.* 1. Having the characteristics of an unguent; greasy. 2. Characterized by deep sympathetic feeling. 3. Oily-tongued.—*ly*, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un-daunted, *a.* Fearless; intrepid.—**un-daunt'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**un-daunt'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'de-ceiv'e, *vt.* To free from deception, as by apprising of the truth.

un'de-ci'ded, *a.* 1. Irresolute. 2. Not determined; yet in doubt.—*ly*, *adv.*

un'der, *un'dgr*. *I. a.* 1. Lower or lowermost. 2. Subordinate. *II. adv.* In a lower position or inferior degree. *III. prep.* 1. Beneath; covered by. 2. In a place lower than.

3. Less than. 4. By virtue of; in conformity to; in accordance with; authorized, attested, or warranted by. [*< AS. under*, *under*.]—**un'der-bid'**, *vt.* To bid lower than (another).—**un'der-brush'**, *n.* Small trees and shrubs growing beneath the large trees of a forest.—**un'der-clothes'**, *n. pl.* Clothes for wear near the skin. **un'der-clo'thing**.—**un'der-cur-rent**, *n.* A current, as of water, below the surface; a hidden drift or tendency.—**un'der-done'**, *a.* Insufficiently cooked; rare.—**un'der-go'**, *vt.* [*UN'DER-WENT'*, *-GOVE'*, *-GO'VE*.]

1. To bear up under. 2. To pass through, as an experience. 3. To exist under.—**un'der-grad-u-ate**, *n.* A student who has not taken the bachelor's degree.—**un'der-ground'**. *I. a.* 1. Situated, done, or operating beneath the surface of the ground. 2. Done in secret. *II. adv.* Beneath the surface of the ground; hence, secretly.—**un'der-growth'**, *n.* 1. A thicket in a forest. 2. The condition of being undergrown.

—**un'der-hand'**, *a.* Done or acting in a treacherously secret manner; unfair; sly.—**un-**

flū'tjū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

der-hand', *adv.* — **un''der-hand'ed**, *a.* Clandestinely carried on. — **un''der-day**, *v. I. t.* To lay something under; support or bring up, as a cut in printing, by underlays. **II. i. t.** To incline, as a vein, from the perpendicular. — **un''der-lay**, *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper, etc., placed under certain parts of a form to bring them up to the proper level. **2.** *Mining.* An inclination, as of a lode. — **un''der-let**, *vt.* To lease (premises already held on lease); 'ublet. — **un''der-lie**, *v. I. t. 1.* To lie below or under. **2.** To be the ground or support of. **3.** To be subject to. **II. i. t.** To occupy a position immediately below. — **un''der-line**, *vt.* To mark with a line underneath. — **un''der-ling**, *n.* A subordinate; an inferior. — **un''der-mine**, *vt. 1.* To excavate beneath. **2.** To wear away and weaken. — **un''der-most**, *a.* Having the lowest place. — **un''der-neath**, *1. adv.* In a place directly below. **II. prep.** Beneath; under; below. — **un''der-pay**, *vt.* To pay insufficiently. — **un''der-pin'ning**, *n.* A foundation wall or support. — **un''der-rate**, *vt.* To rate too low. — **un''der-score**, *vt.* To underline. — **un''der-sell**, *vt.* To sell at a lower price than. — **un''der-shot**, *a.* **1.** Propelled by water that flows underneath: said of a water-wheel. **2.** Projecting, as the lower jaw of a bull-dog. — **un''der-sign**, *vt.* To sign at the foot of. — **un''der-tone**, *n. 1.* A tone of lower pitch or loudness than is usual. **2.** A subdued shade of a color. — **un''der-tow**, *n.* A flow of water below the surface of the sea in a direction opposite to the surface current. — **un''der-val'ue**, *vt.* To underrate; underestimate. — **un''der-val''u-a'tion**, *n.* — **un''der-wear**, *n.* Underclothing. — **un''der-went**, *imp. of UNDERGO*, *v.* — **un''der-wood**, *n.* Underbrush; undergrowth. — **un''der-work**, *vt. & vi. 1.* To work for less wages than (another or others). **2.** To do less than is requisite. — **un''der-work**, *n.* Subordinate or routine work. — **un''der-write**, *vt. 1.* To write beneath; subscribe. **2.** To execute and deliver, as a policy of insurance; insure. — **un''der-writer**, *n.* A body corporate or a person in the insurance business.

un''der-stand, *un''der-stand'*, *v.* [**STOOD**; **-STAND'ING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To take in or make out the meaning of; perceive; comprehend. **2.** To take or suppose to mean; supply mentally. **3.** To learn; have information of. **II. i. t.** **1.** To exercise power of comprehension and understanding. **2.** To know through information. [**< AS. under, under, + standan, stand.**] — **un''der-stand'ing**, *n.* **1.** Intellectual apprehension. **2.** The faculty by which one understands. **3.** The facts of a case as apprehended. **4.** An informal compact. — **un''der-strap'per**, *n.* An underling.

un''der-take, *v. I. t. 1.* To take in hand; attempt; try. **2.** To covenant; engage. **II. i. t.** **1.** To make oneself responsible for anything. **2.** To enter into any contract or business relationship. — **un''der-ta'ker**, *n.* One who undertakes, especially one whose business it is to oversee funerals. — **un''der-ta'king**, *n. 1.* The act of one who undertakes. **2.** An enterprise; task. **3.** The management of funerals. — **un''der-took**, *imp. of UNDERTAKE*.

Un-dine, *un-din'*, *n.* A fabled water-nymph. [**< L. unda, wave.**] **On'dinet.**

un-do', *un-dō'*, *vt.* [**UN-DIP**; **UN-DO'ING**; **UN-DONE**.] **1.** To annul or counteract, as a wrong. **2.** To ruin. **3.** To loosen or untie. — **un-do'ing**, *n.* — **un-done'**, *imp.*

un-doubt'ed, *a.* **1.** Assured beyond question. **2.** Not regarded with distrust.

un-dress', *un-dres'*, *v. I. t. 1.* To divest of clothes; strip. **2. To remove the dressings or bandages from. **II. i. t.** To remove one's clothing.**

un'dress, *un'dres or un-dres'*, *a.* Pertaining to every-day attire; hence, informal.

un-dress', *n.* Ordinary attire; negligee.

un-due', *un-diū'*, *a. 1.* More than sufficient; excessive. **2.** Not justified by law or propriety. **3.** Not due. — **un-du'y**, *adv.*

un'du-late, *un'diū-lēt*. **I. vt. & vi.** [**-LA'-TED**; **-LA'TING**.] To move like a wave or in waves; have a wavy appearance. **II. un'diū-lēt or -lēt**, *a.* Wavy. [**< L. undulatus, < unda, wave.**] — **un''du-la'tion**, *n.* A waving or sinuous motion; a wave. — **un''du-la-to'ry**, *a.*

un-earth', *un-erth'*, *vt. 1.* To dig up from the earth. **2.** To reveal; discover.

un-earth'ly, *un-erth'li*, *a.* Supernatural; weird; appalling.

un-eas'y, *un-iz'i*, *a. 1.* Disturbed; unquiet. **2. Uncomfortable. **3. Showing embarrassment. — **un-eas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*****

un-e'qual, *a. 1.* Not having equivalent or equal properties. **2.** Inadequate; insufficient. **3.** Not balanced; disproportioned. — **un-e'qualed**, *a.* — **un-e'qualed**, *un-e'qual-ly*, *adv.*

un-e'ven, *a. 1.* Having irregularities; not level. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without remainder; odd. **3.** Not balanced; not fair or just. — **un'ex-am'ple'd**, *a.* Without a parallel.

un'ex-cep'tion-a-bl'e, *a.* That can not be taken exception to; faultless. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-fair', *un-fār'*, *a.* Marked by fraud; not just. — **un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fair'ness**, *n.*

un-faith'ful, *a. 1.* Perfidious; faithless. **2.** Not true to a standard. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

un-fa'vor-a-bl'e, *a.* Not favorable. (1) Unpropitious; adverse. (2) Showing no favor. — **un-fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-feel'ing, *a.* Not sympathetic; hard; cruel. — **un-fit'**, *I. vt.* To disqualify. **II. a. 1.** Having no fitness; unsuitable. **2.** Not appropriate. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

un-fold', *vt. & vi.* To open or spread out; reveal itself; develop.

un-for-tu-nate, *a.* Having ill fortune; unsuccessful; disastrous.

un-found'ed, *a. 1.* Groundless; baseless. **2.** Not founded, established, or set up.

un-friend'ly, *a. 1.* Unkindly disposed. **2.** Not favorable or propitious. — **un-friend'li-ness**, *n.*

un-furl', *vt. 1.* To unroll or spread out; expand. **2.** To disclose.

un-gain'ly, *un-gén'li*, *a.* Lacking grace or ease; clumsy. [**< UN-¹ + Ice. gegnigr, straight.**] — **un-gain'li-ness**, *n.*

un-god'ly, *a. 1.* Impious; wicked. **2.** Unholy. — **un-god'li-ly**, *adv.* — **un-god'li-ness**, *n.*

un-gov'ern-a-bl'e, *a.* That can not be governed. — **un-gov'ern-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-gra'cious, *a. 1.* Unmannerly. **2.** Not pleasing. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

un-grate'ful, *a. 1.* Making ill return. **2.** Disagreeable. **3.** Thankless. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.* Ingratitude.

un'guent, *un'gwent*, *n.* Any ointment for

pupá, gsk; at, álr; element, thây, usêge; ít, î, î (ee); o, ôh; orater, ôr; full, rûle; but, ôr;

local application. [*< L. unguentum, < unguo, anoint.*]

un'gu-la, un'gin-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lf or -lê, pl.]

1. A hoof, claw, or talon. 2. That which is left of a cone or cylinder when the top is cut off by a plane oblique to the base.

[*L., dim. of unguis, nail.*]

un'-gu-late. 1. *a.*

Hoofed or hoof-like.

II. *n.* A

hoofed animal.



Ungulate Feet.

1. Hind foot of a horse. 2.

Foot of a stag. 3. Left fore

foot of the Indian rhinoceros.

4. A side view of the hoof of a

stag, showing the false hoof (a).

un-hap'py, *a.* 1. Sad; depressed. 2. Causing misery or dissatisfaction. 3. Unfortunate.—**un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.*—**un-hap'-pi-ness**, *n.*

un-heard', *a.* 1. Not perceived by the ear. 2. Not granted a hearing. 3. Not known to fame; often with *of*.

un-hinge', *vt.* 1. To take the hinges from; disconnect the hinges of. 2. To wrench out of place; deprive of support.

un-ho'ly, *a.* 1. Not hallowed. 2. Lacking moral purity.—**un-ho'li-ly**, *adv.*—**un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*

un-horse', *vt.* To unseat; dismount.

u'ni-corn, yū'ni-cern, *n.* 1. A fabulous horse-like animal with a horn on the forehead. 2. *Bib.* A two-horned animal, probably the urus. [*< L. unus, one, + cornu, horn.*]

u'ni-form, yū'ni-fōrm. I. *vt.* 1. To put into uniform. 2. To make uniform or conformable.

II. *a.* 1. Being the same or alike. 2. Agreeing with each other; harmonious. III. *n.* A dress of uniform style and appearance, as worn by soldiers, etc. [*< F. uniforme, < L. uni-*

formis, < unus, one, + forma, form.]

-ly, *adv.*—**u'ni-form'i-ty**, *n.*—**u'ni-form'ness**.

u'ni-fy, yū'ni-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To make uniform; make one; unite. [*< F. unifier, < L. unifico, make one, < L. unus, one, + facio, make.*]

u'ni-on, yū'n'yun. I. *a.* Pertaining to a union. II. *n.* 1. The act of uniting, or the state of being united; a joining; coalescence.

2. A whole formed by uniting elements previously separate; a combination; consolidation; confederation; league. 3. Agreement; concord; harmony. 4. Wedlock. [*F., < L. unio(n), < L. unus, one.*]

u'ni-ped, yū'ni-ped, *a.* Having only one foot. [*< L. unus, one, + L. pes, foot.*]

u-nique', yū-nīc', *a.* 1. Being the only one of its kind; singular; uncommon. 2. Not complicated. 3. Sole. [*F., < L. unicus, single, < unus, one.*]

-ly, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

u'ni-son, yū'ni-sun, *n.* 1. A condition of perfect accord; harmony. 2. *Mus.* Coincidence



Unicorn from British Coat of Arms.

of sounds. [*< L. LL+^F unus, one, + sonus, sound.*]

u'ni-so'nance, *n.* Accordance in sounds.—**u'ni-so'nous**, *a.* **u'ni-so'nant**.

u'ni-t, yū'nit, *n.* 1. A single person or thing regarded as an individual. 2. *Math.* A least whole number; one; unity. [*Abbr. of UNITY.*]

U'ni-ta'ri-an, yū'ni-tē'ri-an. I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Unitarians. 2. [*u-*] Pertaining to a unit. II. *n.* 1. A member of a religious body that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity. 2. [*u-*] An upholder of any unitary system.

U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.*—**u'ni-ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to unity or to a unit.

u-nite', yu-nait', *vt. & vi.* [*-U'NITED; -U'NITING.*] 1. To join together so as to form a whole; be merged into one; combine; compound. 2. To associate intimately; ally; harmonize. 3. To attach permanently or solidly. [*< LL. unio (pp. unitus), < L. unus, one.*]

-ly, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

u'ni-ty, yū'ni-ti, *n.* [*-TIES; -pl.*] 1. The state of being indivisibly one; singleness. 2. Union; harmony; concord. 3. The number one. [*< F. unite, < L. unitas, < unus, one.*]

u'ni-val'ent, yū'ni-vē'lent, *a.* Chem. Having a combining power of one.

u'ni-valve, yū'ni-valv. I. *a.* Having only one valve, as a mollusk. **u'ni-valved**.

II. *n.* A mollusk having a univalve shell; a gastropod. [*< UNI- + VALVE.*]

u'ni-ver'sal, yū'ni-ver'sal, *a.* 1. Relating to the entire universe; unlimited; general. 2. Common to all in any specific group. 3. Entire. 4. Suited to all purposes and conditions.

—**U'ni-ver'sal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that all souls will finally be saved.—**U'ni-ver'sal-ist**, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Universalism.—**u'ni-ver'sal'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being all-embracing.—**uni-ver'sal joint**, a joint that permits both connected parts to be turned in all directions.—**u'ni-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.*

u'ni-verse, yū'ni-ver's, *n.* The aggregate of all existing things; the whole creation; all mankind. [*< L. universum, neut. s. of universus, whole.*]

u'ni-ver'si-ty, yū'ni-ver'si-ti, *n.* [*-TIES; -pl.*] An educational institution for superior instruction.

un-just', un-just', *a.* Not legitimate, fair, or just; wrongful; unrighteous. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un-kind', *a.* Unsympathetic; harsh. **-ly**, *adv.*

un-known', un-nōn'. I. *a.* Not known, or not capable of being known or computed. II. *n.* An unknown person or quantity.

un-law'ful, *a.* Contrary to law; illegal. **-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un-learn', *vt. & vi.* To dismiss from the mind; forget.—**un-learned**, *pp.*

un-learn'ed, un-lern'ed, *a.* 1. Without learning; illiterate; uncultured. 2. That has not been learned.

un-less', un-les', *conj.* 1. If it be not a fact that; supposing that . . . not. 2. Save; except. [*Formerly onlesse, < on, prep., + LESS, a.*]

un-like'. I. *a.* Different. II. *adv.* In another manner.—**un-like'ly**. I. *a.* 1. Improbable. 2. Not promising success. II. *adv.*

flū'ti-lū're (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ell**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

Improbably.—**un-like'li-ness**, *n.* **un-like'-li-hood**†.
un-load'^a, *vt.* 1. To deprive of a load or burden. 2. To discharge, as a cargo.
un-lock'^a, *vt.* 1. To unfasten a lock; open, as by removing any hindrance. 2. To make available.
un-loose'^a, **un-lūs'**^a, *v.* I. *t.* To release from fastenings. **un-loos'en'**. II. *i.* To become disconnected or unfastened; fall to pieces. [**< UN-³ intens. + LOOSE, v.**]
un-luck'y, *a.* Not favored by luck; ill-starred; unfortunate; disastrous; ill-omened. — **un-luck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*
un-man', *vt.* 1. To cause to lose manly courage or nerve. 2. To make destitute of men, as a fortress.
un-mask'^a, *vt.* 1. To remove a mask from. 2. Figuratively, to take any disguise from.
un-mean'ing, *a.* Meaningless. — **-ly**, *adv.*
un-mer'ci-ful, *a.* 1. Cruel; pitiless. 2. [Colloq.] Exorbitant. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
un'mis-ta'ka-bl(e), *a.* That can not be mistaken for something else. **un'mis-take'a-bl(e)**†. — **un'mis-ta'ka-bly**, *adv.*
un-nat'u-ral, *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of nature, or of ordinary morality and decency; monstrous. 2. Destitute of natural feeling or affection. 3. Not consistent with nature; artificial. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
un-nerve', *vt.* To deprive of control of the nerves; deprive of strength or courage.
un-par'al-leled, *a.* Without parallel; unmatched; unprecedented.
un-pleas'ant, *a.* Failing to give pleasure; disagreeable; objectionable. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
un-pop'u-lar, *a.* Having no popularity; generally disliked or condemned. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **un'pop-u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* [*adv.*]
un-prec'e-dent'ed, *a.* Unexampled. — **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prej'u-diced, *a.* 1. Free from prejudice or bias; impartial. 2. Not injured or impaired.
un-prin'ci-pled, *a.* Unscrupulous; wicked.
un'pro-duc-tiv(e), *a.* Producing little or nothing; barren. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
un'pro-voked', *a.* 1. Having received no provocation. 2. Not called forth by provocation or just cause.
un-qual'i-fied, *a.* 1. Being without the proper qualifications; unfit. 2. Having failed to qualify. 3. Given or done without limitation or restrictions. — **-ly**, *adv.*
un-ques'tion-a-ble, *a.* Too certain or sure to admit of question; being beyond a doubt. — **un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-qui'et, *a.* 1. Not at rest; disturbed. 2. Causing unrest. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
un-rav'el, **un-rav'l** or **-rav'el**, *vt.* 1. To separate the threads of, as a tangled skein or knitted article. 2. To unfold; explain.
un-reas'on-a-bl(e), *a.* 1. Acting without or contrary to reason. 2. Not according to reason; irrational. 3. Exceeding what is reasonable; immoderate. — **un-reas'on-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.* — **un-reas'on-a-bly**, *adv.*
un're-serv'ed, *a.* 1. Given without reserve. 2. Having no reserve of manner. — **un're-serv'ed-ly**, *adv.* [*mind.*]
un-rest', *n.* Restlessness, especially of the
un-right'eous, *a.* Not righteous; wicked.

un-ri'valed, *a.* Having no rival or competitor; unequalled; matchless. **un-ri'valed**†.
un-roll', *vt.* 1. To spread or open (that which has been rolled up). 2. To exhibit to view.
un-ru'ly, **un-rū'li**, *a.* Disposed to resist rule or discipline; intractable; ungovernable. — **un-rū'li-ness**, *n.* [*injured.*]
un-scathed', **un-skēdh'**^a, *a.* Unharméd; un-
un-scru'pu-lous, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled.
un-search'a-bl(e), *a.* That can not be searched or explored; hidden; mysterious.
un-sea'son-a-bl(e), *a.* Not being in the proper season; inappropriate. — **un-sea'son-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.* — **un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-seat'^a, *vt.* To remove from a seat. (1) To unhorse. (2) To deprive of a seat as legislator.
un-set'tle, *vt.* 1. To move from a fixed or settled condition. 2. To confuse; disturb.
un-sex'^a, *vt.* To rob of the distinctive qualities of a sex; make unfeminine, as a woman.
un-ship'^a, *vt.* 1. To unload from a ship. 2. To move or throw out of place, as a rudder.
un-sight'ly, *a.* Offensive to the sight; ugly.
un'so-phis'ti-ca'ted, **un'so-ph's'ti-kē'ted**, *a.* 1. Genuine; pure. 2. Artless; simple. 3. Showing inexperience; verdant.
un-speak'a-bl(e), *a.* 1. That can not be expressed; unutterable. 2. Extremely bad.
un-spotted, *a.* Not marked with spots; free from blemishes; immaculate. [*ness.*]
un-sta'ble, *a.* Lacking in stability or firm-
un-string', *vt.* 1. To remove from a string. 2. To take the strings from; also, to loosen the strings of, as a bow or a guitar. 3. To relax as if by loosening.
un-stud'ied, *a.* 1. Unpremeditated. 2. Not stiff or artificial; natural. 3. Unskilled; unversed. 4. Not studious.
un-sung', *a.* 1. Not celebrated in song or poetry; obscure. 2. Not yet sung, as a song.
un-think'ing, *a.* Not having the power of thought; lacking thoughtfulness, care, or attention; heedless. — **un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-tie', *vt.* To loosen, as a knot; hence, to free from any fastening. — **un-tied'**, *a.*
un-til', **un-til'**. I. *prep.* Unto the time of; up to; till. II. *conj.* To the time when; to the place or degree that. [*ME. until, < unto* (see *unto*), by substituting *tīl* (< *Ice. tīl*), *to*, for *to* (< *AS. tō*), *to.*]
un-time'ly, *a.* Coming before time or not in proper time; unseasonable; ill-timed.
un'to, **un'tō**, *prep.* To: a formal, poetical, or archaic form, used in all senses except as the sign of the infinitive. [*ME. unto, < un- (< Old Saxon und; cp. AS. ūþ, up to) + to, < AS. tō, to; cp. Old Saxon untō, unto.*]
un-told', *a.* 1. That can not be described. 2. That can not be numbered or estimated.
un-to'ward, **un-tō'ard**, *a.* 1. Vexations; unfavorable. 2. Not yielding readily. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
un-true', *a.* Lacking truth; not true. — **un-truth'**, *n.* 1. The character of being untrue. 2. A falsehood; lie.
un-u'su-al, *a.* Of a character, kind, number, or size not usually met with; such as does not usually happen. — **un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*
un-ut'ter-a-bl(e), *a.* That can not be ut-

tered; inexpressible. — **un-ut'er-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-veil', *vt.* **1.** To remove the veil or cover-
ing from, as from a statue, with public cere-
monies. **2.** To disclose to view; unfold.

un-war'rant-a-ble(*e*), *a.* That can not be
warranted; unjustifiable; indefensible. — **un-
war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-war'rant-ed, *a.* **1.** Unwarrantable; un-
justifiable. **2.** Being without warranty or
guaranty.

un-well', *a.* Somewhat ill; ailing; indisposed.
un-wept', *a.* **1.** Not lamented, as a deceased
person. **2.** Not shed, as tears.

un-whole'some, *a.* **1.** Deleterious to phys-
ical, mental, or moral health. **2.** Unsound.

un-wield'y, *un-wild'y*, *a.* Moved or man-
aged with difficulty; bulky; clumsy.

un-will'ing, *a.* **1.** Unfavorably disposed to-
ward some course of action; reluctant; loath.
2. Done with reluctance. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

un-wise', *a.* Acting with or showing lack of
wisdom; injudicious; foolish. — **ly**, *adv.*

un-wit'ting, *a.* Having no knowledge or con-
sciousness of the thing in question. — **ly**, *adv.*

un-wont'ed, *a.* Not according to wont or
custom. — **ly**, *adv.*

un-wor'thy, *a.* Not worthy; not becoming;
wrong. — **un-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wor'thi-
ness**, *n.*

un-yoke', *vt. & vi.* To release or be loosed
from a yoke; hence, to separate; disunite.

up, *up*, *up*. **I. a.** Moving or sloping upward.

II. n. That which is up, chiefly in the phrase
ups and downs. **III. adv.** **1.** Toward a
higher place or level. **2.** In or on a higher
place. **3.** Standing. **4.** So as to be level
(to) or even (with) in space, degree, etc. **5.**

Aroused; astir. **6.** In or into prominence. **IV.**
prep. **1.** From a lower to a higher point or
place. **2.** At, on, or near a higher place or
part of. [*< AS. up, up.*] — **up-growth'**, *n.*

1. The process of growing up. **2.** That which
grows or has grown up. — **up-heave'**, *v. i. t.*
To heave up; raise or lift with effort. **II. i. t.**
To be raised or lifted. — **up-heav'al**, *n.* — **up-
held'**, *imp. & pp. of UPHOLD, v.* — **up-hill'**,
a. **1.** Going up a hill; extending upward. **2.**

Attended with difficulty or exertion. — **up-
hold'**, *vt.* **1.** To hold up; keep from falling or
sinking, or from over-
throw, loss, failure, etc.

2. To support; encour-
age. — **up-lift'a**, *vt.* To
lift up or raise aloft; ele-
vate. — **up-lift**, *n.* **1.** A
movement upward; in
geology, an upheaval. **2.**
A mental or moral up-
raising.

u'pas, yū'pas, *n.* A tall
tree, of the island of
Java, with an acrid
milky, poisonous juice.
[*< Malay pūhn-ūpas*,
poison-tree.]

up-braid', *up-brēd'*,
vt. & vi. To reproach;
accuse.

up-hol'ster, *up-hōl'*. **Upas-tree** or **Sack-tree**.
ster, *vt.* **1.** To fit, as *a*, a spray of leaves.

furniture, with coverings, cushioning, etc. **2.**
To provide or adorn with hangings, curtains,

etc., as an apartment. [*< UPHOLD.*] — **up-hol'-
ster-er**, *n.* — **up-hol'ster-y**, *n.* **1.** Goods
used in upholstering. **2.** The act or business of
upholstering.

up'land, *up'land*. **I. a.** Pertaining to an
upland; higher in situation. **II. n.** The higher
portions of a region, district, etc.

up-on', *up-on'*, *adv. & prep.* On.

up'per, *up'er*. **I. a.** Higher than something
else. **II. n.** **1.** That part of a boot or shoe
above the sole and welt. **2. pl.** Gaiter-tops for
wearing above the shoe. [*Compar. of up.*] —
up'per-most, *a.* **1.** Highest in place, rank,
etc. **2.** First to come into the mind.

up'right, *up'rait*. **I. a.** **1.** Being in a ver-
tical position; erect. **2.** Just and honest. **II.**
n. Something having a vertical position. [*<*
AS. upriht, < up, up, + riht, right.]

up-ri'sing, *n.* **1.** The act of rising. **2.**
Strong excitement on the part of many people;
revolt; insurrection.

up'roar, *up'rōr*, *n.* Violent disturbance and
noise; tumult. [*< D. op, up, + roeren, stir.*]
— **up-roar'i-ous**, *up-rōr'i-us*, *a.* Accom-
panied by uproar, especially convivial uproar.

up-root', *up-rūt'*, *vt.* To tear up by the roots;
eradicate; destroy utterly.

up-set', *up-set'*. **I. vt.** **1.** To overturn. **2.**
To greatly discompose. **3.** To throw into con-
fusion. **4.** To shorten and thicken (metal) by
hammering or by pressure. **II. n.** The act
of upsetting, or state of being upset.

up'shot, *up'shet*, *n.* The final outcome.

up'side', *up'sid'*, *n.* The upper side or part.
— **upside down**, with the upper side down;
hence, in disorder or confusion.

up'stairs', *i. n.* The upper story. **II. adv.**
Up the stairs.

up'start', *up'stārt'*. **I. a.** Suddenly raised
to prominence, wealth, or power; pretentious.
II. n. One who or that which springs up
suddenly; especially, one who has risen sud-
denly from a humble position to consequence.

up'ward, *up'ward*, *a.* Turned or directed
toward a higher place. [*< AS. upweard, <*
up, up, + weard, -ward.]

up'ward, *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place

up'wards, *or price.* **2.** In excess; more.
3. Toward that which is better or nobler.

u'ra-nog'ra-phy, yū' [or ū'] ra-neg'ra-fi, *n.*
Descriptive astronomy. [*< Gr. ouranos, heav-
en, + -GRAPHY.*]

U'ra-nus, yū' [or ū'] ra-nus, *n.* **1. Gr. Myth.**
The son and husband of Gæa (Ge) and father
of the Titans and the Cyclopes. **2. Astron.**
A planet, the outermost of the solar system
except Neptune. [*L., < Gr. Ouranos, < oura-
nos, heaven.*] — **u-ra'ni-um**, yu-rē'ni-um or
u-rē'ni-um, *n.* A heavy white metallic element.

ur'ban, ūr'ban, *a.* Pertaining to or like a city;
situated or dwelling in a city. [*< L. urbanus;*
see **URBANE.**]

ur-bane', ūr-bēn', *a.* Characterized by civil-
ity or refinement; polite; suave. [*< L. ur-
banus, of a city, < urbs, city.*] — **ur-ban'i-ty**, *n.*

ur'chin, ūr'chin, *n.* **1.** A roguish, mischiev-
ous boy. **2.** A hedgehog. **3.** A sea-urchin.
[*< L. ^{OF} ericrus (< er), hedgehog.*]

-ure. A substantive ending found in nouns denot-
ing action, or the product or result of action,
and usually attached to the past-participle stem;



fū'tū're (future); aī'sle; au (out); ōil; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, īnk; thīn.

- as, cincture, picture. [= F. *ure*, < L. *-ura*, fem. substantive ending.]
- urge**, ūrj, *vt.* [URGED; UR'GING.] **1.** To drive; impel. **2.** To press earnestly the doing or consideration of, etc. **3.** To hasten; hurry. [*< L. urgeo*, press.] — **ur'gen-cy**, *n.* — **ur'gent**, *a.* Pressing; imperative; importunate.
- u'rine**, yū'rin, *n.* A pale-yellow fluid secreted from the blood by the kidneys. [F., < L. *urina*.] — **u'ri-nal**, *n.* A fixture used in urinating, or a place provided with such appliances. — **u'ri-na-ry**, *a.*
- urn**, ūrn, *n.* **1.** A rounded or angular vase having a foot. **2.** A vase-shaped receptacle, as for a dead body or its ashes. [*< F. urne*, < L. *urna*, < *uro*, burn.]
- ur'sine**, ūr'sin, *a.* Pertaining to or like a bear.
- u'rus**, yū'rus or ū'rus, *n.* An extinct wild ox.
- us**, ūs, *pron.* The objective case plural of the personal pronoun of the first person. [*< AS. ūs*.]
- use**, yūz, *v.* [USED; U'SING.] **1. t. 1.** To make use of. **2.** To put into practise. **3.** Urn with Pedestal. To treat. **4.** To accustom.
- II. t. 1.** To be accustomed. — **u'sa-bl(e)**, (yū'za-bl), *a.* Such as can be used. — **u'sage**, yū'zēj, *n. 1.* The manner of using or treating a person or thing. **2.** A custom. — **u'ser**, *n.*
- use**, yūs, *n. 1.* The act of using; application to an end. **2.** Serviceableness. **3.** Necessity. **4.** Custom. [*< OF. us*, < L. *usus*, < *usus*, pp. of *utor*, use.] — **use'ful**, yūs'ful, *a.* Serving a use or purpose; beneficial. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **use'less**, yūs'les, *a.* Being of no use.
- usher**, ūsh'ēr, *I. vt.* To attend as an usher; introduce. **II. n. 1.** One who acts as door-keeper, conducts persons to seats, etc. **2.** [Eng.] An under teacher in a school. [*< L. ōp̄ ostiarius*, < *ostium*, door.]
- u'su-al**, yū'zhu-al, *a.* Such as occurs in the ordinary course of events; frequent; common. [*< L. usualis*, < *usus*, use.] — **ly**, *adv.*
- u'su-fruct**, yū'zin-fruct, *n.* The right of using the property of another without wasting its substance. [*< L. usus*, use, + *fructus*, fruit.]



- u-surp'**, yū-zūrp', *vt.* To seize and hold without right; take or assume arrogantly. [*< L. usurpo*, use, < *usus*, use, + *rapio*, seize.] — **u'sur-pa'tion**, *n.* — **u-surp'er**, *n.*
- u'su-ry**, yū'zhu-ri, *n.* [*-RIES*, *pl.*] The taking of a rate of interest beyond what is allowed by law; originally, interest in general. [*< L. ōf usura*, < *usus*, use.] — **u'su-rer**, *n.* One who practises usury. — **u-su'ri-ous**, yū-zhū'ri-us, *a.* Having the nature of usury.
- ute**, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form (1) adjectives, as absolute, destitute, and (2) verbs, as constitute. [*< L. -utus*, pp. suffix.]
- u'ten'sil**, yū-ten'sil, *n.* A thing serving a useful purpose; usually, an implement or vessel for domestic or farming use. [*< L. ōf utensile*, < *utensilis*, fit for use, < *utor*, use.]
- u'te-rus**, yū'tē-rus, *n.* [*-RI*, -rai or -ri, *pl.*] The womb. [*L.*]
- u-til'i-ty**, yū-til'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] Fitness for some desirable practical purpose; serviceableness. [*< L. ōf utilis*, < *utilis*, useful, < *utor*, use.] — **u-til'i-ta'ri-an**, *a.* Relating to utility; especially, placing utility above beauty or the amenities of life. — **u-til'ize**, *vt.* [*-IZED*; -i'zing.] To make useful or serviceable.
- ut'most**, ut'mōst, *I. a. 1.* Of the highest degree or the largest amount. **2.** Most remote; last. **II. n. 1.** The greatest possible extent. **2.** The extreme boundary. [*< AS. ut*, out, + *-most*, -most.]
- U-to'pi-a**, yū-tō'pi-a, *n.* An imaginary island, the seat of an ideally perfect social and political life; any state of ideal perfection. [*< Gr. ou*, not, + *topos*, place.] — **U-tō'pi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to or like Utopia; ideal.
- ut'ter**, ut'tēr, *vt. 1.* To give out or send forth with audible sound. **2. To say publicly; put in circulation. [*< AS. ūthan*, put out, < *ūt*, out.]**
- ut'ter**, *a.* Absolute; total; unqualified. [*< AS. ūtera*, compar. of *ūt*, out.] — **ut'ter-ly**, *adv.* — **ut'ter-most**, *a. & n.* Same as *utmost*.
- ut'ter-ance**, ut'tēr-ans, *n. 1.* The act of uttering; vocal expression. **2.** A thing uttered or expressed.
- u'vu-la**, yū'vin-lā, *n.* The pendent fleshy portion of the soft palate. [*< L. uva*, grape.]
- ux-o'ri-ous**, ūx-ō'ri-us, *a.* Extravagantly or foolishly devoted to one's wife. [*< L. uxorius*, < *uxor*, wife.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

V

- V, v, vf, n.** [VEES, V's, or Vs, vīz, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-second in the English alphabet.
- va'cant**, vē'cant, *a. 1.* Containing or holding nothing; empty. **2.** Not occupied; unemployed. **3.** Without thought or expression; vague; expressionless; dull. [F., < L. *vacant* (-is, pp. of *vacō*, be empty.)] — **va'can-cy**, *n.* [*-CIES*, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being vacant. **2.** Empty space; a gap. — **va'cant-ly**, *adv.* — **vacu'ation**, *n. 1.* An intermission; interval of some length, as for recreation. **2. The act of vacating.**

- va'cate**, vē'kēt, *v.* [VA'CA'TED; VA'CA'TING.] **1. t. 1.** To make vacant. **2.** To set aside; annul. **II. i.** To give up; quit; leave.
- vac'cin(e)**, vac'sin, *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to cows. **2.** Pertaining to cowpox. **II. n.** The virus of cowpox, as prepared for or introduced by vaccination. [*< F. vaccin*, < L. *vaccinus*, < *vacca*, cow.] — **vac'ci-na'tion**, *vt.* [*-NA'TED*; -NA'TING.] To perform the operation of vaccination upon. — **vac'ci-na'tion**, *n.* Inoculation with cowpox as a preventive of smallpox. — **vac'ci-na'tor**, *n.*
- vac'il-late**, vas'ī-lēt, *vi.* [*-LA'TED*; -LA'TING.]

papā, qak; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ġ, ī (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rūle; but, ūr;

To fluctuate in mind; be irresolute; waver. [*< L. vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillo*, waver.] — **vac'illa-tion**, *n.*

va-cu'i-ty, va-kiŋ'ŋ-ti, *n.* [*-ties*, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a vacuum. **2.** Vacant space; a void. **3.** Idleness. **4.** Stupidity. [*< L. vacuitas*, *< vacuus*, empty.]

vac'u-um, vac'yū-um, *n.* [*-ums* or *-u-a*, *pl.*] Theoretically, a space absolutely devoid of matter; ordinarily, a space from which the air has been exhausted to a very high degree. [*L.*, *< vacuus*, empty.]

vag'a-bond, vag'a-bond. **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to a vagabond. **2.** Having no definite residence; wandering. **3.** Aimless. **II. n.** One who wanders idly from place to place; a worthless fellow; tramp; vagrant. [*F.*, *< L. vagabundus*, *< vagus*, wandering.]

va-ga'ry, va-gē'ri, *n.* [*-ries*, *pl.*] A wild fancy; extravagant notion. [*< L. vagari*, inf. of *vagor*, wander.]

va'grant, vē'grant. **I. a.** Wandering about as a vagrant. **II. n.** An idle wanderer; vagabond. [*< L. vagant(-s)*, pp. of *vagor*, wander.] — **va'gran-cy**, *n.* The state or condition of a vagrant. — **va'grant-ly**, *adv.*

vague, vēg, *a.* **1.** Lacking definiteness or precision; indistinct; ambiguous. **2.** Of uncertain source. **3.** Not clearly recognized. [*F.*, *< L. vagus*, wandering.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

vail, v. & *n.* Same as **veil**.

vain, vēn, *a.* **1.** Elated with self-admiration; greedy of applause. **2.** Giddy. **3.** Ostentatious; showy. **4.** Unproductive; ineffectual; empty; unreal. [*F.*, *< L. vanus*, empty.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **vain'glo'ry**, *n.*

Glory that is vain or without grounds; also, vain pomp. — **vain'glo'rious**, *a.*

vale, vēl, *n.* A valley. [*< L. vallis*, vale.]

val'e-dic'tion, val'e-dic'shun, *n.* A bidding farewell. [*< L. vale*, farewell, + *dico*, say.] — **val'e-dic-to-ri-an**, *n.* One who delivers a valedictory. — **val'e-dic-to-ry**, *I. a.* Pertaining to a leave-taking. **II. n.** [*-ries*, *pl.*] A parting address, as by a member (ordinarily the first in rank) of a graduating class.

val'ence, vē'lens, *n.* The combining power of chemical elements or radicals. [*< L. valentia*, strength.] — **va'len-cy**, *†*.

val'en-tine, val'en-tain, *n.* **1.** A letter or token sent on St. Valentine's day (Feb. 14), as indicating regard, or sometimes ridicule. **2.** A sweetheart.

va-le'ri-an, va-lē'ri-an, *n.* An Old World perennial herb with small pink or white flowers and a strong, peculiar odor; also, its root; used in medicine. [*ant.* [*F.*]]

val'et, val'et, *n.* A gentleman's body-servant. — **val'e-tu'di-na-ri-an**, val'e-tiŋ'di-nē'ri-an. **I. a.** Seeking to recover health; infirm. **II. n.** A chronic invalid. **val'e-tu'di-na-ry**, *†*. [*< L. valetudinarius*, *< valetudo*, health.]

val'iant, val'yant, *a.* **1.** Strong and intrepid; brave. **2.** Heroic. [*< L. valent(-s)*, pp. of *valeo*, be strong.] — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

val'id, val'id, *a.* Based on evidence that can be supported; sound; just. [*< L. validus*, *< valeo*, be strong.] — **va-lid'i-ty**, *n.*

va-lise', va-lis', *n.* A portable receptacle for clothes and toilet-articles; traveling-bag. [*F.*]

val'ley, val'g, *n.* **1.** A depression of the earth's surface, as one through which a stream flows; level or low land between hills. **2.** *Arch.* The gutter or angle formed by the meeting of two roof-slopes. [*< F. vallée*, *< val*, *< L. vallis*, vale, valley.]

val'or, val'or, *n.* Intrepid courage; personal bravery. [*< LL. valōr*, *< L. valeo*, be strong.] — **val'or-ous**, val'or-us, *a.* Courageous; valiant. — **ly**, *adv.*

val'ue, val'yū. **I. vt.** [*VAL'UED*; *VAL'U-ING*.] **1.** To assess; appraise. **2.** To have in high esteem; prize. **3.** To take into account. **II. n.** **1.** Intrinsic worth; utility. **2.** The market price. **3.** Esteem; regard. [*OF.*, ult. *< L. valeo*, be strong.] — **val'u-a-bl(e)**, val'yū-a-bl. **I. a.** Having value; costly; worthy. **II. n.** A thing of worth or value. — **val'u-a'tion**, val'yū-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of valuing. **2.** Appraisalment. — **val'u-less**, *a.*

valv(e), valv, *n.* **1.** Any contrivance or arrangement that opens a passage to permit the flow of a liquid or gas in one direction, and closes against its return, etc. **2.** One of a pair of folding doors. [*F.*, *< L. valva*, leaf of a door.] — **valv'ate**, *a.* **1.** Serving as a valve. **2.** Having a valve. — **valv'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a valve.

vamp, vamp. **I. vt.** **1.** To provide with a vamp. **2.** To repair. **II. n.** **1.** The piece of leather forming the upper front part of a boot or shoe. **2.** Something added to give an old thing a new appearance. [*< F. avant-pied*, fore part of the foot.] — **vamp'er**, *n.*

vamp'ire, vamp'pair, *n.* **1.** A fabulous ghostly being that sucks the blood of the living (a, b).

while they sleep. **2.** One who preys upon his fellow men. **3.** A large blood-sucking bat of South or Central America. [*F.*, *< Serv. vampir*, vampire.]

van', van, *n.* A large covered wagon or other vehicle for removing furniture, transporting goods, or the like; a caravan. [*Short for CARAVAN*.]

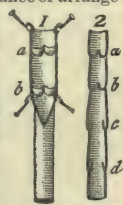
van', *n.* A vanguard; the front; advance. **van'**, *n.* A fan; winnowing-machine. [*F.*, *< L. vannus*, fan.] [*barbarous*]

van'dal, van'dal, *a.* Being a vandal; hence,

Van'dal, *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic race that in the 5th century ravaged Gaul and pillaged Rome. **2.** [*v.*]

Hence, a ruthless plunderer; wilful destroyer of what is beautiful or artistic. — **Van-dal'ic**, van-dal'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals. — **van'dal-ism**, van'dal-izm, *n.* The acts or spirit of the Vandals; wilful destruction of artistic works.

vane, vēn, *n.* **1.** A thin plate, pivoted out of center, on a vertical rod, to indicate the direction of the wind. **2.** An arm or blade, as of a windmill,



Valves of Veins.

1. A venous trunk cut open above to show two pairs of valves (a, b). **2.** A vein laid open to show the valves closed (a, b) and open (c, d).



Vane.

propeller, etc. **3.** The shaft and barbs of a feather. [*< AS. fana, flag.*]

vang, vang, *n.* *Naut.* One of two guy-ropes running from the end of a gaff to the deck to steady the peak. [*< D. vang, = AS. fang; see FANG.*]

van'guard, van'gärd', *n.* The advance-guard of an army; the van. [*< F. avant-garde, < avant, before, + garde, guard.*]

va-nil'la, va-nil'a, *n.* A tall-climbing orchid having large fragrant flowers and a fruit known as the **vanilla-bean**; also, the fruit, or an extract prepared from it. [*< Sp. vainilla.*]

van'ish, van'ish, *vt.* To disappear from sight; fade away; depart; disappear. [*< L. vaneſco, < vanus, empty.*]

van'i-ty, van'i-ti, *n.* [*-ries, pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being vain; shallow pride; conceit; ostentation; show. **2.** That which is vain or unsubstantial. [*< F. vanité, < L. vanitas, < vanus, empty.*]

van'quish, van'cwish, *vt.* **1.** To subdue, as in battle; conquer. **2.** To confute. [*< F. vaincre, pret. vainquis, < L. vinco, conquer.*]

van'tage, van'tej, *n.* Superiority over a competitor; advantage.

vap'id, vap'id, *a.* Having lost sparkling quality and flavor; flat; dull; insipid. [*< L. vapidus, insipid.*]—**va-pid'i-ty**, *n.* **vap'id-ness**.—**vap'id-ly**, *adv.*

va'por, vē'pər, *II. vt. & vi.* To vaporize; emit vapor. **II. n.** **1.** Moisture in the air; especially, visible floating moisture. **2.** The gaseous form of a substance that is normally solid or liquid. **3.** That which is fleeting and unsubstantial. [*< L. vapor, steam.*]—**va-pour**.—**va'por-ize**, **va'por-ise**, vē'pər-aiz, *vt. & vi.* [*-IZED, -ISED; -IZING, -ISING.*] To convert or be converted into vapor.—**va'por-ous**, vē'pər-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or like vapor; misty; ethereal. **2.** Full of vapors. **3.** Hypochondriac. [*Sp.*]

va-que-ro, va-kērō, *n.* A herdsman, or cowboy. **va'ri-a-ble**, vē'ri-a-bl. *I. a.* **1.** Alterable; mutable. **2.** Not constant. **II. n.** **1.** That which varies or is liable to change. **2. Math.** A quantity susceptible of continuous change of value. [*E., < L. varius, various.*]—**va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* **va'ri-a-bil'i-ty**.—**va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

va'ri-ant, vē'ri-ant. *I. a.* **1.** Having or showing variation; varying; variable; fickle. **II. n.** A thing that differs from another in form only; a variant form of the same word; in the usage of this Dictionary, a word or phrase of the same meaning. [*E., < L. varians, s. pr. of vario, vary.*]—**va'ri-ance**, *n.* The act of varying, or the state of being variant; hence, discussion; discord.—**va'ri-a-tion**, vē'ri-ē-shən, *n.* **1.** The act, process, state, or result of varying; modification; diversity. **2.** The extent to which a thing varies. **3. Gram.** Inflec-

tion. **4. Mus.** Change of tune or melody with fanciful embellishments.

var'i-cose, var'i-cōs', *a.* Abnormally dilated or contorted, as veins. [*< L. varicosus, < varia, dilation.*]

va'ri-e-gate, vē'ri-e-gēt, *vt.* [*-GA'TED; -GA'TING.*] To diversify with different colors or tints; dapple; spot; streak. [*< L. varius, various, + ago, make.*]—**va'ri-e-ga-tion**, *n.*

va'ri-et-y, va-rai-et-i, *n.* [*-IES, pl.*] **1.** The state of being varied; diversity. **2.** A collection of diverse things. **3.** A limited class of things that differ in some respects from a larger class to which they belong. [*< L. varieta(-s, < varius, various.*]

va-ri-o-la, va-rai-o-la or -ri-o-la, *n.* Smallpox. [*LL.*]—**va'ri-o-loid**, vē'ri-o-leid or var-i-o-leid. **I. a.** Resembling smallpox. **II. n.** A mild form of smallpox.

va'ri-ous, vē'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Characteristically different from one another; diverse. **2.** Several. **3.** Many-sided; changeable; inconstant. **4.** Variegated. [*< L. varius, various.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*

var'let, vdr'let, *n.* A low menial or subordinate; formerly, a page preparing to be a squire. [*< OF. varlet, valet.*]

var'nish, vdr'nish. *I. vt.* **1.** To cover, as a surface, with varnish. **2.** To give a superficial polish to; gloss over. **II. n.** A solution of certain gums or resins in alcohol, linseed-oil, etc., used to produce a shining, transparent coat on a surface; superficial polish. [*Ult. < L. vitrinus, glassy.*]

va'ry, vē'ri or vē'r-i, *vt. & vi.* [*VA'RIED; VA'RY-ING.*] **1.** To change partially; make different; diversify; be altered; differ. **2.** To deviate; depart. [*< L. vario, < varius, various.*]

vase, vēs or vāz, *n.* An urn-like vessel, usually of circular section, with a bulging body supported by a base; generally ornamental. [*E., < L. vas, vessel.*]

vas'el-ine, vas'el-in, *n.* A fatty substance obtained from petroleum. [*< G. wasser, water, + Gr. elaton, olive-oil.*]

vas'sal, vas'al, *n.* One who held land of a superior lord by a feudal tenure; a retainer; slave; bondman; servant. [*E., ult. < W. gwas, servant.*]—**vas'sal-age**, *n.* Servitude in general; slavery.

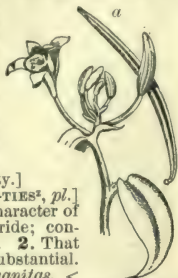
vast, vgst, *a.* Of great extent or degree; very large, numerous, or important. [*< L. vastus, waste.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*

vat, vat, *n.* A large vessel, tub, or cistern, especially for holding liquids. [*< AS. fæt, vat.*]

Vat'i-can, vat'i-can, *n.* **1.** The palace of the popes in Rome. **2.** The papal government. [*< L. Vaticanus, Vatican hill, in Rome.*]

vaude'ville, vōd'-vil, *n.* **1.** A miscellaneous theatrical entertainment. **2.** A topical song; street ballad. [*E.*]

vault, vōlt. *I. d. vt.* To form with a vaulted roof. **II. n.** **1.** An arched apartment or



A Flowering Branch of Vanilla.
a, a pod.



Hemispherical Vault.

chamber; also, a subterranean compartment; cellar. **2.** An arched structure; arched ceiling or roof. [*< OF. volte, voute, < volt, arched.*]

vault², *vôlt*, *I⁴. vt. & vt.* To leap, especially with the aid of a pole or by resting the hands. **II. n.** A springing leap, as one made with the aid of a pole. [*< F. volte, wheel*]

vaunt, *vânt* or *vênt*, *I⁴. vt. & vi.* To speak of boastfully; boast; exult; glory. **II. n.** Boastful assertion or ostentatious display. [*< OF. vanter, < L.^{LL} vanus, empty.*]

veal, *vîl*, *n.* The flesh of a calf considered as food. [*< OF. veâl (F. veau), calf.*]

ve-dette², *vg-det², n. Mil.* A mounted sentinel in advance of an outpost. [*F.*] **vi-dette⁴**.

veer, *vir, vt. & vi.* To change direction more or less gradually, as the wind; be variable or fickle. [*< F. virer, turn, < L.^{LL} viris, bracelets.*]

veg-e-ta-ble (*e*), *vej'e-ta-bl*. **I. a.** Pertaining to vegetables. **II. n. 1.** The edible part of a garden plant. **2.** In the scientific sense, a plant. [*OF., < LL. vegetabilis, animating.*] — **veg-e-ta-ri-an**, *vej'e-têr-i-an*. **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to or advocating vegetarianism. **2.** Exclusively vegetable, as a diet. **II. n.** One who holds or practises vegetarianism. — **veg-e-ta-ri-an-ism**, *n.* The theory that man's food should be exclusively vegetable.

veg-e-tate, *vej'e-têt, vt.* [*-TA-TED⁴; -TA-TING.*] **1.** To grow, as a plant. **2.** To live in a monotonous, passive way. [*< LL. vegetatus, pp. of vegeto, quicken.*] — **veg-e-ta-tion**, *n. 1.* The process of vegetating. **2. Plant-life in the aggregate. — **veg-e-ta-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to or producing plant-life.**

ve-he-ment, *vî'he-ment, a.* **1.** Arising from or marked by impetuosity of feeling or passion; ardent. **2.** Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious. [*OF., < L. vehemen(t)-s, impetuous, perhaps < veho, carry, + ment(t)-s, mind.*] — *-ly, adv.* — **ve-he-mence**, *vî'he-mens, n.* **ve-he-men-cy**.

ve-hi-cle, *vî'hî-cl*, *n.* That in or on which anything is carried; a conveyance, as a wagon, car, or sled. [*< L.^F vehiculum, < veho, carry.*] — **ve-hi-cu-lar**, *a.*

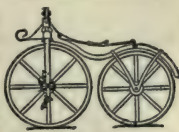
veil, *vêl*, *I. vt.* To cover with a veil; hide; disguise. **II. n. 1.** A piece of thin and light fabric, worn over the face or head for concealment, protection, or ornament. **2.** A screen; curtain. **3.** A disguise; pretext. [*< OF. veile, < L. velum, < veho, carry.*] **vail²**.

vein, *vên*. **I. vt. To furnish, traverse, or fill with veins. **II. n. 1.** One of the muscular tubular vessels that convey blood to the heart; loosely, any blood-vessel. **2.** One of the ribs of an insect's wing, or of a leaf. **3.** A mineral seam or a bed of ore. **4.** A long irregular colored streak, as in wood. **5.** A distinctive trait; humor; mood. [*< L.^F vena, blood-vessel.*]**

vel'um, *vel'um, n.*

Fine parchment, or a manuscript written on it. [*< F. vélîn, < L.^{LL} vitulus, calf.*]

ve-loc'i-pede, *vel-es-i-pîd, n.* An early form of bicycle or tricycle; also, a child's tricycle. [*< L. velox (veloc), swift, + ped(a)-s, foot.*]



Velocipede of 1817.

ve-loc'i-ty, *vg-les'i-ti, n.* [*-TIES², pl.*] **1.** The state of moving swiftly; rapid motion; celerity. **2.** Rate of motion. [*< L.^F velocita(t)-s, < velox, swift.*]

vel'vet, *vel'vet, I. a. 1.* Made of velvet. **2.** Smooth; velvety. **II. n.** A fabric, properly of silk, closely woven and having on one side a thick, short, smooth nap. [*OF., < L.^{LL} villus, shaggy hair.*] — **vel'vet-ee'n²**, *n.* A fabric imitating silk velvet. — **vel'vet-y**, *a.* Like velvet; smooth and soft.

ve'nal¹, *vî'nal, a.* Ready to sell honor or principle; mercenary; purchasable. [*OF., < L. venalis, < venum, sale.*] — **ve-nal'i-ty**, *n.*

ve'nal², *a.* Of or pertaining to the veins; venous. — **ve-na'tion**, *n.* Arrangement of veins.

vend², *vend, vt.* To dispose of; sell; carry about and offer for sale. [*< L.^F vendo, sell, < venum, sale, + do, give.*] — **vend'er**, *n.* One who vend; a pedler; hawk. **vend'or²** — **vend'i-ble** (*e*). **I. a.** Marketable. **II. n.** A thing exposed for sale. — **ven-due²**, *n.* A public sale at auction. [*feud. [It.]*]

ven-det'a, *ven-det'a, n.* Private warfare or **ve-neer²**, *vg-nîr². I. vt. 1.* To cover (a surface) with veneers. **2.** To conceal, as something disagreeable, with a superficial polish. **II. n.** A thin layer, as of choice wood, upon a commoner surface; mere outside show or elegance. [*< OF.⁶ fournîr, furnish.*] — **ve-neer'ing**, *n. 1.* The art of applying veneer. **2.** Material used for veneers.

ven'er-a-ble, *ven'er-a-bl, a. 1.* Meriting or commanding veneration. **2. Exciting reverential feelings. [*OF., < L. venerabilis, < veneror, revere.*] — **ven'er-ate**, *vt.* [*-A-TED⁴; -A-TING.*] To look upon or regard with honor and deference; revere. — **ven'er-a-tion**, *n.* The act of venerating; profound reverence. — **ven'er-a'tor**, *n.***

ven'e-sec'tion, *ven'e-sec'shun, n.* The operation of opening a vein for drawing off blood. [*< L. vena, VEIN, + seco, cut.*]

venge'ance, *venj'ans, n. 1.* The infliction of a deserved penalty; retributive punishment. **2.** Revenge. [*F., < venger, < L. vindico, avenge, revenge.*] — **venge'ful**, *a.* Prone to inflict vengeance.

ve'ni-al, *vî'nî-al, a.* That may be pardoned, overlooked, or tolerated; excusable. [*OF., < L.^{LL} venia, pardon.*] — **ve'ni-al'i-ty**, *n.* **ve'ni-al-ness**. — **ve'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

ven'i-son, *ven'zn, n.* The flesh of deer or, formerly, of any edible game. [*< F. venaison, < L. venatio(n)-, < venor, hunt.*]

ven'om, *ven'um, n. 1.* The poisonous fluid that certain animals, as serpents and scorpions, secrete. **2. Malignity; spite. [*< OF. venim, F. venin, < L. venenum, poison.*] — **ven'om-ous**, *a. 1.* Secreting venom; noxious. **2.** Working harm; baneful; malignant.**

ve'nous, *vî'nus, a. 1.* Pertaining to the veins. **2.** Marked with or having veins. [*< L. venosus, < vena, vein.*]

vent, *vent, I⁴. vt.* To permit to escape at a vent; let out; emit. **II. n. 1.** An opening, commonly small, for the passage of something, as air; hence, an outlet of any kind. **2. Utterance. [*< F. fente, < fendre, < L. findo, split.*]**

ven'ti-late, *ven'ti-lêt, vt.* [*-LA-TED⁴; -LA-TING.*] **1.** To admit fresh air into; purify. **2.**

flû'tî'gure (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **ail**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **îpk**; **thin**.

To expose to examination and discussion. [*< L. ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilo*, fan.]—**ven'ti-la'-tion**, *n.*—**ven'ti-la'tor**, *n.* A device or opening for supplying fresh air.

ven'tral, ven'tral, *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the abdomen or the front surface of any organ. [*F.*, *< LL. ventralis*, *< L. venter*, belly.]

ven'tri-cl(e), ven'tri-cl, *n.* Any cavity of a hollow organ, as of the brain; especially, one of the two chambers of the heart, from which blood is forced into the arteries. [*< L.^F ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.]—**ven'tric'u-lar**, *a.*

ven-tril'o-quism, ven-tril'o-cwizm, *n.* The act or practise of speaking, in such a manner that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the person speaking. [*< L. venter*, belly, + *loquor*, speak.]—**ven-tril'o-quy't**.—**ven-tril'o-quist**, *n.*—**ven-tril'o-quize**, *vi.*

ven'ture, ven'chur or -tjūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [*VEN'TURED; VEN'TUR-ING.*] To hazard; risk; dare. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hazard; risk. **2.** A business speculation. **3.** Property risked.—**ven'ture-some**, *a.* **1.** Bold; daring. **2.** Involving hazard.—**ven'tur-ous**, *a.* Adventurous.

ven'ue, ven'ū, *n.* *Law.* The place where a crime is committed or in which a trial or action is held. [*OF.*, *< L. venio*, come.]

Ve'nus, vī'nus, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The Roman goddess of love. **2.** The second planet from the sun. [*L.*, personification of *venus*, love.]

ve-ra-cious, vē-rē'shūs, *a.* **1.** Truthful. **2.** Conforming to or expressing truth; true. [*< L. verax (verax)*, *< verus*, true.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ve-rac'i-ty**, *n.* Habitual regard for truth; truthfulness; truth.

ve-ran'da, vē-ran'da, *n.* An open portico along the side of a building. [*< Hind. varandā*, *< O. Sp. varanda.*]—**ve-ran'dah't**.

verb, verb, *n.* That part of speech which asserts, declares, or predicates something. [*< L.^F verbum*, word.]—**ver'bal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to words rather than the ideas they convey. **2.** Uttered by the mouth; not written; oral. **3.** Corresponding word for word; literal. **4.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.—**ver'bal-ly**, *adv.*—**ver-ba'tim**, *adv.* In the exact words; word for word.—**ver'bi-age**, *n.* Use of unnecessary words; superabundance of words.—**ver-bose**, *a.* Employing an unnecessary number of words; wordy; prolix.—**ver-bos'i-ty**, *n.*

ver-be'na, vē-bf'nd, *n.* An American plant having dense terminal spikes of showy flowers. [*< L. ver-bena*, sacred bough.]

ver'dant, vērdant, *a.* **1.** Green with vegetation; fresh. **2. [Colloq.] Immature; unsophisticated. [*< F. verdoyer*, ppr. *verdoyant*, grow green.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ver'dan-cy**, *n.***

verd'an-tique, vēd'an-tīe, *n.* **1.** An ornamental stone, usually green or green-mottled. **2.** A green coating on ancient bronzes. [*< OF. verd antique*, ancient green.]

ver'dict, vērdict, *n.* **1.** The decision of a jury upon an issue. **2.** A decision or conclusion. [*OF.*,



Leaves and Flowers of the Cultivated Verbena.

< LL. veredictum, *< L. vere*, truly, + *dictum*, saying.]

ver'di-gris, vērdi-gris, *n.* The green rust of copper, or a green crystallized substance obtained from copper; used as a pigment, etc. [*< OF. verd de gris*, lit. Greek green.]

ver'dure, vērjūr or vērdjūr, *n.* The fresh greenness of thrifty vegetation, or such vegetation itself. [*F.*]

verge, vērj, *vi.* To come near; approach; border. [*< L. vergo*, incline.]

verge, *n.* **1.** The extreme edge; margin. **2.** A bounding or enclosing line. **3.** A stick or rod, especially as a wand or staff. [*F.*, *< L. virga*, twig.]—**ver'ger**, *n.* An officer who carries a wand; usher in charge of a church.

ver'i-fy, vēr'i-fai, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **1.** To prove to be true; substantiate; confirm. **2.** To authenticate. [*< L.^{LL+OF} verus*, true, + *facio*, make.]—**ver'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

ver'i-ly, vēr'i-li, *adv.* In truth; beyond all doubt; assuredly; really.

ver'i-sim'i-lar, vēr-i-sim'i-lar, *a.* Appearing or seeming to be true; likely. [*< L. verum*, truth, + *similis*, like.]—**ver'i-si-mil'i-tude**, *n.* Appearance of truth or reality.

ver'i-ty, vēr'i-ti, *n.* [*-TIES*, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being correct or true. **2.** A true statement; a truth. [*< L.^F veritas*(-is), truth, *< verus*, true.]—**ver'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Genuine; true; real.—**ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

ver'juice, vērjūs, *n.* **1.** The sour juice of green fruit. **2.** Sharpness or sourness; acidity. [*< OF. verd*, green, + *jus*, broth, juice.]

vermi-, A combining form. [*< L. vermis*, worm.]—**ver'mi-cel'li**, vēr'mi-sel'i or vēr'mi-chel'i, *n.* A paste made into slender pipes resembling worms.—**ver-mic'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a worm. **2.** Resembling the tracks of a worm; vermiculate.—**ver-mic'u-late**, vērmic'yū-lēt, *v.* [*-LA'TED; -LA'TING.*] **1.** *t.* To adorn with tracery simulating the tracks of worms. **II.** *t.* To become worm-eaten.—**ver-mic'u-late**, *a.* **1.** Worm-like or covered with worm-like markings. **2.** Worm-eaten.—**ver'mi-fuge**, *n.* Any remedy that destroys intestinal worms.—**ver-miv'o-rous**, *a.* Eating worms or grubs.

ver-mil'ion, vērmil'yūn, *n.* **1.** A brilliant durable red pigment. **2.** The color of this pigment. [*< F. vermillon*, a bright red.]

ver'min, vēr'min, *n.* *sing. & pl.* A noxious or troublesome small animal, as one of certain insects, rats, mice, etc., or such animals collectively. [*< L.^F vermis*, worm.]

ver-nac'u-lar, vērac'yū-lar, *i. a.* Originating in or belonging to one's native land; indigenous; local. **II.** *n.* One's mother-tongue. [*< L. vernaculus*, *< verna*, home-born slave.]

ver'nal, vēr'nal, *a.* Belonging to spring; also, pertaining to youth. [*F.*, *< LL. vernalis*, *< L. ver*, spring.]

ver'sa-tile, vēr'sa-til, *a.* **1.** Having an aptitude for new occupations. **2.** Inconstant. [*F.*, *< L. versatilis*, *< verso*, turn.]—**ver'sa-til'i-ty**, *n.* **ver'sa-tile-ness**.

verse, vērs, *n.* **1.** In poetry, a number of feet written in one line. **2.** A stanza. **3.** Metrical composition. **4.** One of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible. [*< AS. fers*, = *F. vers*, *< L. versus*, *< verito* (pp. *versus*),

turn.] — **ver'si-cl**(e, *ver'si-cl*, *n.* A little verse. — **ver'si-fy**, *v.* [**FIED**; **FY'ING**]. **I. t.** **1.** To change from prose into verse. **2.** To narrate (something) in verse. **II. t.** To write poetry.

— **ver'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*
versed, *ver'st*, *a.* Thorough acquainted with a subject or art; proficient.

ver'sion, *ver'shun*, *n.* **1.** A translation, or translating. **2.** A description of something as modified by the relator. [**F.**, < *L.*^{ll} *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]

ver'sus, *ver'sus*, *prep.* *Law.* Against. [**L.**] **ver'te-bra**, *ver'te-bra*, *n.* [**BRÆ**, *brf or -bré*, *pl.*] One of the segmented portions of the spinal column. [**L.** *vertebra*, joint.] — **ver'te-bral**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a vertebra. **2.** Having vertebrae. — **ver'te-brate**, *I. a.* Having a back-bone or spinal column. **II. n.** A vertebrae animal; an animal with a back-bone.

— **ver'te-bra'ted**, *a.* Having vertebrae.
ver'tex, *ver'tex*, *n.* [**VER'TEX-ES**, *-ez*; **VER'TICES**, *-siz or -cēs*, *pl.*] The highest point of anything; apex; top. [**L.**, < *verto*, turn.] — **ver'ti-cal**, *I. a.* **1.** Occupying a position directly above; being at the highest point. **2.** Perpendicular; upright. **3. Anat.** Pertaining to the vertex of the head. **II. n.** A vertical line, plane, or circle.

ver'ti-go, *ver'ti-gō* or *ver'tai' [or -ti']gō*, *n.* A feeling of dizziness; swimming of the head; giddiness. [**L.**, < *verto*, turn.]
ver'y, *ver'i*, *I. a.* [**VER'IER**; **VER'EST**.] Real; actual; true; same. **II. adv.** In a high degree; extremely. [**F.** *vrāi*, < *L.* *verax*, < *verus*, true.]

ves'i-cl(e), *ves'i-cl*, *n.* Any small bladder-like cavity, cell, or cyst. [**L.** *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder.] — **vesic'u-lar**, *a.* **vesic'u-late**.

ves'per, *ves'per*, *I. a.* Pertaining to the evening or to the service of vespers. **II. n.** **1. pl.** The evening services of prayer or song. **2.** [**V-**] Venus when an evening star. **3.** A vesper-bell. [**< OF.** *vespre* (< *L.* *vesper*), evening star.]

ves'sel, *ves'el*, *n.* **1.** A hollow receptacle, especially one capable of holding a liquid. **2.** A ship or craft designed to float on the water. **3. Anat. & Zool.** A duct or canal for fluid. [**OF.**, < *L.* *vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, vase.]

vest, *vest*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To endow as with authority; invest. **2.** To confer ownership of. **II. i.** **1.** To clothe oneself with vestments. **2.** To take effect, as a title. [**< OF.** *vestir*, < *L.* *vestio*, < *vestis*, garment.] — **vest'ed**, *pa.* **1.** Having vestments; robed. **2. Law.** Held by a tenure subject to no contingency.

vest, *n.* **1.** A short sleeveless jacket; waistcoat. **2.** One of various minor garments; clothing; vesture. [**< F.** *veste*, < *L.* *vestis*, garment.] — **vest'ment**, *n.* An article of dress; clothing; particularly, a robe of state. — **ves'try**, *ves'tri*, *n.* [**VES'TRIES**, *pl.*] **1.** A room where vestments are put on or kept. **2.** A room attached to a church; chapel. **3.** A body administering the affairs of the parish. — **ves'try-man**, *n.* A member of a vestry. — **ves'ture**, *ves'chur* or *-tjur*, *n.* Something that invests or covers; garments; clothing; a robe.

ves'tal, *ves'tal*, *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to Vesta. **2.** Suitable for a vestal or a nun. **II. n.** **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the virgin priestesses of

Vesta. **2.** A virgin; nun. [**< L.** *Vestalis*, < *Vesta*, Vesta.]

ves'ti-bule, *ves'ti-būl*, *n.* **1.** A small ante-chamber. **2.** An enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car. **3.** A porch; entrance. [**F.**, < *L.* *vestibulum*, < *ve-*, apart, + *stabulum*; see **STABLE**, *n.*]

ves'tige, *ves'tij*, *n.* A visible trace or impression; originally, a foot-print; track. [**F.**, < *L.* *vestigium*, footstep.]

vetch, *vech*, *n.* An annual plant of the bean family, with a climbing stem 2 to 3 feet long. [**< F.** *vesce*, < *L.* *vicia*, vetch.]

vet'er-an, *vet'er-an*, *I. a.* **1.** Old in service. **2.** Belonging to a veteran. **II. n.** One long trained or exercised in any service; said especially of an old soldier. [**< L.** *veteranus*, < *vetus* (*veter-*), old.]

vet'er-i-na-ry, *vet'er-i-nē-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to diseases or injuries of domestic animals, as the horse, and their treatment. [**< L.** *veterinarius*, < *veterina*, beast of burden.]

ve'to, *vi'tō*, *I. vt.* To refuse executive approval to (a bill passed by a legislative body). **II. n.** [**VE'TOES**, *pl.*] **1.** The act of refusing to approve a legislative enactment, as by a chief executive. **2.** Any authoritative prohibition. [**L.**, I forbid.]

vex, *vex*, *vt.* **1.** To provoke; irritate; annoy. **2.** To afflict. **3.** To agitate; disturb. [**< F.** *vexer*, < *L.* *vexo*, shake.] — **vex-a'tion**, *vex-ē-shun*, *n.* **1.** The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed. **2.** That which vexes. — **vex-a'tious**, *a.* **1.** Being a source of vexation; troublesome. **2.** Full of vexation. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

vi'a, *vai'a* or *vi'a*, *I. n.* [**VI'Æ**, *vai'ā* or *vi'ē*, *pl.*] **1.** A Roman highway. **II. prep.** By way of; said of the route traveled over or any place passed through. [**L.**]

vi'a-duct, *vai'a-duct*, *n.* A bridge-like structure, especially a large one of arched masonry, to carry a roadway or the like over a valley or ravine. [**< L.**^{ll} *via*, way, + *ductus*, a leading.]

vi'al, *vai'al*, *n.* A small bottle, commonly of glass and cylindrical. [**< F.** *fiote*, < *Gr.*^L *phialē*, shallow cup.] **phi'al**.

vi'and, *vai'and*, *n.* An article of food, especially meat; in the plural, victuals; provisions; food. [**< F.** *vivande*.]

vi'brate, *vai'brēt*, *vt. & vi.* [**VI'BRA'TED**, *vi'bra'ting*.] To put in vibration; move or swing back and forth, as a pendulum; oscillate; to fluctuate; vacillate. [**< L.** *vibratus*, pp. of *vibro*, brandish.] — **vi-bra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of vibrating; oscillation. **2.** A complete rapid motion back and forth. — **vi'bra-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or causing vibration.

vic'ar, *vic'ar*, *n.* One who is authorized to



Crown
Vetch.



Viaduct.

perform functions, especially religious ones, in the stead of another; a parish priest or perpetual curate. [*< L. vicarius, VICARIOUS.*]

—**vic'ar-age**, *n.* 1. The benefice, office, or duties of a vicar. 2. A vicar's residence.

vi-ca-ri-ous, vai-ké'ri-us, *a.* 1. Made or performed by substitution. 2. Filling the office of or acting for another. 3. Belonging to a vicar. [*< L. vicarius, < vicis, gen. of *vix, change.*] —**ly**, *adv.*

vice¹, vaís, *n.* 1. Depravity; gross immorality. 2. Something that mars; a defect. 3. A bad trick, as of a horse. [*F., < L. vitium, fault.*]

vice², *n.* Same as **VICE**.

vi'ce, vai's or ví'cê, *prep.* Instead of; in the place of. [*L., abl. of *vix, change.*]

vice-, vaís, *prefix*. Substitute; subordinate; sub-second. [*< L. vice, instead of, < *vix, change.*]

vice'-ad'mir-al, vaís-ad'mi-rál, *n.* A naval officer next in rank after an admiral. —**vice'-rent**, vaís-jí'rent, *a.* Acting in the place of another. **II. n.** One duly authorized to exercise the powers of another; a deputy; vicar. —**v. presidency**, *n.* The office or term of vice-president. —**v. president**, *n.* One who is to act, on occasion, in place of a president. —**vice'-roy**, *n.* A ruler acting with royal authority in the place of the sovereign.

vi'ce ver'sa, vai'sí ver'sa or ví'cê ver'sa. The order or relation of terms being reversed. [*L.; vice (see VICE); versa, fem. of versus, pp. of verto, turn.*]

vic'i-nage, vis'i-nêj, *n.* 1. Neighboring places collectively; vicinity. 2. The state of being a neighbor. [*< F. voisinage, < voisin, near.*] —**vi-cin'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Nearness; proximity. 2. That which is near or not remote; neighborhood.

vic'ious, vish'us, *a.* 1. Addicted to vice; depraved; wicked. 2. Morally injurious; evil. 3. Unruly; faulty; malignant. [*OF., < L. vitiosus, < vitium, fault.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude, vi-sis'i-túd, *n.* A change, as of fortune; mutation. [*< L. vicissitudo, < vicis, gen. of *vix, change.*]

vic'tim, vic'tim, *n.* 1. A living creature sacrificed or subjected to injury, pain, or death. 2. A sufferer from any disease. 3. One who is swindled; a dupe. [*< L. victima, beast for sacrifice, < vincio, bind.*]

vic'tor, vic'ter, *n.* 1. One who vanquishes an enemy; a conqueror. 2. One who is successful in any struggle. [*L., < vinco, pp. victus, conquer.*]

vic'to-ry, vic'to-ri, *n.* [*-RIES², pl.*] 1. The state of being a victor. 2. The overcoming of an enemy or of opposition or difficulty. [*< L. victoria, < victor; see VICTOR.*] —**vic'to-ri-ous**, *a.* 1. Conquering; triumphant. 2. Bringing victory. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

vict'ual, vit'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [*VICT'UALED or VICT'UALLED; VICT'UAL-ING or VICT'UAL-LING.*] To furnish or store with victuals. **II. n. pl.** Food for human beings, as prepared for eating. [*< L. victus, victus, food.*]

vi'de, voi'd or ví'dê, *n.* See: used to make a reference; as, *vide p. 36.* [*L., imper. of video, see.*]

vi-del'i-cet, vi-del'i-set, *adv.* To wit; namely; abbreviated *viz.* [*L., < videre licet; videre, inf. of video, see; licet, it is permitted.*]

vi-dette¹, *n.* Same as **VEDETTE**.

vie, vai, *vi.* [*VIED; VY'ING.*] To strive for superiority. [*Contr. form < OF. envier, < L. invito, invite.*]

view, víl, **I. vt.** To look at scrutinizingly; inspect; also, to see. **II. n.** 1. The act of viewing or seeing; survey. 2. Mental examination. 3. Range of vision. 4. A spectacle; landscape. 5. Intention. 6. Opinion; notion. [*< F. vue, < vu, pp. of voir, see, < L. video, see.*] —**view'er**, *n.* —**view'less**, *a.* Invisible; unseen.

vig'il, vij'il, *n.* 1. The act of keeping awake; watchfulness. 2. Religious devotions on the eve of any holy day. 3. Nocturnal devotions; usually plural. [*< F. vigile, < L. vigilia, < vigil, awake.*] —**vig'i-lance**, *n.* Alertness; watchfulness. —**vig'i-lant**, *a.* Being awake and on the alert to discover and ward off danger; watchful; heedful. —**ly**, *adv.*

vign-ette¹, vin-yet', *n.* 1. A running ornament of leaves and tendrils. 2. An engraving, drawing, or the like, having a background that is shaded off gradually. [*F., dim. of vigne, vine.*]

vig'or, vig'or, *n.* 1. Active strength or force, physical or mental. 2. Forcible exertion of strength; energy. [*< L. vigor, < vigeo, thrive.*] —**vig'or-ous**, *a.* 1. Full of vigor; robust. 2. Pertaining to vigor. —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

vile, vaíl, *a.* [*VY'LER; VY'LEST.*] 1. Shamefully wicked; sinful; also, disgusting. 2. Mean; objectionable. [*< F. vil, < L. vilis, worthless.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.* —**vil'i-fy**, *v. -FIED; -FY'ING.* **I. t.** 1. To defame; slander. 2. To make base or vile; degrade. **II. t.** To indulge in defamation. —**vil'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

vil'la, vil'a, *n.* An elegant country house. [*It., < L. villa, dim. of vicus, village.*]

vil'lage, vil'éj, *n.* A collection of houses smaller than a town; also, its inhabitants collectively. [*F., < L. villaticus, < villa; see VILLA.*] —**vil'la-ger**, *n.*

vil'lain, vil'en, *n.* 1. A basely wicked person; vile scoundrel. 2. Formerly, a feudal serf; farm-servant. [*< F. vilain, serf, < LL. villanus, < L. villa; see VILLA.*] —**vil'lain-ous**, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a villain. 2. Marked by extreme depravity. —**vil'lain-y**, *n.* 1. Moral depravity. 2. Conduct or purpose befitting a villain.

vil'len-age, { vil'en-êj, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **vil'lein-age**, { 1. The state or condition of a villain or serf. 2. The tenure by which villains held land.

vil'lous, vil'us, *a.* Covered with short soft hairs; nappy. [*< L. villosus, < villus, shaggy hair.*] —**vil'lose**, *a.*

vim, vim, *n.* Force or vigor; energy; spirit. [*L., acc. of vis, power.*]

vin'ai-grette¹, vin'ê-gret', *n.* An ornamental smelling-bottle. [*F., < vinaigre; see VINEGAR.*]

vin'di-cate, vin'di-kêt, *vt.* [*-CA'TED; -CA'TING.*] To assert or defend against anything that attacks; maintain successfully, as right; justify. [*< L. vindicatus, pp. of vindico, claim, defend.*] —**vin'di-ca'tion**, *n.*



Vinaigrette.

n. Justification; defense.—**vin'di-ca''tiv(e)**, *a.* Contributing to vindication.—**vin'di-ca''tor**, *n.*—**vin'di-ca-to''ry**, *a.*
vin-dic'tiv(e), *vin-dic'tiv*, *a.* Having a revengeful spirit; pertaining to revenge. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

vine, *vain*, *n.* 1. Any plant having a slender, weak stem that may clasp or twine about a support. 2. A grape-vine. [OF., < L. *vineta*, vine, vineyard.]—**vi'ner-y**, *vai'ner-i*, *n.* [*-IES*, *pl.*] 1. A graper. 2. Vines in general.—**vine-yard**, *vin'yard*, *n.* A large collection of cultivated grape-vines.—**vi'nous**, *vai'nus*, *a.* Pertaining to wine; wine-producing.

vin'e-gar, *vin'gar*, *n.* 1. An acid liquid obtained from an alcoholic liquid; a sour ferment; used as a condiment and as a preservative. 2. Anything sour. [*< F. vinaigre*, < *vin*, wine, + *agre*, sharp.]

vint'age, *vint'ej*, *n.* 1. The yield of a vineyard or wine-growing district. 2. The harvesting of a vineyard.—**vint'a-ger**, *n.* A harvester of grapes.—**vint'ner**, *n.* A wine-merchant.

vi'ol, *vai'el*, *n.* A stringed instrument of the violin class. [*< OF. viole*, < L. *vitulor*, keep holiday.]—**vi'o-la**, *vai'o-la* or *vi'o'la*, *n.* A stringed instrument somewhat larger than the violin.—**vi'ol-ist**, *n.*

vi'o-late, *vai'o-lét*, *vt.* [*-LA'TED*; *-LA'TING*.] 1. To break or infringe, as a law or an oath; transgress. 2. To treat irreverently. 3. To do violence to; ravish. [*< L. violatus*, pp. of *violare*, < *vis*, force.]—**vi'o-la-ble**, *a.* That may be violated.—**vi'o-la'tion**, *n.*—**vi'o-la-tive**, *a.*—**vi'o-la'tor**, *n.*

vi'o-lent, *vai'o-lent*, *a.* 1. Marked by great physical force; forcible. 2. Caused by intensely excited feeling. 3. Marked by unjust exercise of force; severe. [*F.*, < L. *violentus*, < *vis*, strength.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**vi'o-lence**, *n.* The state or quality of being violent; violent exercise of force; injury; outrage.

vi'o-let, *vai'o-let*. 1. *a.* Of the color of violet. 2. *n.* 1. A low-growing plant, bearing flowers typically of a purplish blue color. 2. A color seen at the end of the spectrum, opposite the red, beyond the blue. [OF., dim. < L. *viola*, violet.]

vi'o-lin', *vai'o-lin'*, *n.* 1. A musical instru-



Parts of the Modern Violin.

1. Front view of a Stradivarius. 2. Back view of a Guarnerius. 3. Violin-bow. *a*, scroll; *b*, peg-box; *c*, pegs; *d*, finger-board; *e*, neck; *f*, button; *g*, belly; *h*, back; *k*, shoulder; *l*, waist; *m*, one of the bouts; *n*, bridge; *o*, sound-hole; *p*, tail-piece; *r*, tail-pin.

ment of the viol class, having four strings. 2. A violinist. [*< It. violino*, dim. of *viola*, VIOL.]—**vi'o-lin'ist**, *n.* One who plays on the violin.

vi'o-lon-cel'lo, *vi'o-lon-chel'lo* or *vai'*

o-lon-sel'lo, *n.* A bass violin having four strings. [It.] **cel'lo**.—**vi'o-lon-cel'list**, *n.*

vi'per, *vai'per*, *n.* 1. A venomous Old World snake; adder; also, some similar dangerous snake. 2. A venomous, malicious person. [*< L. vipera*, < *vividus*, alive, + *pario*, bear.]—**vi'per-in(e)**, *a.*—**vi'per-ous**, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; venomous; malicious.

vi-ra'go, *vai-ré-go* or *vi-ré-go*, *n.* [*-GOES*, *pl.*] A turbulent woman; vixen. [*L.*, < *vir*, man.]

vir'gin, *ver'jin*. 1. *a.*

1. Pertaining or suited to a virgin; maidenly; chaste. 2. Uncorrupted; pure. 3. Untried; new; maiden. 2. *n.* A chaste unmarried woman; a maiden. [*< L. OF. virgo* (virgin-), virgin.]

—**vir'gin-al**, *a.*—**vir'gin-ity**, *n.* The state of being a virgin; maidenhood.

vir'ile, *vir'il*, *a.* Having the characteristics of mature manhood; masculine. [*< L. F. virilis*, < *vir*, man.]—**vir'il'i-ty**, *n.*

vir'tu', *vir-tü'*, *n.* Rare, curious, or beautiful quality; generally in the phrase *objects or articles of virtue*. [*< It. virtù*, = *F. vertu*; see VIRTUE.]

vir'tu', *ver'chü* or *-tü'*, *n.* 1. Moral excellence; virtuousness. 2. Abstinence from vice; morality; chastity. 3. Any admirable quality. [*< F. vertu*, < L. *virtus*, < *vir*, man.]—**vir'tu-al**, *ver'chu-al* or *-tü-al*, *a.* Being in effect, but not in form or appearance. **-ly**, *adv.*—**vir'tu-ous**, *a.* Characterized by or having the nature of virtue. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

vir'us, *vai'rus* or *vi'rus*, *n.* A morbid poison that is the medium for communicating infectious disease; figuratively, a moral taint or mental bitterness. [*L.*, poison.]—**vir'u-lence**, *n.* **vir'u-len-cy**.—**vir'u-lent**, *vir'u-lent*, *a.* 1. Manifesting or partaking of the nature of virus. 2. Malignant.—**vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

vis'age, *viz'ej*, *n.* The face or look of a person; distinctive aspect. [*F.*, < L. *visus*, look.]—**vis'aged**, *a.*

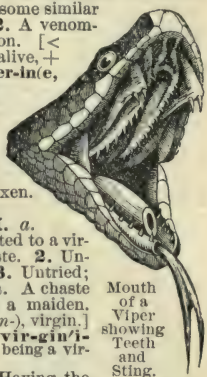
vis''a-vis, *viz'-ü-vi'*. 1. *n.* One of two persons or things that face each other. 2. *adv.* Visage to visage; face to face. [*F.*]

vis'ce-ra, *vis'se-ra* or *-ce-ra*, *n. pl.* The organs of the great cavities of the body; especially the intestines. [*L. pl. of viscus*, internal organ.]—**vis'cer-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or enclosing the viscera. 2. Abdominal.

vis'cid, *vis'sid*, *a.* Sticky or adhesive; viscous. [*< LL. viscidus*, < L. *viscum*, mistletoe.]—**vis'cid'i-ty**, *n.*

vis'count, *vai'cant*, *n.* 1. In England, a title of nobility between earl and baron. 2. In continental Europe, the son or younger brother of a count. [*< OF. visconte*, < LL. *vicecomes*, < L. *vice* (see VICE-) + *comes*; see COUNT².]—**vis'count''ess**, *n.*

vis'cous, *vis'cus*, *a.* 1. Glutinous; sticky. 2. Imperfectly fluid, as tar or wax. [*< LL. viscosus*, < L. *viscum*, birdlime.]—**vis'cos'i-ty**, *n.*



vise, *vais*, *n.* A clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw or the like. [*< OF. vis, screw.* *< L. visis, vine.*] **viceret**.



Vise.

vis-i-bl(e), *viz-i-bl*, *a.* Perceptible by the eye; perceptible; evident. [*F.*, *< L.L. visibilis, < L. visus; see VISION.*]—**vis-i-bl-i-ty**, *n.* **vis-i-bl(e)-ness**.—**vis-i-bly**, *adv.*

vi'sion, *vizh'un*, *n.* **1.** The sense of sight; act of seeing. **2.** That which is or has been seen. **3.** An apparition; dream; fantasy; specifically, an inspired revelation. **4.** Some production of fancy or imagination. [*F.*, *< L. visio(n)-, < visus, pp. of video, see.*]—**vi'sion-a-ry**, *i. a.* **1.** Impracticable. **2.** Dreamy; unpractical. **3.** Associated with apparitions, dreams, etc. **II. n.** [*-RIES, pl.*] One who has visions; a dreamer.

vis'it, *viz'it*, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To make a visit to. **2.** To send or come upon, as good or evil. **II. i.** To call or make calls. [*< L.F. visito, < viso, behold.*]

vis'it, *n.* The going to see a person, place, or thing; sojourn in a place or with a person; a call as for inspection and examination.—**vis'-it-ant**, *n.* A visitor; that which comes and goes or makes a transient appearance.—**vis'-it-a-tion**, *n.* **1.** A visit. **2.** A dispensation.—**vis'it-or**, *n.*

vis'or, *n.* Same as **VIZOR**.

vis'ta, *vis'ta*, *n.* A view or prospect, as when the eye is directed along an avenue; an outlook. [*It.*]

vis'u-al, *vizh'yū-al*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or serving the sense of sight. **2.** Visible. [*OF.*, *< L.L. visualis, < L. visus, seen.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*

vi'tal, *vi'tal*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to organic life. **2.** Essential to life. **3.** Affecting life. [*F.*, *< L. vitalis, < vita, life.*]—**vi-tal-i-ty**, *n.* Vital principle or force; hence, power of continuing in force or effect.—**vi'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**vi'tals**, *n. pl.* The vital parts, or those necessary to life, as the heart and brain.

vi'ti-ate, *vish'i-ēt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To contaminate; debase; impair; destroy. [*< L. vitiatum, pp. of vitio, < vitium, fault.*]—**vi'ti-a-tion**, *n.*

vit're-ous, *vit're-us*, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to glass; glassy. **2.** Obtained from glass. [*< L. vitreus, < vitrum, glass.*] **vit're-ous-ness**.—**vi-tres-cence**, *n.* The state of becoming vitreous.—**vi-tres-cent**, *a.*—**vit'ri-fy**, *v.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] **I. t.** To fuse into glass; make vitreous; glaze. **II. i.** To become glass or glassy.

vit'ri-ol, *vit'ri-əl*, *n.* **1.** Sulfuric acid, originally made from green vitriol. **2.** Any of the salts of sulfuric acid. [*F.*, *< L.L. vitriolum, < L. vitreus, glass.*]—**blue v.**, a hydrous copper sulfate.—**green v.**, copperas.—**vit'ri-ol-ic**, *a.* **1.** Derived from a vitriol. **2.** Corrosive, burning, or caustic.

vi-tu-per-ate, *vi-tū'pēr-ēt* or *vi-tū'pēr-ēt*, *vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To find fault with abusively; upbraid; rail at. [*< L. vituperatus, pp. of vitupero, < vitium, fault, + paro, prepare.*]—**vi-tu'per-a-tion**, *n.*—**vi-tu'per-a-tive**, *a.* Defamatory.

vi-va'clous, *vai-vē'shus* or *vi-vē'shus*, *a.*

Full of life and spirits; lively; active. [*< L. vivax (vivac)-, < vivo, live.*]—**vi-va'cl-i-ty**, *n.* [*-TI-ESS, pl.*] The state of being vivacious; sprightliness. **vi-va'clous-ness**.

vivid, *viv'id*, *a.* **1.** Having an appearance of vigorous life; intense. **2.** Producing lifelike imagery or suggestion. [*< L. vividus, < vivo, live.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

viv'i-fy, *viv'i-fai*, *vt.* [*-FIED; -FY'ING.*] To endue with life; animate. [*< L.L.F. vivus, alive, + facio, make.*]—**viv'i-fi-ca-tion**, *n.*

vi-vip'a-rous, *vai-vip'a-rus*, *a.* Bringing forth living young, as most mammals. [*< L.L. vivus, alive, + pario, bear.*]

viv'i-sect^d, *viv'i-sect*, *vt. & vi.* To dissect (an animal) while living. [*< L. vivus, alive, + seco, cut.*]—**viv'i-sec-tion**, *n.* The dissection of a living animal.

vix'en, *vix'n*, *n.* **1.** A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; shrew. **2.** A female fox. [*< AS. fæen, she fox.*]—**vix'en-ish**, *a.* **vix'en-ly**.

vi-zier^d, *vi-zīr*, *n.* A high official in a Mo-vi-zir, { hammedan country. [*< Turk. vezir, < Ar. wazir, counselor.*]

viz'or, *viz'or*, *n.* **1.** A projecting piece on a cap. **2.** The front piece of a helmet. [*< F. visière, < vis, face.*] **vis'or**.

vo'ca-bl(e), *vō'cā-bl*, *n.* A word, or a vocal sound. [*F.*, *< L. vocabulum, < voco, call.*]—**vo-cab-u-la-ry**, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] **1.**

A list of words, especially a list arranged in alphabetical order. **2.** An aggregate of words.

vo'cal, *vō'cāl*, *a.* **1.** Having voice; oral. **2.** Pertaining to the voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; sonant. [*F.*, *< L. vocalis, sounding.*]—**vo'cal-ist**, *n.* A singer, especially one of cultivated voice.—**vo-cāl-i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being vocal.—**vo'cal-ize**, *v.* [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] **I. t. 1.** To make vocal. **2.** To utter with the voice. **II. i.** To produce sounds with the voice, as in singing.—**vo'cal-i-za-tion**, *n.*—**vo'cal-ly**, *adv.*

vo-ca'tion, *vō-kē'shun*, *n.* A stated or regular occupation; a calling. [*F.*, *< L. vocatio(n)-, < vocatus, pp. of voco, call.*]

voc'a-tiv(e), *vēc'a-tiv*. **I. a.** Pertaining to the act of calling; noting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective used in personal address. **II. n. Gram.** The vocative case. [*< F. vocatif, < L. vocativus, < voco, call.*]

vo-cif'er-ate, *vō-sif'gr-ēt*, *vt. & vt.* [*-A'TED^d; -A'TING.*] To utter with a loud and vehement voice; exclaim noisily. [*< L. vociferatus, pp. of vociferor, < vox, voice, + fero, bear.*]—**vo-clif'er-a-tion**, *n.*—**vo-clif'er-ous**, *a.* Making a loud utterance; clamorous. **-ly**, *adv.*

vogue, *vōg*, *n.* The prevalent way or fashion; popular temporary usage. [*F.*]

voice, *veis*. **I. vt.** [*VOICED^d; VOI'ING.*] **1.** To put into speech. **2.** To tune. **3. Mus.** To write the voice-parts for. **II. n. 1.** The sound produced by the vocal organs of a person or animal. **2.** The power of vocal utterance. **3.** Opinion or choice expressed. **4.** The form of a verb that expresses or indicates the relation of the subject to the action affirmed by the



A Casque, with fixed Vizor (a) and movable Chin-piece (b).

verb, as active or passive. [*< F. voir, < L. voc (voc), voice.*]—**voiced**, *a.* Having a voice; expressed by voice.—**voiceless**, *a.*

void, *void*. **I^d. vt.** **1.** To render of no validity or effect; annul. **2.** To send out; emit; evacuate. **II. a.** **1.** Not occupied by matter; empty. **2.** Destitute; clear or free. **3.** Unoccupied. **4.** Ineffective or invalid; useless; null. **III. n.** **1.** An empty space; a vacuum. **2.** A disconnecting space. **3.** Empty condition; a blank. [Ult. *< Sans. vindh, lack.*]

vol'a-til(e), *vol'a-til*, *a.* **1.** Evaporating at ordinary temperatures on exposure to the air. **2.** Easily influenced; fickle; changeable; transient. [*< L^F volatilis, < volo, fly.*]—**vol'a-til(e)-ness**, *n.* **vol'a-til'i-ty**,—**vol'a-til-ize** or **-isc**, *vol'a-til-iz*, *vt. & vi.* To cause to pass off in vapor; become volatile.

vol-ca'no, *vol-ké'nō*, *n.* [*-NOES², pl.*] **A**



Volcano.

mountain, having a crater from which lava is or has been ejected. [It., *< L. Vulcanus, VULCAN.*]—**vol-can'ic**, *a.*

vol-i-tion, *vo-lish'un*, *n.* **1.** The power of willing; any exercise of will. **2.** That which is specifically willed. [F., *< L.^{LL} volo, will.*]

volley, *vol'e*. **I. vt. & vi.** To discharge with a volley; be let fly together. **II. n.** A simultaneous discharge of many missiles; also, the missiles so discharged. [*< F. volée, flight, < L. volo, fly.*]

volt, *volt*, *n.* The practical unit of electromotive force; such an electromotive force as would carry one ampere of current against one ohm resistance. [After *A. Volta*, Italian electrician.]

—**volt'age**, *volt'ej*, *n.* Electromotive force as measured or expressed in volts.—**vol-ta'ic**, *vol-té'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to electricity developed through chemical action or contact; galvanic.

vol'u-bl(e), *vol'yu-bl*, *a.* **1.** Having a flow of words in speaking. **2.** Turning readily. [F., *< L. volubilis, < volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, turn, roll.]—**vol'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**vol'u-bly**, *adv.*

volume, *vol'yūm*, *n.* **1.** A collection of sheets of paper bound together; a book; anciently, a written roll, as of papyrus or vellum. **2.** A large quantity. **3.** The amount of space included by the bounding surfaces of a solid. **4.** Fullness or quantity of sound or tone. [F., *< L. volumen, < volutus*; see *VOLUME*.]—**vo-lu-mi-nous**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of many volumes; also, of great volume or bulk. **2.** Having written much; productive.

vol'un-ta-ry, *vol'un-tq-ri*. **I. a.** **1.** Uncon-

strained; intentional; volitional. **2.** Possessing or exercising will. **3.** Subject to will, as a muscle or movement. **II. n.** [*-RIES², pl.*]

1. Any work or performance not compelled. **2. Mus.** An organ solo played before, during, or after service. [*< L^F voluntarius, < voluntas*, will.]—**vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

vol'un-teer', *vol'un-tir'*. **I. vt. & vi.** To offer, contribute, or enter into service, as in the army, of one's free will. **II. a.** Voluntary. **III. n.** One who enters into any service, as in the army, of his own free will. [*< F. volontaire, VOLUNTARY.*]

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, *vo-lup'chu-[or -tju]-e-ri*. **I. a.** Pertaining to sensual desire or indulgence.

II. n. [*-RIES², pl.*] One addicted to sensual pleasures. [*< L. voluptuarius, < volupta(-)s*, pleasure.]

vo-lup'tu-ous, *vo-lup'chu-us or -tju-us*, *a.* **1.** Belonging to sensuous gratification. **2.** Pertaining to the enjoyment of pleasures or luxuries; luxurious; sensual. [*< L^F voluptuosus, < voluptas*, pleasure.]

vom'it, *vom'it*. **I^d. vt. & vi.** To throw up from the stomach; spew; belch forth. **II. n.** **1.** Matter that is ejected, as from the stomach in vomiting. **2.** An emetic. **3.** The act of vomiting. [*< L. vomitus*, pp. of *vomo*, vomit.]

voo'doo, *vū'dū*, *n.* **1.** The superstitions (collectively) prevalent among West-Indian and southern United States creoles and negroes, and dealing with charms, witchcraft, etc. **2.** A negro conjurer. [Of African origin; cp. *HOODOO*.]—**voo'doo-ism**, *n.*

vo-ra'cious, *vo-rē'shus*, *a.* Eating with greediness; ravenous; greedy; rapacious. [*< L. vorax (vorac), < voro, devour.*]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**vo-rac'i-ty**, *vo-ras'i-ty*, *n.* **vo-ra'cious-ness**.

vor'tex, *vōr'tex*, *n.* [*VOR'TI-CES*, *vōr'ti-siz* or *-cēs*, or *VOR'TEX-es*, *pl.*] A mass of rotating fluid; a whirlpool. [L., *< verto*, turn.]—**vor'ti-cal**, *a.*

vo'ta-ry, *vō'ta-ri*. **I. a.** Consecrated by a vow or promise. **II. n.** [*-RIES², pl.*] One who is devoted to some particular worship, pursuit, study, etc. [*< L. votum*; see *VOTE*, *n.*]—**vo'ta-ress**, *n. fem.* **vo'ta-rist**.

vote, *vōt*. **I. vt. & vi.** [*VO'TED²; VO'TING.*] To enact or determine by vote; cast, as a vote; exercise the right of suffrage. **II. n.** **1.** A formal expression of will, as at an election. **2.** That by which such choice is expressed, as a show of hands, or ballot. **3.** The result of an election; votes in the aggregate. [F., *< L. votum*, wish, vow, *< volus*, pp. of *voceo*, vow.]—**vo'ter**, *n.*

vo'tiv(e), *vō'tiv*, *a.* Dedicated by a vow. [*< L^F votivus, < votum*, wish, vow.]

vouch', *vauch*, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To uphold by satisfactory proof; support; confirm. **2.** To warrant. **II. i.** To become surety for another. [*< OF voucher, < L. voco, call.*]—**vouch'er**, *n.* **1.** Any material thing (as a writing) that serves to attest an alleged act. **2.** One who vouches for another.—**vouch-safe'**, *vauch-sēf*, *vt.* [*-SAFED²; -SA'FING.*] To grant, as with condescension; permit; deign.

vow, *von*. **I. vt. & vi.** To promise solemnly; especially, to promise to God or to some deity; make a vow. **II. n.** A solemn promise, as

fiūtjūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

to God, to perform some act; solemn pledge. [*< F. vou, < L. votum, wish, vow.*]

vow'el, vov'el. **I. a.** Pertaining to a vowel.

II. n. **1.** An open vocal sound as opposed to a closed or consonant sound. **2.** A character representing such a sound, as *a, e, i, o, or u*. [*< F. voyelle, < L. vocalis, sounding.*]

voy'age, voi'éj. **I. vt. & vi.** [VOY'AGED; VOY'A-GING.] To travel over; make a voyage.

II. n. A journey by water, especially by sea. [*OF., < L. vaticum, provisions for a journey.*]

— **voy'a-ger**, *n.*

Vul'can, vul'can, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The god of fire and of the arts of forging and of smelting. [*< L. Vulcanus, Volcanus.*] — **vul'can-ite**, *n.* A dark-colored hard variety of vulcanized india-rubber. — **vul'can-i-za-tion**, *n.*

The process of treating crude india-rubber with sulfur at a high temperature, yielding either soft rubber or vulcanite. — **vul'can-ize**, *vt.*

vul'gar, vul'gar. **I. a.** Pertaining to the common people; coarse or common; low; inelegant; unrefined; vernacular. **II. n.** The common people. [*< L. vulgaris, < vulgus, common people.*] — **vul'gar-ism**, *n.* **1.** Vulgarity.

2. A word or phrase offensive to good taste. —

vul-gar'i-ty, vul-gar'i-ti, *n.* The quality or character of being vulgar; coarseness.

Vul'gate, vul'gét, *n.* St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible. [*< L. vulgatus, pp. of vulgo, make common.*]

vul'ner-a-bl(e), vul'ner-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of receiving injuries. **2.** Liable to attack; assailable. [*< L. LL+^F vulnero, wound.*] — **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty**, vul'ner-a-bl(e)-ness, *n.* — **vul'ners-ry**, *l. a.* Tending to cure wounds.

II. n. [-RIES, *pl.*] A healing application.

vul'pine, vul'pin or -pain, *a.* Foxlike; crafty. [*< L. vulpinus, < vulpes, fox.*]

vul'ture, vul'chur or -tūr, *n.*

One of certain birds that feed on carrion. [*< L. ^F vultur, < vulsus, pp. of vello, tear.*]

— **vul'tur-in** (*e. a.* **vul'tur-oust**).

vy'ing, vai'ing, *pp. of vie, v. — vy-ing'ly, adv.*



Vulture. 1/25

W

W, w, dub'l-yū, *n.* [w's, W's, or Ws, dub'l-yūz, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-third in the English alphabet.

wab'ble, wab'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [WAB'LED; WAB'BLING.] **1.** To sway or cause to sway unsteadily, as a top while rotating at a low speed. **2.** To vacillate. **II. n.** An unsteady wabbling motion. [*< LG. wabbeln, wabble.*]

wad, wəd. **I. vt.** [WAD'DED; WAD'DING.] **1.** To press (fibrous substances) into a mass. **2.** To pack with a wad or wadding. **3.** To place a wad in, as a gun-barrel. **II. n.** **1.** A small compact mass of any soft or flexible substance, especially as used for stuffing, packing, or lining. **2.** A piece of paper, leather, etc., used to hold powder and shot in place. **3.** Wadding. [*< Sw. vadd.*] — **wad'ding**, *n.* Wads collectively; any substance used as material for wads, especially carded cotton in sheets used for padding.

wad'dle, wəd'l. **I. vi.** [WAD'DLED; WAD'DLING.] To rock or sway from side to side in walking. **II. n.** A clumsy rocking walk. [*Dim. of WADE.*] — **wad'dler**, *n.*

wade, wəd, *vt. & vi.* [WA'DED; WA'DING.] **1.** To walk through water or other yielding substance. **2.** To proceed laboriously or tediously. [*< AS. wadan, move.*] — **wa'der**, *n.* **1.** One who wades. **2.** A long-legged bird that wades in water, as a plover.

wa'fer, wə'fer. **I. vt.** To attach or seal with a wafer. **II. n.** **1.** A thin hardened disk of paste for sealing letters, etc. **2.** A small flat disk of unleavened bread, used in the eucharist in some churches; the host. **3.** Any circular cake of cooked paste, dough, or the like. [*< D. ^{OF} wafel, wafer.*]

waf'le, wə'f'l, *n.* **1.** A batter cake baked in

waffle-irons. **2.** A thin cake; wafer. [*< D. wafel, wafer.*] — **waf'le-i'rons**, *n. pl.* A utensil consisting of hinged halves for baking waffles.

waft, wəft. **I. vt.** To carry gently or lightly with waving motion, as in air or water. **II. n.** A breath or current of air; a passing odor; a waving motion. [*Var. of WAVE, v.*]

wag, wag, *vt. & vi.*

[WAGGED; WAG'GING.] To move quickly in alternate opposite directions. [*< O. Sw. wagga.*] — **wag'gle**, *vt. & vi.* [WAG'GLED; WAG'GLING.] To wag in short, quick movements; wabble.

wag¹, *n.* The act or motion of wagging.

wag², *n.* A droll fellow; wit; a joker. [*Abbr. of waghalter, < WAG, v., + HALTER.*] — **wag'ger-y**, *n.* Mischievous jocularly; drollery. — **wag'gish**, *a.* **1.** Being like a wag. **2.** Said or done in waggy. — **-ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

wage, wəj. **I. vt.** [WAGED; WA'GING.] To engage in and maintain vigorously, as a conflict. **II. n.** Payment for service rendered, especially pay of workers by the day, week, or month; usually in the plural. [*< LL. ^{OF} wadio, < wadium, pledge.*]

wa'ger, wə'jer. **I. vt. & vi.** To stake (something) on an uncertain event; bet. **II. n.** **1.** The staking of something, as money, upon the happening or not happening of an uncertain event; a bet. **2.** The thing pledged. [*< OF. gageure, < wager, pledge, wage.*]

wag'on, wag'un, *n.* **1.** A strong four-wheeled vehicle for carrying loads; loosely, any four-wheeled vehicle. **2. Eng.** A freight-car. [*<*



Waffle-irons.

OHG.^D *wegan*, move.] **wag'gon**† [Eng.].

— **wag'on-er**, *n.* A wagon-driver.
wag'tail, wag'tel', *n.* A small singing bird: named from its habit of wagging the tail when on the ground.

waif, wêf, *n.* **1.** A homeless, neglected wanderer.
2. Any odd or stray article.
3. Anything found and unclaimed. [OF., < Ice. *veif*, waif, < *veifa*, shake.]

wail, wêl, *v.* **1.** *vt. & vi.* To utter wails; express sorrow by moans or cries. **II. n.** A prolonged moan; plaintive cry. [ME. *wailen*, < Ice. *væla*, < *væ*, wo.]

wain, wên, *n.* **1.** [W.] Seven bright stars in Ursa Major. **2.** A wagon. [< AS. *wægan*, < *wegan*, carry.]

wain'scot, wên'scôt, *v.* **1.** *vt.* [-SCOT-ED^d or -SCOT-TED^d; -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING.] To form a wainscot for. **II. n.** A lining for the lower portion of inner walls, usually of paneled wood. [< D. *wagenschot*, choice oak-timber. — **wain'scot-ing**, *n.* Material for a wain'scot; a wainscot; wainscots collectively.]

waist, wêst, *n.* **1.** That part of the body between the chest and the hips. **2.** The middle part or section of a ship or other object. **3.** That part of a gown covering the body from the waistband upward. [< AS. **wæst*, < *wæscan*, grow.] — **waist'band**, wêst'band, *n.* A band for the waist, constituting the upper part of trousers, skirts, etc. — **waist'coat**, wêst'côt or wêst'cut, *n.* A man's vest.

wait, wêt, *v.* **1. i.** **1.** To delay action for (something); await. **2.** To postpone. **II. i.** **1.** To rest in expectation. **2.** To stand in readiness. **3.** To be or act as a waiter.

wait, *n.* The act of waiting; delay. [< OHG.^F *wahla*, watchman.] — **wait'er**, *n.* **1.** One who waits upon others as a servant or attendant. **2.** One who awaits something. **3.** A tray for dishes, etc. — **wait'ress**, *n.*

waive (e), wêv, *vt.* [WAIV(ED); WAIV'ING.] To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim; put aside; yield. [< OF. *weyver*, perhaps < Ice. *veifa*, wave.]

wake, wêk, *v.* [WAKED^d or WOKE; WA'KING.] **1. i.** **1.** To rouse from slumber; awake. **2.** To resuscitate. **3.** To excite; arouse. **II. i.** **1.** To be aroused from sleep, etc. **2.** To be set in action. **3.** To keep watch or guard at night. [< AS. *wacian*, wake, *wacan*, arise.]

wake, *n.* **1.** A watching all night over the body of a dead person. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A festivity formerly preceded by a night vigil. [< AS. *wacu*, < *wacan*, arise.] — **wake'ful**, *a.* **1.** Remaining awake, especially at night. **2.** Attended by want of sleep. — **ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.* — **wa'ken**, wê'kn, *vt.* **1.** To arouse from sleep; awaken. **2.** To incite to activity.

wake, *n.* The track left by a vessel passing through the water. [< Ice. *vök*, hole.]

wale, wêl, *v.* **1.** *vt.* [WALED; WA'LING.] **1.** To lash; flog. **wale't**. **2.** To mark with wales or strakes. **II. n.** **1.** A stripe or ridge made on living flesh by flogging. **2.** A ridge, stripe, or strake, as in the planking of a vessel. [< AS. *walu*, wale.]

walk, wêk, *v.* **1. i.** **1.** To proceed or pass

through at a walk. **2.** To lead, ride, or drive at a walk, as a horse. **II. i.** **1.** To advance by alternate steps, without running. **2.** To take a walk. **3.** To behave; live. [< AS. *wealcian*, move.]

walk, *n.* **1.** The act of walking; the slowest pace; an advance movement in which a quadruped has always two or more feet on the ground, and a biped always one foot on the ground. **2.** The carriage or gait of one who walks. **3.** A promenade or stroll. **4.** A place for walking; path; sidewalk; range; pasture. **5.** A vocation; course of life; conduct.

wall, wêl, *v.* **1. vt.** To provide with a wall; fortify; defend. **II. n.** **1.** A continuous structure, as for the side of a house; also, a fence of stone or masonry. **2. Mil.** A fortification; often in the plural. **3.** The side of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle. [< L.^{AS} *vallum*, wall, < *vallus*, palisade.] — **wall'flow'er**, *n.* A popular garden perennial of the mustard family.

wal'let, wel'et, *n.* **1.** A pocketbook, usually large, to contain bank-notes. **2.** A bag; knapsack. [< AS. *watol*, a hurdle.]

wal'lop, wel'op, *v.* **1. vt.** [Slang.] To flog; whip; beat. **II. n.** A severe blow.

wal'low, wel'ô, *v.* **1. vt.** To roll about, as in mud or mire. **II. n.** **1.** The act of wallowing. **2.** A mud-hole in which animals wallow. [< AS. *wealcian*, wallow.]

wal'nut, wêl'nut or wel'nut, *n.* A valuable timber-tree, its edible nut, or its wood. [< AS. *wealh*, foreign, + *hnut*, nut.]

wal'rus, wel'rus or wêl'rus, *n.* A large marine seal-like mammal having hind limbs flexible forward and tusk-like canines in the upper jaw. See illus. on next page. [< Sw. *hval*, whale, + O. Sw. *ross*, horse.]

waltz, wêlts or wîlts, *v.* **1.** To dance a waltz. **II. n.** **1.** A round dance in triple time. **2.** The music for such a dance. [< G. *walzer*, < *walzen*, roll.]

wam'pum, wem'pum, *n.* Leaf and Fruit of the Black Walnut. Beads formed of shells strung on threads, formerly used by the American Indians as currency. [< Am. Ind. *wompam*, < *wompi*, white.]

wan, wên, *a.* **1.** Pale, as from sickness; pallid. **2.** Dismal. [< AS. *wann*, wan.]

wand, wend, *n.* **1.** A long slender rod. **2.** A musician's baton. [< Ice. *vöndr*.]

wan'der, wen'dgr, *vi.* **1.** To journey, ramble, or roam hither and thither; stray. **2.** To lose one's way. **3.** To migrate. **4.** To be out of one's mind. [< AS. *wandrian*, < *windan*, wind.] — **wan'der-er**, *n.*

wane, wên, *v.* **1. vi.** [WANED; WA'NING.] **1.** To diminish in size and brilliancy. **2.** To decline gradually. **II. n. **1.** Decrease, as of power, prosperity, or reputation. **2.** The decrease of the moon's visible illuminated surface. [< AS. *wanian*, *wana*, < *wan*, wanting.]**



want¹, wŏnt, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To feel the need of; desire; crave. 2. To be without; lack. 3. To be in need of; require. **II. i.** 1. To be needy. 2. To be deficient. 3. To be lacking or absent.

—**want**'ing, *pa.* 1. Not at hand; missing. 2. Marked by lack of something.

want, *n.* 1. Lack or absence of something; scarcity. 2. Privation; indigence. 3. The thing that is lacking, needed, or desired. [*< Ice. want, < want, neut. of want, deficient.*]

wan'ton, wen'tun. **I. vt. & vi.** To squander or waste wantonly; revel unrestrainedly. **II. a.** 1. Being or acting without restraint; frolicsome; licentious. 2. Inexcusable. **III. n.** A licentious person. [*< AS. wan, deficient, + ME. towen, < AS. togen, pp. of teōn, train, draw.*] —**ly**, *adv.* —**ness**, *n.*

wap'i-ti, wep'i-ti, *n.* A large North-American deer erroneously called *elk* in America. [*< Am. Ind. wapitik, Rocky Mountain goat.*]

war, wŏr, *v.* **I. vt. & vi.** [*WARRED; WAR-RING.*] To carry on, as a war; be at war; make war; strive. **II. n.** A contest, as between nations or states, carried on by force and with arms; also, the condition of things created by such a contest. [*< AS. werre.*]

war'ble (e, wŏr'bl. **I. vt. & vi.** [*WAR'BLE(D); WAR'BLING.*] 1. To sing with trills and runs, as a bird; trill. 2. To make a liquid, murmuring sound. **II. n.** The act of warbling; a song. [*< G.^{OF} wirbeln, < MHG. werben, twist.*] —**war'bler**, *n.* A singing bird.

ward, wŏrd. **I.^a vt.** 1. To repel or turn aside, as a blow. 2. To defend. **II. n.** 1. A person who is under the guardianship of another. 2. A territorial division of cities. 3. A division in a hospital, prison, etc. 4. A projection or division inside a lock; also, a corresponding division in the proper key. [*< AS. weard, watchman.*]

—**ward**, -**wards**, *adverb.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, to denote motion to or from a point. [*< AS. -weard, -weardes; akin to weorðan, become, < L. verto, turn.*]

ward'en, wŏrd'n, *n.* One who keeps ward; a keeper; guardian; chief officer of a prison; churchwarden. [*< OF. gardien, GUARDIAN.*]

ward'er¹, *n.* A keeper; guard; sentinel. [*< OHG.^{OF} warden, watch.*] [*WARD, v.*]

ward'er², *n.* An official staff or baton.

ward'robe¹, wŏrd'rŏb', *n.* 1. A large upright cabinet for keeping wearing-apparel. 2. The outfit in garments of any one person. [*< OF. warderobe, < warder, keep, + robe, robe.*]



Walrus. 1/75



Wapiti. 1/85

ware, wār. **I. vt.** To guard against; beware of. **II. a.** Conscious; aware; hence, cautious; wary. [*< AS. wær, wary.*]

ware, *n.* 1. Articles of the same class; especially, manufactured articles; used collectively, often in composition; as, *tableware*, *glassware*. 2. *pl.* Articles of commerce; goods. [*< AS. waru, wares.*] —**ware'house**¹, *n.* A storehouse for the safe-keeping of goods and merchandise.

war'fare¹, wŏr'fār', *n.* The waging or carrying on of war; conflict with arms; struggle; strife.

wa'ri-ly, *adv.* In a wary manner. —**wa'ri-war'like**, wŏr'lŏik, *a.* Disposed to engage in war; martial; military; belligerent.

warm, wŏrm. **I. vt. & vi.** To make or become warm; raise the temperature of; beat slightly. **II. a.** 1. Heated moderately. 2. Being above temperate heat. 3. Marked by ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, etc. 4. Passionate. [*< AS. wearm.*] —**warmth**, wŏrmth, *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being warm.

warn, wŏrn, *vt. & vi.* 1. To give notice of danger to. 2. To notify authoritatively. [*< AS. warnian, < wearn, refusal.*] —**warn'ing**. **I. pa.** Serving as a warning. **II. n.** 1. Notice of danger; admonition. 2. That which warns.

warp¹, wŏrp. **I. vt. & vi.** 1. To turn or twist out of shape, as by shrinkage. 2. To distort; bias. 3. *Weaving.* To stretch or arrange yarn. 4. To move (a vessel) by hauling on a rope attached to some fixed object. [*< Ice. varpa, throw; akin to AS. weappan, throw.*]

warp, *n.* 1. The state of being warped. 2. The threads that run the long way of a fabric. 3. A light cable. [*< AS. wearp, < weorpan, throw.*]

war'rant, wer'ant. **I.^a vt.** 1. To guarantee the quality or character of. 2. To be sufficient grounds for; justify. 3. To assure. **II. n.** 1. A judicial writ authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. 2. A voucher; guaranty. 3. Official sanction. [*< OF. warant, ppr. of warir, guard.*] —**war'rant-a-ble** (e, a. Justifiable. —**war'rant-y**, *n.* [*-less, pl.*] A written warrant by a seller.

war'ren, wer'en, *n.* 1. A place where rabbits live and breed. 2. An enclosure for keeping small game. [*< OHG.^{OF} warjan, defend.*]

war'rior, wŏr'yer or wŏr'i-er, *n.* A soldier; especially, a distinguished soldier. [*< OF. guerreor, < guerrier, wage war.*]

wart, wŏrt, *n.* 1. A small excrescence formed on and rooted in the skin. 2. A hard glandular protuberance on a plant. [*< AS. wearte, wart.*] —**wart'y**, *a.* Abounding in warts; of the nature of warts.

wa'ry, wŏ'ri, *a.* [*WA'RI-ER; WA'RI-EST.*] 1. Carefully watching and guarding. 2. Shrewd; wily. [*< WARE, a.*]

was, woz, *v.* A form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*. [*< AS. wæs, pret. of wesan, be.*]

wash¹, wesh, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To cleanse, especially with water. 2. To sweep over or dash against. 3. To purify. 4. To supply with a thin coat, as of metal, or color. **II. i.** To perform one's ablutions. [*< AS. wascan,*

wash.]—**wash-board**, *n.* 1. A board or frame having a corrugated surface for rubbing articles upon in washing by hand. 2. A mop-board.—**wash'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which washes. 2. *Mech.* A small flat perforated disk, as for placing beneath a nut.—**wash'er-wom'an**, *n.* A laundress.—**wash'out**, *n.* A considerable erosion of earth by the action of water.—**wash'y**, *a.* Diluted; watery; feeble.

wash, *wesh*, *n.* 1. The act or process of washing. 2. A number of articles washed at one time. 3. A preparation used in washing, coating, or smearing. 4. The breaking of a body of water upon a shore. 5. Material deposited by water.

wasp, *wosp*, *n.* A predatory stinging insect, having membranous wings. [*< AS. wæsp*, *wasp*].—**wasp'ish**, *a.* 1. Irritable; frangible. 2. Having a wasp-like waist.

was'sail, *wes'əl* or *was'el*, *n.* An occasion of festivity at which healths are drunk; a carousal. [*< AS. wes hāl*, be whole.]—**was'sail'er**, *n.*



Social Wasp and Section of Its Nest.

wast, *west*, 2d *per. sing. imp. ind.* of *BE*, *v.*

waste, *wést*, *v.* [*WA'STÉD*; *WA'STING*]. 1. *t.* 1. To expend thoughtlessly or idly; squander. 2. To cause to lose strength or vigor. 3. To desolate. II. *i.* 1. To lose bulk or substance gradually. [*< OF. waster*, *< L. vasto*, *< vastus*, waste.]

waste, *a.* 1. Cast aside as worthless; useless; refuse. 2. Unproductive; desert. 3. Made desolate. 4. Superfluous. [*< OF. wast*, *< L. vastus*, empty.]

waste, *n.* 1. The act of wasting or squandering. 2. A continuous diminishing or failing; wasting; decline. 3. Refuse. 4. A wilderness; desert.—**waste'ful**, *a.* 1. Prone to waste; extravagant. 2. Causing waste; ruinous.—**wa'ster**, *n.*

watch, *wech*, *v.* I. *t.* To observe closely; keep in view; guard. II. *i.* 1. To be constantly on the alert; be wakeful; serve as a watchman. 2. To wish and wait expectantly: followed by *for*. [*< AS. wæccan*.]

watch, *n.* 1. Vigilant observation; wakefulness. 2. One who watches; a watchman; guard. 3. *Naut.* The period of time during which a watch is on duty; hence, a division of the night; also, the men on duty. 4. A pocket mechanism for keeping and indicating time. [*< AS. wæcce*, *< wacian*, wake.]—**watch'er**, *n.* One who watches, as a nurse.—**watch'ful**, *a.* Vigilant.—**watch'ma'ker**, *n.* A person who manufactures or repairs watches.—**watch'man**, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] One whose business is to keep watch or guard, as at night.—**watch-word**, *n.* A secret password; a rallying-cry.

wa'ter, *wə'ter*, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To pour water upon; provide with water. 2. To dilute or treat with water. II. *i.* 1. To secrete or discharge water. 2. To have a longing; as, my mouth *waters* for it. 3. To get and take in water. 4. To drink water.

wa'ter, *n.* 1. A colorless limpid liquid com-

pound of hydrogen and oxygen, constituting the bulk of the ocean, rivers, lakes, etc. 2.

Any particular body of water. 3. Any one of the aqueous secretions of animals. 4. A watery appearance, as in precious stones, or in silks, etc.; luster; sheen; hence, purity. [*< AS. water*, water.]—**wa'ter-col'or**, *n.*

1. A color for painting rendered semifluid with water for use. 2. That branch of painting in which such colors are used. 3. A painting in such colors.—**wa'ter-course**, *n.* A stream of water; river; brook.—**wa'ter-craft**, *n.* Craft for sailing on water.—**wa'ter-cress**, *n.* A creeping perennial herb of the mustard family.—**wa'ter-cure**, *n.*

The treating of diseases by the application of cold water, warm baths, sweating, etc.; hydropathy.—**wa'ter-dog**, *n.* 1. A dog that takes readily to the water, as a retriever. 2. [Colloq.] An old sailor.—**wa'ter-fall**, *n.* 1. A cataract; cascade. 2. [Colloq.] A chignon.—**wa'ter-fowl**, *n.* A bird that lives on or about the water.—**wa'ter-lily**, *n.* An aquatic plant that bears a flower on a long cylindrical stalk, rising just above or floating on the water.—

wa'ter-logged, *a.* Heavy and unmanageable on account of the leakage of water into the hold, as a ship; also, water-soaked.—**wa'ter-man**, *n.* A man who plies for hire with a boat or small vessel on the water; a boatman.—**wa'ter-mel'on**, *n.* The large edible fruit of a trailing plant of the gourd family, containing a refreshing sweet watery juice.—**wa'ter-power**, *n.* 1. The power of water derived from its gravity or its momentum as applied to the driving of machinery. 2. A descent or fall in a stream from which motive power may be obtained.—

wa'ter-proof, *pt.* *vt.* To render waterproof. II. *n.* Material rendered impervious to water; also, a garment made from such material.—

wa'ter-proof, *a.* Allowing no water to enter or pass through, as a fabric.—**wa'ter-shed**, *n.* The line of separation between two contiguous drainage-valleys.—**wa'ter-soak**, *vt.* To fill the pores or crevices of (a fibrous body) with water.—

wa'ter-tight, *a.* So closely made that water can not pass through.—**wa'ter-wheel**, *n.* A wheel so arranged with floats, buckets, etc., that it may be turned by flowing water.—**wa'ter-works**, *n. pl.* A system of machines, buildings, and appliances for furnishing a water supply.

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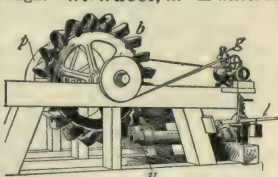
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Common Watercress.

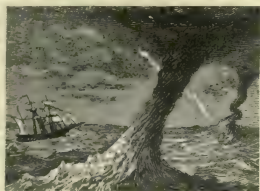


Pelton Water-Wheel.

The water is ejected at the nozzle (*n*) under high pressure against the buckets. The buckets (*b*) are shaped for a discharge at minimum velocity. The speed is regulated by the governor (*g*), and the lever (*l*) serves to adjust the inclination of the nozzle; *p*, driving-pulley.

wa'ter-spout, *n.* A moving column of

spray and mist, with masses of water in the lower parts, due to a whirlwind at sea.



Waterspouts.

wa'ter-y,
wō'ter-l, *a.*

1. Contain-
ing much wa-
ter; filled
with mois-
ture; tearful;
soggy; thin
or liquid. 2.

Consist-
ing
of or pertaining to water. — **wa'ter-i-ness**, *n.*

wat'tle, wō'tl. *I. nt.* [WAT'TLED; WAT'TLING.]

1. To weave or twist, as twigs, into a network. 2. To form, as baskets, by plating flexible twigs. *II. n.* 1. A frame of rods or twigs platted together. 2. A twig, as used for plating with others. 3. A naked, fleshy process depending from the head or neck of a bird. [*< AS. watele, hurdle.*]

waul, } wōl, *vi.* To give a prolonged plaintive

wawl, } cry like that of a cat. [*Imitative.*]

wave, wēv, *v.* [WAVED; WA'VING.] *I. t.* 1.

To cause to move to and fro in the air. 2. To form with an undulating surface or outline. 3. To signal by a movement of the hand, a flag, etc., to and fro. *II. i.* To move in undulations, as a wave. [*< AS. wafian, wave.*]

wave, *n.* 1. An undulation larger than a ripple on the surface of a liquid. 2. *Physics.* A disturbance of the equilibrium of a body or medium, that is propagated continuously from point to point. 3. An undulating line, movement, etc. — **wa'ver**, *vt. & vi.* To move one way and the other; have a wavy motion; sway; falter; be irresolute; show signs of retreating, failing, or giving way. — **wa'ver-er**, *n.* — **wa'-vy**, *a.* Full of waves; undulatory; waving.

wax, wāx. *I. vi.* To coat or treat with wax.

II. n. A fatty solid substance of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin. [*< AS. weaxan, wax.*] — **wax'en**, *a.* Consisting of wax; wax-like; waxy. — **wax'y**, *a.* 1. Resembling wax; hence, plastic. 2. Made of or coated with wax. — **wax'i-ness**, *n.*

wax², *vi.* 1. To become larger gradually; grow. 2. To assume a condition by degrees.

way, wē, *n.* 1. A path, course, or track; a road, passage, channel, or the like. 2. Length of space passed over; distance. 3. A line; direction. 4. A means or method of procedure; customary manner or style; plan of action; course of life. 5. A relation or respect; point; particular. 6. *pl.* Longitudinal guides, as those on which a ship slides when launched. [*< AS. weg, way.*] — **way'far'er**, *n.* One who journeys along a way on foot. — **way'far'-ing**, *pd.* — **way'lay**, *vt.* [WAY'LAI'D; WAY'LAY'ING.] 1. To watch for by the way, as with a view to rob. 2. To accost on the way. — **way'-side**, *n.* The side or edge of the road or highway. — **way station**, any railroad station between principal stations. — **way train**, a train stopping at way stations. — **way'ward**, *a.* 1. Wandering away; willful; forward. 2. Without definite way or course; unsteady; vacillating. — *ly, adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **way'worn**, *a.* Fatigued by travel.

-way, } *wayf.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon
-ways, } origin, found as **-way** (accusative) in
alway, noway, etc., and as **-ways** (genitive) in
always, longways, etc. [*< AS. weg, gen. weges, way.*]

we, wī, *pron. 1st per. pl.* [*poss.* OUR or OURS, *obj. us.*]

1. Plural of I, including the speaker with another or others. 2. The writer or speaker. [*< AS. wē, we.*]

weak, wīk, *a.* 1. Lacking in strength, power, or force. 2. Unduly compliant. 3. Showing poor judgment. 4. Deficient. 5. Declining in price. [*< Ice. veikr, weak.*] — **weak'en**, *vt.* 1. To render weak; enfeeble. 2. To dilute.

— **weak'fish**, *n.* An American food-fish: named from the tenderness of its mouth. — **weak'ling**, *I. a.* Having no natural vigor. *II. n.* A feeble person or animal. — **weak'-ly**, *I. a.* Sickly. *II. adv.* In a weak manner. — **weak'ness**, *n.*



Common Weakfish. 1/20

weal, n. 1. A sound or healthy state; prosperity. 2. The body politic, state, or nation. [*< AS. wela, < wel, well.*]

wealth, welth, *n.* 1. A large aggregate of property; riches. 2. The state of being rich. 3. Exuberance. [*< WEAL¹, n.*]

— **wealth'y**, *a.* [WEALTH'IER; WEALTH'-I-EST.] Possessing wealth; affluent.

wean, win, *vt.* 1. To transfer (the young of any animal) from dependence on its mother's milk to another form of nourishment. 2. To alienate the affections of. [*< AS. wenian, accustom.*]

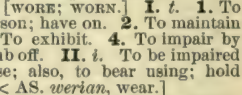
weap'on, wēp'un, *n.* Any implement of war or combat, as a sword, gun, etc. [*< AS. wēpen, weapon.*] — **weap-on-less**, *n.*

wear¹, wār, *v.* [WORE; WORN.] *I. t.* 1. To carry on the person; have on. 2. To maintain habitually. 3. To exhibit. 4. To impair by use; efface or rub off. *II. i.* To be impaired gradually by use; also, to bear using; hold out; endure. [*< AS. wearian, wear.*]

wear², *vt. & vi.* *Naut.* To go about with the wind astern. [*FOR VEER.*]

wear, wār, *n.* 1. The act of wearing, or the state of being worn. 2. Wearing apparel. 3. Impairment from use or time. — **wear and tear**, loss by the service, exposure, decay, or injury incident to ordinary use.

wear'y, wēr'l. *I. vt. & vi.* [WEAR'IED; WEAR'Y-ING.] To make or grow weary; fatigue; tire. *II. a.* [WEAR'IER; WEAR'Y-EST.] 1. Worn with exertion, vexation, or endurance; tired. 2. Discontented; vexed. [*< AS. wērig, weary.*] — **wear'i-ly**, *adv.* — **wear'i-ness**, *n.* — **wear'y**, *some, a. Tire-some.*



Weasel. 1/18

weasel, wē'zəl, *n.* A small elongated reddish-brown, carnivorous quadruped, that preys on smaller mammals and birds. [*< AS. weste, weasel.*]

weath'er, wedh'ēr. **I. vt.** **1.** To encounter successfully; survive. **2.** To expose to the action of the weather. **3. Naut.** To go to the windward of. **II. n.** **1.** Atmospheric conditions, as regards temperature, moisture, winds, etc. **2.** The common phenomena of wind, rain, cold, heat, or storm. [*< AS. wēder, weather.*] — **weather-beat'en**, *a.* Bearing the effects of exposure to weather. — **w-board**, *n.* A board prepared for the outside covering of wooden buildings. — **w-bound**, *a.* Detained by unfavorable weather. — **W. Bureau**, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture in Washington for meteorological observation, the diffusion of information concerning the weather, etc. — **weather-cock**, *n.* A vane, properly one in the semblance of a cock. — **weather-vane**, *n.* — **w-gage**, *n.* *Naut.* A position to windward, figuratively, any advantage gained. — **w-glass**, *n.* A barometer. — **w-wise**, *a.* Experienced in observing the weather.

weave (e, wiv, vt. [*WOVE* or *WEAV*(E)D; *WOV*(E)N or *WOVE* or *WEAV*(E)D; *WEAV*'ING.]) **1.** To entwine or lace together, as threads, in a loom. **2.** To produce by the foregoing process. [*< AS. wēfan, weave.*] — **weaver**, *n.* **1.** One who weaves. **2.** A weaver-bird. — **weaver-bird**, *n.* A finch-like bird that constructs a woven nest.

wen'zen, wī'zn, *a.* Same as *WIZEN*.

web, web, **I. vt.** [*WEBBED*; *WEB*'ING.]) **1.** To provide with a web. **2.** To ensnare. **II. n.** **1.** A textile fabric, as in the piece. **2.** A long sheet or roll of material. **3.** A scheme or snare. **4.** A membrane connecting the digits of an animal. **5.** A cobweb. [*< AS. web, < wēfan, weave.*] — **webbed**, *a.* **1.** Having a web. **2.** Having the digits united by a membrane. — **webbing**, *n.* A woven strip; the structure of a web. — **web-foot**, *n.* **1.** A foot with webbed toes. **2.** A web-footed bird. — **web-footed**, *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane, as many aquatic animals and birds.

wed, wed, *vt.* [*WED*'DED or *WED*; *WED*'DING.]) **1.** To marry; join in wedlock. **2.** To attach (oneself) permanently to a thing. [*< AS. wēddian, engage, < wed, pledge.*] — **wedding**, *n.* **1.** A marriage ceremony. **2.** The anniversary of a marriage. — **wedlock**, *n.* Matrimony.

wedge, wej, **I. vt. & vt.** [*WEDGED*; *WEDG*'ING.]) To operate upon by driving in a wedge; split. **II. n.** One of the mechanical powers, practically a double inclined plane; a V-shaped piece, as for splitting. [*< AS. wecg, wedge.*]

Wednesday, wenz'dē, *n.* The fourth day of the week. [*< AS. Wōdnes dæg, day of the god Woden or Odin.*]

weed¹, wīd, **I. vt.** **1.** To remove the weeds from. **2.** To pull up or root out, as weeds. **II. n.** Any unsightly or troublesome useless plant. [*< AS. wēdd, weed.*] — **weedy**, *a.* **1.** Having or containing weeds. **2.** Resembling a weed.

weed², *n.* A token of mourning worn as part of the dress. [*< AS. wēde, garment.*]

week, wīk, *n.* A period of seven successive days; especially, such a period beginning with Sunday; also, the six working days collectively. [*< AS. wice, week.*] — **week-day**, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday. — **week-ly**, **I. a.** **1.** Reckoned by the week. **2.** Occurring once a week. **II. n.** [*WEEK*'LIES, *pl.*] A publication issued once a week. **III. adv.** Once a week.

ween, wīn, *vi.* [*WEENED* or *WENT*'.] To entertain a notion; guess; fancy. [*< AS. wēnan, < wēn, hope, < √ of WIN, v.*]

weep, wīp, *vt. & vt.* [*WEPT*; *WEEP*'ING.]) **1.** To let fall, as tears; shed tears. **2.** To lament; bewail; grieve. **3.** To be pendulous and drooping. [*< AS. wēpan, weep.*] — **weep'er**, *n.*

wee'vil, wī'vl, *n.* **1.** A small beetle destructive to plants. **2.** Any insect injurious to stored grain. [*< AS. wīfel, beetle.*]

weft, weft, *n.* The cross-threads in a web of cloth; woof. [*< AS. weft, < wēfan, weave.*]

weigh, wē, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To find the weight of. **2.** To estimate the worth or importance of. **3.** To press upon heavily; burden. **4.** To lift up, as an anchor. **II. t.** **1.** To have a specified weight. **2. Naut.** To raise anchor. [*< AS. wēgan, lift.*] — **weigh'er**, *n.* — **weight**, wēt, **I. vt.** To add weight to; burden. **II. n.** **1.** The measure of the force with which bodies tend toward the earth's center. **2.** A definite mass used in weighing. **3.** Any quantity of heaviness; a heavy mass; efficacy; preponderance; oppressiveness. **4.** A graduated system of standard units of weight.

TROY WEIGHT

(used in weighing gold, silver, and precious stones).

24 grains (gr.) = 1 pennyweight (pwt.).

20 pennyweights = 1 ounce (1 oz.).

12 ounces = 1 pound (lb.).

NOTE.—1 lb. Troy = 5760 grains. In weighing diamonds 1 carat = 3.168 Troy grains, and is divided into quarters, which are called carat grains. See also *CARAT* in vocabulary.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

(used in compounding medicines).

20 grains (gr.) = 1 scruple (ʒ).

3 scruples = 1 dram (ʒ).

8 drams = 1 ounce (ʒ).

12 ounces = 1 pound (lb.).

NOTE.—The pound, ounce, and grain have the same weight as those of Troy Weight.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

(used in weighing all articles except drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones).

27¹¹/₃₂ grains = 1 dram (dr.).

16 drams = 1 ounce (oz.).

16 ounces = 1 pound (lb.).

25 pounds = 1 quarter.

4 quarters } = 1 hundredweight

100 pounds } (cwt.).

20 hundredweight or } = 1 ton (T.).

2000 pounds }

NOTE.—1 lb. Avoirdupois = 7000 grs.

The ton and hundredweight above given (often called the *short ton* and the *short hundredweight*) are those in common use in the United States.

The ton of 2240 lbs., and the hundredweight of 112 lbs. (often called the *long ton* and the *long hundredweight*), are used at United States Custom Houses and in wholesale transactions in coal and iron, and are in general use in Great Britain. See *TON* in the vocabulary. When the long ton is the standard, 1 qt. = 28 lbs.

For weights of the metric system, see *METRIC SYSTEM*, under *METRIC*.

— **weight'less**, *a.* Having no weight; imponderable. — **weight'y**, *a.* [*WEIGHT*'IER; *WEIGHT*'T-EST.]) **1.** Having great weight. **2.** Possessing great importance; influential. — **weight'i-ly**, *adv.* — **weight'i-ness**, *n.*

weir, wir, *n.* 1. A dam; also, that part of a dam which contains gates for discharging surplus water. 2. A series of wattled enclosures in a stream, to catch fish. [*< AS. wer, < √ of werian, defend.*] **weat**.

weird, wîrd, *a.* Concerned with the unnatural; awakening superstitious feeling; uncanny.

welcome, wel'cum. 1. *vt.* [WEL'COMED; WEL'COM-ING.] To give a welcome to. II. *a.* 1. Admitted gladly. 2. Pleasing. 3. Made free to use. III. *n.* 1. A hearty greeting. 2. Hospitality. [*< AS. wilcuma, welcome guest, < willa, will, + cuma, come.*] — **wel'-com-er**, *n.*

weld, weld. 1. *vt.* To unite, as heated metal, in one piece or mass under the hammer or by pressure. II. *n.* The consolidation of pieces of metal by welding; also, the closed joint so formed. [*Corr. of WELL, v.*]

welfare, wel'fâr', *n.* The state of faring well; prosperity.

welkin, wel'kîn, *n.* [Poet.] The vault of the sky; the region of the clouds. [*< AS. wolcnu, pl. of wolcen, cloud.*]

well, wel, *vt. & vi.* To flow up, as water in a spring. [*< AS. wellan, < weallan, boil.*]

well, *a.* [BET'TER; BEST.] 1. Rightly done or arranged; gratifying. 2. Suitable; fit; right. 3. Having physical health. 4. Free from trouble.

well, *n.* 1. A hole sunk into the earth in order to obtain a fluid, as water, oil, or natural gas. 2. A spring, as of water. 3. A source of continued supply. 4. A depression, cavity, etc. [*< AS. well, < weallan, well up.*] — **well'spring**, *n.* An inexhaustible fountain.

well, *adv.* [BET'TER; BEST.] 1. In a praise-worthy manner. 2. Suitably to the nature of things. 3. Prosperously. 4. To a great extent. [*< AS. wel, well, < √ of willa, v.*] — **well's-being**, *n.* Happiness or prosperity; welfare. — **wel'sborn**, *a.* Of good lineage. — **w.-bred**, *a.* 1. Of good ancestry. 2. Polite. — **w.-nigh**, *adv.* Very nearly; almost.

Welsh, welsh. 1. *a.* Pertaining to Wales, its people, or their language. II. *n.* 1. The natives of Wales. 2. The language of Wales.

Cymric, [*< AS. welisc, foreign.*]

welt, welt. 1. *vt.* 1. To sew a welt on or in. 2. To flog severely. II. *n.* 1. A strip of material, covered cord, etc., applied to a seam to cover or strengthen it. 2. A swollen stripe on the skin, made by a lash. [*< W. gwald, hem.*]

welter, wel'ter, *vi.* To roll or tumble about, as in mud; wallow. [*< AS. weallan, roll.*]

wen, wen, *n.* 1. An encysted tumor. 2. Any protuberance or prominence. [*< AS. wen.*]

wench, wench, *n.* 1. A damsel of lowly condition; serving-maid. 2. Any girl. 3. A prostitute. [*< AS. wencel, orphan.*]

wend, wend, *vt. & vi.* To direct one's course; go. [*< AS. wendan, < windan, turn.*]

went, went, *vt.* An obsolete imperfect of *wend*, now used as imperfect of *go*.

went, *imp. & pp. of WEEK, v. went.*

wept, wept, *imp. & pp. of WEEP, v. went.*

weir, *weir*. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of *was*, imperfect of *be*, *v.* [*< AS. wêron, pl. pret. ind. wêre, subj. pret. < wean, be.*]

weir, *3d pers. sing. ind. & subj. of WAS, v.*

west, west. 1. *a.* 1. Located at the west;

facing the west. 2. Coming from the west. II. *n.* 1. That point of the compass or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets. 2. Any western region. III. *adv.* In a westerly direction. [*< AS. west, west, < √ was, dwell.*]

— **west'er-ly**. 1. *a.* Approximately westerly. II. *adv.* Westwardly. — **west'ern**, *a.* 1. Being in the west; pertaining to the west. 2. Proceeding from the west. — **west'ward**, *a.* Tending or lying toward the west. — **west'ward, west'wards**, *adv.* Toward the west. — **west'ward-ly**, *adv.* In a westerly direction.

wet, wet. 1. *vt.* [WET'TED^d or WET; WET'TING.] To moisten or saturate with liquid.

II. *a.* 1. Moistened or saturated with water or other liquid. 2. Marked by rainfall. 3. Containing or like water; watery; moistening.

III. *n.* A considerable degree of moisture; rain. [*< AS. wæt, wet; akin to WATER.*] — **wet'ness**, *n.* — **wet'nurse**, *n.* A woman who is hired to suckle the babe of another woman.

whack, hwac. [Colloq.] 1. *vt. & vi.* 1. To strike sharply; beat. 2. [Slang.] To share. II. *n.* 1. A sharp blow. 2. A share. [*< AS. thaccian, beat.*]

whale, hwæl, *n.* A marine mammal of fish-like form, especially one of the larger pelagic species. See *illus.* under **SPERM-WHALE**. [*< AS. hwal, whale.*] — **whale'back**, *n.* A



Whaleback.

form of vessel having the main decks covered in and rounded over. — **whale'bone**, *n.* The horny substance developed in plates from the palate of the whalebone-whales. — **wha'ler**, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in whaling. — **wha'ling**, *n.* The industry of capturing whales.

wharf, hwærf, *n.* [WHARFS or WHARVES, *pl.*] A landing-place for vessels and their cargoes. [*< AS. hwerf, dam, turning.*] — **wharf'age**, *n.* Com. 1. Charge for the use of a wharf. 2. Wharf accommodations. — **wharf'ing-er**, *n.* One who keeps a wharf for landing goods.

what, hwet. 1. *a.* 1. In interrogative construction, asking for information as to a person or thing. 2. How surprising, ridiculous, great, or the like. II. *interrog. pron.* Which circumstance, event, relation, or the like. III. *rel. pron.* That which: a double relative. IV. *adv.* 1. In what respect; to what extent. 2. In some measure; partly. V. *conj.* 1. So far as; as well as. 2. That: especially in the phrase *but what*. [*< AS. hwæt, what, neut. of hwa, who.*] — **what-ev'er**, *pron.* The whole that; all that; anything that. — **what'not**, *n.* 1. An ornamental set of shelves for holding bric-à-brac, etc. 2. Something or other. — **what'so-ev'er**, *a. & pron.* Whatever.

wheal, hwîl, *n.* A discolored ridge on the skin, as from the stroke of a whip. [*< AS. hwæle.*]

wheat, hwīt, *n.* A grain, the edible product of a cereal grass : the most important of the cereals; also, the plant producing this grain. [*< AS. hwæte.*] — **wheat'en**, *a.* Made of wheat.

wheel, hwīl, *vt. & vi.* [WHĒE'DLED; WHĒE'DLING.] To persuade by flattery; coax; deceive. [*< G. wedeln, wag the tail.*]

wheel, hwīl, *vt. & vi.* To carry or move on wheels; roll; turn; rotate; revolve; gyrate.

II. n. 1. A circular framework or a disk, made to rotate on an axis and employed to reduce friction, to perform rotary motion, etc. **2.** Something resembling a wheel or having a wheel as its distinctive characteristic, as a steering-wheel, a pulley, a bicycle, a potters' rotating disk or table, etc. **3.** A wheeling; turning. [*< AS. hweðl, contr. of hweoðol, wheel.*]



Vehicle-wheel.

t, tire; r, wooden rim; s, spokes; h, hub; a, axle-nut.

n. 2. The act of one who wheels, especially of one riding a bicycle. **3.** The condition of the roads, as regards traveling on wheels. **4.** A turning. — **wheel'man**, *n.* **1.** The man who steers a vessel. **2.** A bicyclist. — **wheel'wright**, *n.* A man whose business is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

whzee(e), hwīz, *vi.* [WHĒEZ(ED); WHĒEZ'ING.] To breathe hard and with a husky, whistling sound. [*< AS. hwezan, wheeze.*] — **whzee**(e), *n.* A wheezing sound. — **whzee'y**, *a.* Subject to wheezing.

whelk, hwelk, *n.* A marine mollusk having a whorled shell. [*< AS. whloc, < wealcen, roll.*] [of WHEAL.]

whelm, hwelm, *vt.* To submerge; overpower; hence, to destroy. [*< AS. wehlfan in āwehlfan, overwhelm.*]

whelp, hwelp. **I. vt. & vi.** To bear whelps. **II. n.** The young of the dog, lion, seal, etc.; a cub; puppy; worthless young fellow. [*< AS. hwelp, whelp.*]

when, hwen, *adv.* **1.** At what or which time. **2.** At the time that; while; although; after that. [*< AS. hwænne, when.*] — **when-ev'er**, *adv. & conj.* At whatever time. **when'so-ev'er**.

whence, hwens, *adv.* **1.** From what place or source. **2.** For which reason; wherefore. — **whence'so-ev'er**, *adv. & conj.*

where, hwær, *adv.* At or in what place, relation, or situation; whither; whence. [*< AS. hwær, where.*] — **where'a-bouts**. **I. n.** The place in or near which a person or thing is. **where'a-bout's**. **II. adv.** Near or at what place; about where. — **where-as**, *conj.* **1.** Seeing that. **2.** The fact of the matter being that. — **where-at**, *adv.* **1.** At what. **2.** At which. — **where-by**, *adv.* **1.** By what; how. **2.** By, near, through, or by means of which. — **where-fore**, *adv.* **1.** For what reason; why. **2.** Therefore. — **where-in**, *adv.* **1.** In what particular or regard. **2.** In which thing, place, etc.; in whatever. — **where-of**, *adv.* **1.** Of or from what. **2.** Of which or whom. — **where-on**, *adv.* **1.** On what or whom. **2.** On which.

— **where'so-ev'er**, *adv.* **1.** Wherever. **2.** Whithersoever. — **where-to**, *adv.* **1.** To what place or end. **2.** To which; whither. — **where-up-on**, *adv.* **1.** Whereon. **2.** Conjunctively, upon which or whom; after which. — **where-ev'er**, *adv. & conj.* In or at whatever place. — **where-with**, *adv.* **1.** With what. **2.** With which. — **where-with-al**. **I. n.** The necessary means or resources. **II. adv.** Wherewith.

wherry, hwēr', *n.* [WHĒR'RIES', *pl.*] A light, sharp row-boat used on inland waters; also, a decked fishing-vessel with two sails. [*< Ice. hvefr, shifty, < hvefr, turn.*]



Thames Wherry.

whet, hwet. **I. vt.** [WHĒT'TED; WHĒT'TING.] **1.** To sharpen, as an edged tool, by friction. **2.** To make more keen or eager; excite. **II. n.** The act of whetting; also, something that whets or excites; specifically, a dram. [*< AS. hweattan, < hweāt, keen.*] — **whet'stone**, *n.* A fine-grained stone for whetting edge-tools.

wheth'er, hwedh'gr. **II. a. & pron.** Which; properly of two, less exactly of more than two. **II. conj.** In case; if; introducing an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or*, or *whether*. [*< AS. hwæther, < hwað, who.*]

whew, hwē, *n.* A clear liquid that separates from the curd when milk is curdled. [*< AS. hwaeg, whey.*] — **wey'ey**, *a.* — **wey'ish**, *a.*

which, hwīch, *pron.* **I. interrog.** What individual person or thing of a certain number or class. **II. rel.** What particular one of a certain number or class referred to. [*< AS. hwīlc, which, < hwað, who, + -lic, -ly.*] — **which-ev'er**, *pron.* Whether one or another (of two or of several). **which'so-ev'er**.

whiff, hwīf. **I. vt. & vi.** To send forth whiffs, as of smoke; throw out whiffs. **II. n.** Any sudden or slight gust, as one bearing an odor; puff, as of smoke. [Imitative.]

whiffle, hwīf', *vt. & vt.* [WHĒF'LED; WHĒF'FLING.] To waver; sway; shift; vacillate; blow with puffs or whiffs. [Freq. of WHIFF, *v.*] — **whiff'ler**, *n.* — **whiff'le-tree**, *n.* Same as SWINGLETREE.

Whig, hwīg, *n.* **1.** A member of the Liberal party in England in the 18th and 19th centuries; also, a Covenantant or a Roundhead. **2.** An American colonist who supported the Revolutionary war; later, a member of a party opposed to the Democratic. [Prob. abbr. < Whiggamore, name applied to Scotch opponents of Charles I.] — **Whig'ger-y**, *n.* The doctrines of Whigs.

while, hwīl. **I. vt.** [WHĒLED; WHĒ'LING.] To cause to pass lightly and pleasantly; spend, as time. **II. n.** A short time; also, a period of time. **III. conj.** **1.** During the time that. **2.** At the same time that; sometimes; though. [*< AS. hwīl, while.*] — **whiles**. **I. adv.** [Scot.] Sometimes. **II. conj.** While. — **whilst**, *conj.* While; old form.

whim, hwīm, *n.* A caprice; freak. [*< Ice. hvima, wander with the eyes.*]

whim'per, hwim'per. **I. vt. & vi.** To whine; complain. **II. n.** A low, broken, whining cry; whine. [Perhaps akin to WHINE.]

whim'sy, hwim'zi. **n.** [WHIM'SIES, *pl.*] A whim. **whim'sey'**, — **whim'si-cal**, *a.* **1.** Having eccentric ideas; capricious. **2.** Oddly constituted. — **whim'si-cal'i-ty**, *n.* — **whim'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

whin, hwin, *n.* Furze. [*< W. hryn.*]

whine, hwain. **I. vt. & vi.** [WHINED; WHINING.] To utter with a whine; give forth a whine; find fault in a weak or childish way. **II. n.** A plaintive, complaining cry; hence, a suppressed nasal drawl regarded as the tone of childish complaint. [*< AS. hwinan, whine.*]

whin'ny, hwin'i. **I. vi.** [WHIN'NIED; WHIN'NY-ING.] To neigh. **II. n.** [WHIN'NIES, *pl.*] The cry or call of a horse; a neigh. [Freq. of WHINE.]

whip, hwip, *v.* [WHIPPED^t or WHIPT; WHIP-PING.] **I. t.** **1.** To strike with a whip; flog; beat; lash. **2.** To effect by or as by blows of a whip. **3.** To jerk; move or sweep with a lashing motion. **II. i.** To move nimbly. [*ME. whippen; cp. G. & D. wippen, seesaw.*]

whip, *n. **1.** An instrument consisting of a handle and lash, flexible rod, or the like, used for driving draft-animals or for administering punishment. **2.** One who drives with or as with a whip; a driver. **3.** A rope and pulley rigged for hoisting, etc. — **whip'per**, *n.* — **whip'ping**, *n.* The act of one who whips or the condition of being whipped; castigation.*

whip'ple-tree', hwip'l-tri'. *n.* A swingletree. [*Var. of WHIFFLETREE.*]

whip'poor-will', hwip'pur-wil'. *n.* A goat-sucker of the eastern United States, remarkable for its cry, closely imitated in its name.

whir, hwgr. **I. vt. & vi.** [WHIRRED; WHIR'RING.] To whirl; move or fly with a whirl. **II. n.** A trilling, swishing sound, produced by the sudden rising of birds. [*< Dn. hvirre, whirl (imitative).*]

whirr'.



Whippoorwill. 1/6

whirl, hwrl. **I. vt. & vi.** To turn, or cause to turn; gyrate; twirl. **II. n.** **1.** A swift rotating or revolving motion. **2.** Something whirling. [*ME. whirlen, of Scand. origin; cp. Ice. hvirfla, freq. of hveerfa, turn.*] — **whirl'er**, *n.* — **whirl'i-gig**, *n.* **1.** A toy that revolves rapidly on an axis. **2.** A merry-go-round. — **whirl'pool'**, *n.* An eddy or vortex where water moves with a gyrating sweep. — **whirl'-wind'**, *n.* A moving funnel-shaped column of air, causing waterspouts, dust-whirls, etc.

whisk, hwisk. **I. vt. & vi.** To move or be moved along with a light sweeping movement. **II. n.** **1.** A light sweeping movement. **2.** A little broom or brush. **3.** A wisp. [*< Sw. viska.*]

whisk'er, hwisk'er, *n.* **1. pl.** The hair that grows on the sides of a man's face; loosely, any part of the beard. **2.** One of the long bristly hairs on the sides of the mouth of some animals, as the cat. [*< whisk, v.*] — **whisk'-ered**, *a.* Having whiskers.

whis'ky. } hwis'ki, -ke, *n.* [*-KIES^t, pl.*] An **whis'key**, } alcoholic liquor obtained by the distillation of grain. [*< Gael. uisgebeatha, 'water of life.'*]

whis'per, hwis'per, *v.* **I. t.** To utter in a whisper. **II. i.** **1.** To speak in a whisper. **2.** To make a low rustling sound. **3.** To speak with caution; also, to devise mischief. [*< AS. hwisprian; imitative.*] — **whis'per-er**, *n.* **whis'per**, *n.* **1.** An articulated but not sonant breath; also, a low, rustling sound. **2.** A secret communication.

whist, hwist, *a.* Made silent or quiet; calmed. **whist**, *n.* A game of cards played by four persons. [*< WHISK, n.; orig. name of the game.*]

whist, *interj.* Hush! be still! [= HUSH.] **whis'tle**, hwis'l. **I. vt. & vi.** [WHIS'TLED; WHIS'TLING.] To make or emit the musical sound called a whistle; sound as a whistle; call or guide by a whistle. **II. n.** The sound of air forced through a narrow aperture or against a thin edge; also, a mechanical device for producing such a sound. [*< AS. hwisltian (imitative).*] — **whis'tler**, *n.*

whit, hwit, *n.* The smallest particle; speck. [*< AS. wihit; see WIGHT, n.*]

white, hwait. **I. vt. & vi.** To whiten. **II. a.** **1.** Having the color produced by irregular reflection, as from a rough surface; snow-colored. **2.** Having a light complexion; blond. **3.** Pure; innocent. **4.** Light and translucent, as certain wines. **III. n.** **1.** That color which is devoid of any tint, and is the opposite of black. **2.** Any thing white, as the white portion of the eyeball, a white person, etc. [*< AS. hwit, white.*] — **white'bat**, *n.* The young of various fishes, especially of sprat and herring. — **white'fish'**, *n.* **1.** A salmonoid food-fish of northern regions. **2.** The menhaden. — **whit'en**, *v. I. t.* To make white; bleach. **II. i.** To become white.



Common Whitefish. 1/12

whit'en, *n.* — **white'wash'**, *Id. vt. 1.* To coat with whitewash. **2. To attempt to excuse or defend a corrupt person, act, or thing. **3.** [*Colloq. U.S.*] To beat in a game without allowing the opposite side to score. **II. n.** A mixture of slaked lime and water, used for whitening walls, etc. — **white'wash'er**, *n.* — **whit'ing**, hwai'ting, *n.* A white powdered chalk used as a pigment and for polishing. — **whit'ish**, *a.* Somewhat white.**

whit'er, hwid'er, *adv.* **1.** As a relative, to which or what place. **2.** As an interrogative, to which or what. **3.** Wheresoever. [*< AS. hwiðer, whither; akin to hwað, who.*] — **whit'er-so-ev'er**, *adv.* To what place soever.

whit'low, hwit'lō, *n.* An inflammatory tumor, especially on a finger. [*For which flaw, < QUICK, n. 1 + FLAW¹, n.*]

Whit'sun-day, hwit'sun-dē or hwit'sun-dē, *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter; a church festival commemorating Pentecost. **Whit'sun'**, — **Whit'sun-tide'**, *n.* The week beginning with Whitsunday.

whit'tle, hwit'l, *vt. & vi.* [WHIT'TLED; WHIT'T-

TLING.] To cut, carve, or shape by hand with a knife. [*< AS. thwītan, cut.*]

whiz, hwiz. **I. vi.** [WHIZZED; WHIZ/ZING.] To move swiftly with a hissing or humming sound. **II. n.** A sound such as is produced by a flying missile. [Imitative.]

who, hū, *pron. I. interrog.* Which or what person. **II. rel. 1.** That. **2.** He, she, or they that. [*< AS. hwā, who, < pron. hw- (interrog.)*.]

who-ev'er, *pron.* Any one without exception who. [*HO, interj.*]

whoa, hwo, *interj.* Stop! stand still! [For **whole**, hōl. **I. a. 1.** Containing all; entire; total; complete. **2.** Sound; healthy. **II. n. 1.** All the parts or elements entering into and making up a thing. **2.** An organization of parts making a unity. [*< AS. hāl, well, sound.*]

whole-ness, *n.* Entireness; completeness. **whole/sale**, *a. 1.* Selling in quantity. **2.** Pertaining to wholesale trade; made or done on a large scale. **whole/some**, *a. 1.* Tending to promote health. **2.** Salutary. **whol'ly**, *adv.* Totally; exclusively.

whom, hūm, *pron.* The objective (formerly dative) case of **who**.—**whom'so-ev'er**, *pron.*

whoop, hūp. **I. vt. & vi. 1.** To call upon with whoops; mock. **2.** To utter whoops; hoot. **II. n. 1.** A shout of excitement, derision, etc.; a hoot. **2.** A loud convulsive inspiration after a paroxysm of coughing. [*< OF. houper, whoop.*]

whoop'ing-cough, *n.* A contagious disease, marked by violent coughing, ending with a whoop.

whorl, hwŕl, *n. 1. Bot.* A set of leaves, etc., on the same plane with one another, distributed in a circle. **2.** A turn, as of a spiral shell.

whor'tle-ber"ry, hwŕt'l-ber'ī, *n. 1.* [U. S.] Same as HUCKLEBERRY. **2. [Eng.] A dwarf hardy shrub and its blue-black fruit. **bil'ber"-ry**, [*< AS. wyrtl (dim. of wyrt, root) + BERRY, n.*]**

whose, hūz, *pron.* The possessive case of **who** and often of **which**. [*< ME. hwās, gen. of hwā, who.*]

who'so, hū'sō, *pron.* Whoever.—**whose"-so-ev'er**, *pron.* Possessive case of **whosoever**. **who'so-ev'ert**.

why, hwā. **I. adv.** For what cause, purpose, or reason. **II. conj.** 1. Because of which; for which. **2.** As a relative, the reason or cause for which. **III. interj.** An introductory expletive. [*< AS. hwī, < hwā, who.*]

wich"ha"zel, wīch'hē'zəl, *n.* A shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, of the eastern United States and Canada, yielding an ointment and fluid extract used in pharmacy. [*< AS. wice, wych=elm, + HAZEL.*]

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wick, wīc, *n.* A band, as of woven fibers, operating by capillary attraction, to convey oil or other illuminant to a flame. [*< AS. weoca, wick.*]

wick'ed, wīk'ed, *a. 1.* Evil; depraved; vicious; sinful. **2.** Mischievous. [*< AS. wicca, wizard.*] **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

wick'er, wīk'ēr. **I. a.** Made of twigs, osiers, etc. **II. n. 1.** A plant young shoot or rod. **2.** Ware made of such shoots. [Ult. *< AS. wican, bend.*]

wick'et, wīk'et, *n. 1.* A small door or gate subsidiary to a larger entrance. **2.** A small opening in a door. **3. Cricket.** An arrangement of three upright rods set near together, with two crosspieces over the top. [*< Ice. vikinn, pp. of vika, turn.*]

wide, wāid, *I. a. [WID'ER; WID'EST.] 1.* Having relatively great extent between sides; broad. **2. Extended; ample. **3. Having a specified degree of width. **4.** Fully open; expanded. **II. adv. 1.** To a great distance. [*< AS. wīde, < wīd, wide.*]****

wide'a-wake, *a.* Marked by vigilance and alertness. **wide'ly, adv. -widen, vt. & vi. 1. To make or grow wide. **2. wide'ness, n. -width, n.** Space between sides, or extent from side to side.**

widge'on, wīj'on, *n.* A river-duck with short bill and wedge-shaped tail. [*< OF. vigeon, < L. vipio, kind of crane.*]

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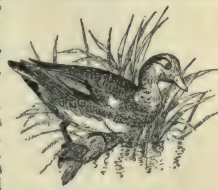
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American Widgeon. 1/13



Whorl of Leaves.



Wich-hazel.

a, the leaves; b, a flower; c, fruits.

fūttjūre (future); aīslē; au (out); ōil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing; īnk; thīn.

place; a wilderness. [*< AS. wild, wild, < √ of WILL¹, v.*] -ly, adv. -ness, n.

wil'der, wil'der, v. [*Poet.*] **I. t.** To mislead; bewilder. **II. i.** To wander.

wil'der-ness,

wil'der-nes, n.

1. An uncultivated, uninhabited, or barren region. **2. A** waste, as of an ocean. [*< AS. wilder, contr. of wild deor, wild beast.*]



wile, wail. **I. vt.**

[*WILED; WI-*

LING.] **1.** To mislead, or lead with guile. **2.**

To pass divertingly, as time. **II. n.** An act

or a means of cunning deception. [*< AS. wile,*

wile.] -wi/li-ly, adv. -wi/li-ness, n.

wil'ful, wil'ful, a. **1.** Headstrong; self-

willed. **2.** Voluntary. -ly, adv. -ness, n.

will¹, wil, v. [*pres. sing., WILL, WILT, WILL;*

pl. WILL; imp. sing., WOULD, WOULDST;

pl. WOULD, WOULDST; pl. WOULD.] **II. t.** To

wish or desire. **II. i.** **1.** To be desirous;

have a wish; mostly in the form *would*. **2.**

With auxiliary force, a sign of futurity or of

purpose. See *SHALL*. [*< AS. willan, will.*]

will², vt. & vi. [*WILLED; WILL'ING; WILLS.*]

[*Confused with WILL.*] **1.** To produce by

the exercise of will; exercise volition. **2.** To

resolve upon; determine. **3.** To bequeath by

a will. [*< AS. willan, < willa, will.*]

will, n. **1.** The power of willing; also, a choice;

volition; purpose. **2.** Energy of character. **3.**

The legal declaration of a man's intentions as

to the disposition of his property, etc., after

his death. [*< AS. willa, < willan, will.*]

wil'ful, -ly, -ness. Same as WILFUL, etc.

will'ing, a. **1.** Having the mind favorably

inclined or disposed. **2.** Compliant. **3.**

Gladly proffered or done. -ly, adv. -ness, n.

wil'ô-the-wisp', wil'ô'-dhg-wisp', n.

The ignis fatuus.

wil'low, wil'ô, n. A tree or shrub having

generally smooth branches and

often long, slender, pliant, and

sometimes pendent branchlets.

[*< AS. welg, willow.*]—**weep-**

ing willow, an Old World

willow remarkable for its long,

slender, pendulous branches.—

wil'low-y, a. **1.** Abounding

in willows. **2.** Having supple

grace.

wilt¹, wilt, v. **I. t.** To canse

to droop or wither. **II. i.** To

lose freshness; droop, as a

plant. [*Akin to D. welken,*

wither.]

wilt², *ed per. sing. pres. ind. act.*

of WILL, v.

wil'y, wal'il, a. [*WIL'IER;*

WIL'EST.] Full of or charac-

terized by wiles; sly; cunning.

wim'ble, wim'bl, n. Anything that bores a

hole: a gimlet or a brace and bit. [*< Dn.*

rimmel, auger.]

win, win, vt. & vi. [*WON; WIN'NING.*] To gain

or succeed in, as against difficulties or com-

petitors; achieve; attain; be victorious. [*< AS.*

winnan, contend.]—**win'ner**, n.—**win'ning**,

I. pa. Successful in competition; capable of

winning; winsome. **II. n.** **1.** The act of one

who wins. **2.** That which is won: usually in the

plural.

wince, wins, vi. [*WINCED; WIN'CING.*] To

shrink back or start aside, as from a blow;

flinch. [*< OHG. OF wenkan, G. wanken, wince.*]

winch, winch, n. **1.** A windlass, particularly

one used for hoisting. **2. A**

crank used as a handle. [*<*

AS. wince, winch.]

wind¹, waînd, v. [*WOUND;*

WIND'ING.] **I. t.** **1.** To

cause to pass around; twine;

wreathe; encircle. **2.** To

renew the motion of, as a watch.

II. i. **1.** To move or be ar-

ranged in a circular or spiral

manner. **2.** To go tortuously

round about; twist. **3.** To have

a twisted form. [*< AS. win-*

dan.]

wind², wind or waînd, vt. & vi. [*WIND'ED*

(erroneously, *WOUND*); *WIND'ING.*] To blow,

as a horn; sound by blowing. [*< WIND¹, n.,*

but confused with *WIND¹, v.*]

wind^{3d}, wind, vt. **1.** To detect or follow by

scent. **2.** To exhaust the wind or breath of

wind⁴, n. **1.** A current of air. **2.** Lung-

power; breath. **3.** Flatulence. **4.** Idle talk.

[*< AS. wind, wind, < √ in Goth. waian, G.*

wehen, blow.]—**wind'bro'ken**, a. Asthmatic;

said of a horse.—**wind'fall**, n. **1.** Some-

thing, as ripening fruit, brought down by the

wind. **2.** A piece of unexpected good fortune.

—**w.gall**, n. A soft swelling near the pas-

tern-joint of a horse.—**wind'less**, a. **1.** With-

out wind; breezeless; calm. **2.** Being out

of breath.—**wind'mill**, n. A machine turned

by the wind and designed to furnish motive

power.—**wind'pipe**, n. The duct by which the

breath is carried to and from the lungs.

wind⁵, waînd, n. A winding; bend, turn, or

twist.—**wind'ing**, pa. **1.** Turning spirally

about an axis. **2.** Having bends or lateral turns;

twisting.—**wind'ingsheet**, n. The sheet

that wraps a corpse.

wind'lass, wind'las, n. *Mech.* A drum for

winding, or for hoisting by winding. [*Corr.*

of *windas* (*< D. windas, < winden, wind, + aee,*

pole.)]

win'dow, win'dô, n. **1.** An opening, as in

a wall of a building, for the admission of light

or air, including the casement, sash, panes, etc.

2. Anat. A window-like aperture. [*< Ice.*

vindauga, < vindr, wind, + auga, eye.]

wind'row, wind'rô or win'rô', n. A long

ridge or pile, as of hay on the ground shaped

by the wind.

wind'ward, wind'ward. **I. a.** Being on the

side exposed to the wind. **II. n.** The direc-

tion from which the wind blows. **III. adv.** In

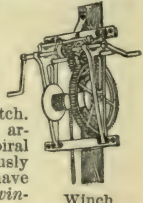
the direction from which the wind blows.

wind'y, wind'i, a. [*WIN'DIER; WIN'DI-EST.*]

1. Abounding in wind; stormy. **2.** Exposed

to the wind. **3.** Bombastic; pompous. [*< AS.*

windig, < wind, wind.]—**wind'i-ness**, n.



Winch.



Willow Leaves.

1. Highland wil-
- low. 2. White
- willow. 3. Weep-
- ing willow. 4.
- Shining willow.
5. Velvet osier.

wine, wain. *I. vt. & vi.* [WINED; WI'NING.] To entertain or treat with wine. *II. n.* The fermented juice of the grape, or sometimes of other fruit. [*< AS. win, < L. vinum, wine.*]

—**wine'bib'ber, n.** A tippler.—**w.glass, n.** A small goblet from which to drink wine.

wing, wing v. *I. t. 1.* To accomplish by the aid of wings. *2.* To impart rapid motion to. *3.* To furnish with wings. *4.* To shoot in the wing; hence, to disable. *II. i.* To fly with or as with wings.—**wing(e)d, a.** *1.* Having wings; passing swiftly. *2.* Soaring; lofty; rapid.

wing, n. *1.* The fore limb of a bird, adapted for flight. *2.* That which is conceived as performing some function of wings. *3.* Flight or passage as by wings. *4.* Any side, part, appendage, etc., suggesting a wing. [*< Ice. vængr, wing.*]

wink, wink. *I. vt. & vi.* *1.* To close and open (the eyes or the eyelids) quickly. *2.* To pretend not to see. *3.* To twinkle. *II. n.* *1.* The act of winking. *2.* The time necessary for a wink. *3.* A twinkle. *4.* A short nap. [*< AS. wincian, wink.*]—**wink'er, n.** *1.* One who winks. *2.* A blinder for a horse. *3.* An eyelash.

win'ner, win'ning. See **WIN, v.**

win'now, win'o, vt. & vi. To separate grain from chaff by means of a current of air. [*< AS. windwian, < wind, wind.*]—**win'now-er, n.**

win'some, win'sum, a. Having a winning appearance or manner. [*< AS. wynsum, < wyn, joy; and see -some.*]

win'ter, win'ter. *I. vt. & vi.* To care for during the winter; pass the winter; be affected by winter weather. *II. n.* The coldest season of the year. [*< AS. winter, winter.*]—**win'ter-green', n.** A small creeping evergreen plant with oval leaves and red berries, used in pharmacy and flavoring.—**win'try, a.** Belonging to winter; cold; frosty. **win'ter-y, win'tri-ness, n.** [of wine.]

wi'ny, wai'ni, a. Having the taste or qualities

wipe, wip. *I. vt.* [WIPE'D; WI'PING.] *1.* To rub lightly, as with a towel. *2.* To remove by rubbing lightly; brush. *II. n.* The act or process of wiping. [*< AS. wipian, wipe.*]

—**wi'per, n.**
wire, wair, v. [WIRED; WIR'ING.] *I. t. 1.* To furnish with wire; fasten with wire. *2.* To transmit by electric telegraph. *II. i.* [Colloq.] To send a telegram.

wire, n. A slender strand or thread of metal, formed by drawing through dies or holes. [*< AS. wir, wire.*]—**wire'draw', vt.** To draw, as a metal rod, through a series of holes of diminishing diameter to reduce it to a wire.—**wir'y, a.** *1.* Having great resisting power; thin, but tough and shewy; said of persons. *2.* Like wire; stiff.—**wir'i-ness, n.**

wis, wis, vt. To suppose; think. [*< Iwis.*]

wis'dom, wiz'dum, n. *1.* The power of true and just discernment. *2.* Sound practical judgment; common sense. *3.* A high degree of knowledge; erudition. [*< AS. wisdom, < wīs, wise; and see -dom.*]—**wis'dom-tooth', n.** The last or third molar of the human jaw, which appears about the twentieth year.

wise, waiz, a. [WI'SER; WI'SEST.] Possessed of wisdom; sagacious; prudent; sensible; shrewd; erudite; sage. [*< AS. wis, wise, < w of witan, know.*]—**ly, adv.**

—**wise, suffix.** Way or manner; used as a termina-

tion; as, *nowise, likewise*: often confused with *-way, -ways*.

wise'a'cre, waiz'ē'ker, n. One who affects great wisdom; hence, a dunce. [*< G. weis-sager, < OHG. wīzago, soothsayer.*]

wish, wish. *I. vt. & vi.* To desire; want; have a wish; feel a longing. *II. n.* *1.* A desire or longing. *2.* A petition. *3.* Something wished for. [*< AS. wifscan, < wāsc, wish.*]—**wish'ful, a.** Full of longing.

wish'y-wash'y, wish'i-wesh'i, a. [Colloq.] Thin, weak, and diluted. [Reduplication of **WASHY.**]

wisp, wisp, n. *1.* A small bunch, as of hay, straw, or hair. *2.* A whisk-broom. [ME. *wisp* for *wips*; akin to **WIPE.**]

wist, wist, imp. of WIT, v. sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense. Compare **WIS.**

wist'ful, a. *1.* Wishful; longing. *2.* Musing; pensive. [For **WISHFUL.**]—**wist'ful-ly, adv.**—**wist'ful-ness, n.**

wit, wit, vt. & vi. [WIST, imp.] To be or become aware; learn. [*< AS. witan, know, < witan, see.*]—**to wit, that** is to say; namely.

wit, wit, n. *1.* Sudden and ingenious association of ideas or words causing surprise and merriment. *2.* A witty person. *3.* The reasoning power or faculty; sense. [*< AS. wit, < witan, know, < witan, see.*]

witch, wich. *I. vt.* To bewitch. *II. n.* *1.* One supposed to have dealings with evil spirits; a sorceress. *2.* A hag. *3.* A bewitching woman or girl. [*< AS. wicca, wicca, < wītiga, wizard, < witan, see.*]—**witch'craft', n.** *1.* Sorcery. *2.* Extraordinary fascination.—**witch'er-y, n.** [TES', pl.] Power to charm.

with, with, prep. *1.* Expressing relations of intimate connection, as in space, time, quality, or condition; in the company of; in the case of; in the same direction or sense as. *2.* Expressing the relation of means, instrument, or cause: by the use of; by; because of. *3.* Expressing the relation of endowment or possession; having. *4.* Expressing separation: from; as, to part with. *5.* In opposition to; against; as, to fight with. [*< AS. with, with.*]—**with-al', I. adv.** With the rest; in addition. *II. prep.* With.—**with-draw', v.** *I. t. 1.* To draw or take away; remove; recall. *2.* To keep or abstract from use. *II. i.* To draw back; retire. [*< WITH- + DRAW.*]—**with-draw'al, n.** [with- < with, against.]

with-, prefix. Against; as, *withstand*. [*< AS. withe, with.* *I. vt.* To bind with withes. *II. n.* *1.* A willow; supple twig. *2.* A band made of twisted flexible shoots, straw, or the like. [*< AS. withthe, < wīthig, willow.*]

with'er, with'er, vt. & vi. *1.* To cause to become limp or dry, as a plant when cut down. *2.* To waste, as flesh. *3.* To droop or perish. [*< AS. wedrian, air, < weder, weather.*]

with'ers, with'erz, n. pl. The highest part of the back of the horse, between the shoulder-blades. [*< AS. wither, against.*]

with-hold', with-hold', vt. & vi. To hold back; restrain. [*< WITH- + HOLD, v.*]

with-in', I. adv. *1.* In the inner part; interiorly. *2.* At home; indoors. *II. prep.* *1.* Inside. *2.* In the limits, range, or compass of. *3.* Not going beyond. [*< AS. with, with, + innan, in.*]

with-out', I. adv. *1.* In or on the outer part.

flū'tjūre (future); **aisle** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

2. Out of doors. 3. External. **II. prep.** 1. Destitute of; lacking. 2. On the outside of; external to. 3. Beyond the limits of. [*< AS. wīthutan, < wīth, against, + ūtan, out.*]

with-stand, v. **I. t.** To oppose with any force; resist. **II. i.** To make resistance; endure. [*< AS. wīthstandan, < wīth, against, + standan, stand.*]

with'y, with'i, a. Made of withes; flexible and tough. [*< AS. wīthig, willow.*]

wit'less, a. Lacking in wit; foolish.

wit'ness, wit'nes. I. vt. & vi. To see or know by personal experience; be witness to or of; attest; bear witness; give evidence. **II. n.** 1. A person who has seen or known something; a spectator. 2. One who or that which furnishes evidence or proof. 3. An act of attestation, as to a fact, an event, or a signature. [*< AS. wītnes, < wītan, see.*] [designedly.]

wit'ting-ly, wit'ting-li, adv. Knowingly and wittily. **wit'ti, a.** [*WIT'TI-ER; WIT'TI-EST.*]

1. Having or displaying wit. 2. Sarcastic. [*< AS. wītig, wise.*]—**wit'ti-cism, n.** A witty or clever saying.—**wit'ti-ly, adv.**—**wit'ti-ness, n.**

wive, waiv, vt. & vi. [*WIVED; WIV'ING.*] 1. To furnish with a wife; mate. 2. To marry. [*< AS. wīfan, < wīf, wife.*]

wives, waiwz, n. Plural of WIFE.

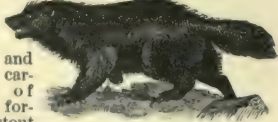
wiz'ard, wiz'ard, n. 1. A male witch; sorcerer. 2. One who practises jugglery. [*< OF. *wischard, guischard, cunning.*]

wiz'en, wiz'n, a. Shrunken; withered. [*< AS. wisan, wither.*]

wo, } wō, n. Overwhelming sorrow; heavy af-
woe, } fliction or calamity. [*< AS. wā (interj.),*
wo, } wō'be-gone", a. Overcome with wo;
mournful; sorrowful. **woe'be-gone't, -wo'-**
ful, a. 1. Accompanied by or causing wo; dire-
ful. 2. Expressive of sorrow; doleful. **woe'-**
ful, -ly, adv. -ness, n.

wolf, wulf, n. [*WOLVES, wulwz, pl.*] 1. A wild and savage dog-like mammal. 2. Any ravenous, cruel, or rapacious person or thing. [*< AS. wulf, wolf.*]—**wolf'ish, a.** Having the qualities of a wolf; rapacious; cruel.—**wolf's'-bane", n.** 1. A species of aconite of the Alps; monk's-hood. 2. A European species of arnica.

**wol'ver-
ene',**
wul'vgr-
m', n. A
rapacious and
cunning car-
nivore of
northern
forests, with stout
body and limbs
and bushy tail.



Wolverene. 1/40

[*< WOLF.*] **wol'ver-ine't.**

wom'an, wum'an, n. [*WOM'EN, wim'en, pl.*] 1. An adult human female. 2. Women collectively. 3. Womanly character; femininity. [*< AS. wif, wife, + man, man.*]—**wom'a-n hood, n.** 1. The state of a woman or of woman-kind. 2. Women collectively.—**wom'an-ish, a.** Characteristic of a woman; effeminate.—**wom'an-kind, n.** Women collectively.—**wom'an-ly, 1. a.** Having the qualities be-coming to a woman. **II. adv.** In the manner of a woman.

womb, wŏm, n. 1. The organ in which young

are developed; the place where anything is en-gendered or brought into life. 2. A cavern. [*< AS. womb, belly.*]

won, wun, imp. & pp. of WIN, v.

won'der, wun'der. I. vt. & vi. To be affected or filled with wonder; marvel. **II. n.** 1. A feeling of mingled surprise and curiosity ex-cited by something extraordinary. 2. A prod-igy. [*< AS. wundrian, < wundor, wonder.*]

—**won'der-ful, a.** Of a nature to excite wonder or admiration; marvelous. **-ly, adv.**

-ness, n.—**won'der-land", n.** A realm of fairy romance.—**won'drous, a.** Command-ing wonder; wonderful. **-ly, adv. -ness, n.**

wont', wunt, vt. & vi. To habituate; used re-flexively.—**wont'ed, pa.** Commonly used or done; habitual; accustomed. **-ness, n.**

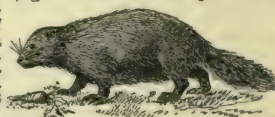
wont, wunt. I. a. Using or doing habitually; accustomed; used. **II. n.** Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit. [*< AS. wunian, dwell.*]

won't, wŏnt. [Colloq.] Will not.

woo, wŭ, vt. & vi. 1. To make love to; court. 2. To entreat earnestly. [*< AS. wōgian, < wōh, bent.*]

wood¹, wud, v. I. t. 1. To furnish with wood for fuel. 2. To convert into a forest. **II. i.** To supply wood.

wood, n. 1. A large and thick collection of trees; forest; grove; often in the plural. 2. The sub-stance of which a tree is com-posed, or something made of this sub-stance. [*< AS. wudu, wood.*]—**wood'bine", n. 1.** The common European honeysuckle. 2. The Virginia creeper.—**wood'car'ver, n.** One who carves wood as for a living.—**w-carving, n. 1.** The art of carving wood, especially for decoration. 2. A carving in wood.—**wood'-cock", n.** A small game-bird having the thighs entirely feathered.—**wood'craft", n.** Skill in such things as belong to woodland life.—**wood'-cut", n.** An engraving on wood; also, a print from such a block.—**w-cutter, n.** One who chops wood.—**wood'ed, a.** Having a supply of wood; abounding with trees.—**wood'en, a. 1.** Made of wood. 2. Like a block of wood; stupid; mech-anical.—**w-engraving, n.** The art of making woodcuts.—**wood'land, n.** Land oc-cupied by or given up to growing trees, as woods or forests.—**wood'man, n. [-MEN, pl.] 1.** A wood-cutter; lumberman. 2. A forester.—**wood'peck'er, n.** A bird having a chisel-like bill, that pecks holes in bark in search for insects.—**w-thrush, n.** A thrush of a prevailing cinnamon-brown color, noted for the sweetness of its song, found in the eastern United States.—**wood'work", n.** The wooden parts of any structure, especially interior wooden parts.



Woodchuck. 1/14

wood'chat", wud'chat", n. A European shrike.

wood'chuck", wud'chuk", n. A marmot of eastern North America. See illus. above. [*Corr. of Am. Ind. wejack.*] **ground'hog't.**

wood'y, wud'i, a. 1. Of the nature of wood. 2. Pertaining to wood; resembling wood. 3. Wooded.—**wood'i-ness, n.**

woo'er, wū'ēr, *n.* One who woos; a lover.
woof, wūf, *n.* The cross-threads of a woven fabric; weft. [*< AS. wōf, < āwefan, weave.*]

wool, wul, *n.* **1.** The soft long, curly, or crisped hair obtained from sheep and some allied animals. **2.** Something resembling wool. [*< AS. wull, wool.*]—**wool'en**, *a.* Consisting wholly or in part of wool. **II. n.** **1.** Cloth or clothing made of wool. **wool'len**,—**wool'ly**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or resembling wool. **2.** *Bot.* Having a pubescence of wool-like hairs.—**wool'i-ness**, *n.*

word, wūrd, *Id. vt.* **1.** To express in words; phrase. **2.** To affect by a word. **II. n.** **1.** A vocal sound, or combination of such sounds, used as a symbol to signify a thought. **2.** The letters that stand for a significant vocal sound. **3.** Conversation; talk. **4.** A brief remark. **5.** A message; command; promise. [*< AS. word, word.*]—**word'ing**, *n.* The act or style of expressing in words; phraseology.—**word'y**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of words; verbal. **2.** Expressed in many words. **3.** Verbose; prolix.—**word'i-ly**, *adv.*—**word'i-ness**, *n.*

work, wōrk, *imp.* (also incorrectly *pp.*) of **WEAR**, **wōrk**, wōrk, *v.* [*WORKED* or **WROUGHT**; **WORK'ING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To expend labor on. **2.** To cause to do work, or to produce by toil. **3.** To influence by exertion. **4.** To investigate or solve. **II. i.** **1.** To exert physical or mental power; labor; toil. **2.** To make progress. **3.** To be effective. **4.** To have motion; run. **5.** To ferment. [*< AS. wyrkan, work.*]—**work'er**, *n.* One who or that which works, as a working ant or bee.

work, *n.* **1.** Manual labor; occupation. **2.** An undertaking; task. **3.** That which is produced by labor. **4. pl.** An industrial establishment. **5. pl.** Running-gear. [*< AS. weorc, work.*]—**work'bag**, *n.* **1.** A small bag or box for needlework, etc.—**w. day**, *n.* Any day not a Sunday or holiday. **work'ing-day**,—**work'house**, *n.* **1.** An almshouse. **2.** A workshop.—**work'ing-man**, *n.* One who earns his bread by manual labor; an artisan; mechanic.—**work'man**, *n.* **1.** A man who works; a working-man. **2.** A worker.—**work'man-like**, *a.* Like a skilled workman. **work'man-ly**,—**work'man-ship**, *n.* **1.** The art of a workman. **2.** The work produced by a worker.

world, wūrd, *n.* **1.** The earth. **2.** A division of things belonging to the earth. **3.** Mankind; the public. **4.** The practises and ways of men. **5.** Secular affairs; worldly pleasures, aims, life, or people. **6.** A scene of existence; earthly life. [*< AS. world, < wer, man, + yldo, age, < eald, old.*]—**world'ling**, *n.* One who lives merely for this world.—**world'ly**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the world; earthly. **2.** Devoted to temporal things. **3.** Secular or lay. **II. adv.** In a worldly manner.—**world'i-ness**, *n.*

worm, wōrm, *v.* **I. t.** **1.** To insinuate (oneself or itself) into as or like a worm; effect as by crawling; as, to *worm* one's way: with *in* or *into*. **2.** To draw forth by artful means, as a secret: with *out*. **II. i.** To work or proceed stealthily and slowly.

worm, wōrm, *n.* **1.** A small, legless, invertebrate crawling animal. See *illus.* in next column. **2.** A small creeping animal with short or undeveloped feet. **3.** A despicable person. **4.** A short threaded portion of a shaft constituting

an endless screw formed to mesh with a gear-wheel. **5. Anat.** An organ or part that resembles a worm in shape. **6. pl.** An intestinal disorder. [*< AS. wurm, worm.*]—**worm's eat'en**, *pa.* Eaten or bored through by worms.—**w.-gear**, *2*

n. A gear-wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm. **w.-wheel**,—**worm'y**, *a.* Infested with worms; earthy; groveling. **1.** The Common Earthworm. **2.** The Young, escaping from its case.

worm'wood, wūrm'wud', *n.* **1.** A perennial herb that is aromatic, tonic, very bitter, and formerly used as a vermifuge. **2.** That which embitters. [*< AS. vermod.*]

worn, wōrn, *pp.* of **WEAR**: used also as *pa.* **wor'ry**, wūri, *v.* [*WOR'RIED*; **WOR'RY-ING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To harass or vex. **2.** To affect by worrying. **II. i.** To be uneasy in mind; fret. [*< AS. wrygan, in āwrygan, harm.*]

wor'ry, *n.* [*WOR'RIES*, *pl.*] A state of perplexing anxiety; vexation.—**wor'ri-some**, *a.*

worse, wōrs, *a.* **I. a.** [*Used as compar. of bad, ill, evil, and the like.*] **1.** More evil, unworthy, objectionable, etc. **2.** Physically ill in a greater degree. **3.** Less favorably situated. **II. adv.** **1.** In a manner more evil or ill. **2.** With greater intensity, severity, etc. [*< AS. wyrsa, worse.*]

wor'ship, wūr'ship, *vt. & vi.* [*WOR'SHIPPED* or **WOR'SHIPPED**; **WOR'SHIP-ING** or **WOR'SHIP-ING**.] **I. t.** **1.** To pay an act of worship to; perform acts or have feelings of worship. **2.** To honor. **II. n.** **1.** Religious homage; prayer. **2.** Deference, respect, etc. **3.** Excessive or ardent admiration. [*< AS. weorthscipe, < weorth, worthy, + -scipe, -ship.*]—**wor'ship-er**, *n.* **wor'ship-per**,—**wor'ship-ful**, *a.* Worthy of honor.

worst, wōrst, *Id. vt.* To get the advantage over in a contest. **II. a.** Bad, ill, or evil in the highest degree. **III. n.** The most evil or calamitous state or result. **IV. adv.** In the worst manner or degree. [*< AS. wyrsta, superl. of wyrsa, worse.*]

wors'ted, wūrs'ted or wūst'ed, *a.* Made of worsted. **II. n.** Woolen yarn, with fibers combed parallel and twisted hard; also, a lightly twisted woolen yarn. [*< Worsted, now Worstead, in England.*]

wort¹, wūrt, *n.* A plant; herb; as, liverwort. [*< AS. wyrht, plant.*]

wort², *n.* The infusion of malt that when fermented becomes beer. [*< AS. wyrte, < wyrht, plant.*]

worth, wūrth, *a.* **1.** Having value; equal in value (to); exchangeable (for). **2.** Deserving (of). **II. n.** That quality which renders a thing useful or desirable; value; excellence. [*< AS. weorth, < weorth, worthy.*]—**worth-less**, *a.* Having no worth. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.** **-worth**, **-worthy**, *suffixes*. Used in composition to represent **WORTH**, *n.*, **WORTHY**, *a.*

wor'thy, wūr'dhl, *a.* [*WOR'THI-ER*; **WOR'THI-EST**.] **1.** Possessing worth; having valuable qualities. **2.** Fit; suitable. **II. n.** [*WOR'THIES*, *pl.*] A person of eminent worth.



—**wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* In a worthy manner.—**wor'thi-ness**, *n.*
wot, *wot, vt. & vi., 1st & 3d per. sing. pres. ind. of WIT, v.*

would, *wud, v., imp. of WILL, auxiliary.* Expressing desire, conditional assertion, or determined action. [*< AS. wolde, pret. of willan, will.*]

wound¹, *wünd or wuund, v. I. t.* To inflict a wound upon. **II. i.** To hurt; give pain. [*< AS. wundian, < wund; see WOUND, n.*]

wound², *wound, imp. & pp. of WIND, v.*

wound, *wünd or wuund, n.* A hurt or injury caused by violence; especially, a cut, bruise, stab, etc. [*< AS. wund, < winnan, strive.*]

wove, *imp. & pp. of WEAVE, v.—wo'ven, pp.*

wraith, *rêth, n.* A phantom of a living person; loosely, any specter. [*< Ice. vörth, guardian.*]

wran'gle, *ran'gl. I. vt. & vi. [WRAN'GLE(D); WRAN'GLING.]* To maintain by noisy argument or dispute; brawl. **II. n.** An angry or noisy dispute. [*ME. wranglen, akin to LG. wrangen, wrangle.*]—**wran'gler, n.**

wrap, *rap, vt. & vi. [WRAPPED or WRAPT; WRAP'PING.]* **1.** To fold or draw together, as a fabric, so as to enclose something. **2.** To cover by infolding; infold. [*< WARP, v.*]

wrap, *n.* An article of dress intended to be drawn or folded about a person; a wrapper.—**wrap'per, n.** **1.** An outer covering. **2.** A loose flowing outer garment.

wrath, *rôth, n.* Determined and lasting anger; extreme passion; rage. [*< AS. wræththo, < wraþh; see WROTH.*]—**wraþ'ful, a.**

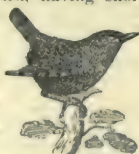
wreak¹, *rik, vt.* To inflict, as vengeance; satiate, as a feeling or passion. [*< AS. wrecan, revenge, impel.*]

wreath, *rîth, n.* **1.** A twisted band of leaves or flowers, as for a crown or chaplet. **2.** Any curled band of circular or spiral shape. [*< AS. wræth, < wriþan, twist.*]—**wreathe, vt. [WREATHED; WREATH'ING.]** **1.** To form into a wreath; also, to form (a wreath) out of flowers, branches, etc. **2.** To encircle; embrace.

wreck, *rec. I. vt.* **1.** To cause or suffer the destruction of, as a vessel; shipwreck. **2.** To bring destruction upon. **II. n.** **1.** The act of wrecking; total ruin; shipwreck. **2.** That which has been wrecked or ruined. [*< AS. wræc, < wrecan, drive out.*]—**wreck'age, n.** **1.** The act of wrecking. **2.** Material from a wreck.—**wreck'er, n.**

wren, *ren, n.* A small bird, having short rounded wings and a short tail carried erect. [*< AS. wrenna, wren.*]

wrench, *rench. I. vt.* To twist violently; wrest; hence, to sprain; distort. **II. n.** **1.** The act of wrenching. **2.** A tool for twisting or turning bolts, nuts, etc. [*< AS. wrence, stratagem, < v of wring.*]



Common House Wren. 1/6

wrest, *rest. I. vt.* **1.** To pull by violent twisting; wrench. **2.** To turn from the true meaning, character, etc. **II. n.** **1.** An act of wrestling. **2.** A key for tuning a stringed instrument. [*< AS. wræstan, < wriþan, writhe.*]

wres'tle, *res'l, vi. [WRES'TLE(D); WRES'*

TLING.] To contend or grapple, as opponents striving each to bring the other to the ground. [*< AS. wræsthan, freq. of wræstan; see WREST, v.*]—**wres'tle, n.** An act of wrestling.—**wres'tler, n.**

wretch, *rech, n.* **1.** A base person; despicable character. **2.** A miserable or unhappy person. [*< AS. wrecca, outcast, < wrecan, banish.*]—**wretch'ed, a.** **1.** Profoundly unhappy. **2.** Causing misery. **3.** Very poor or mean; despicable.

wrig'gle, *rig'l, vt. & vi. [WRIG'GLED; WRIG'GLING.]* To squirm, twist, or writhe; also, to show confusion or uneasiness, as under questioning. [*< D. wriggelen, freq. < v of MD. wricken, turn.*]—**wrig'gle, n.—wrig'gler, n.**

wright, *rait, n.* One whose occupation is to do mechanical or constructive work; used chiefly in compounds; as, shipwright. [*< AS. wryhta, < wrycan, work.*]

wring, *ring, vt. [WRUNG, WRINGED, or WRANG (Prov.); WRING'ING.]* **1.** To compress by twisting; pass (clothes) through a wringer. **2.** To squeeze or press out, as water, by twisting; figuratively, to extort. **3.** To torture; distress. [*< AS. wringan, wring.*]—**wring'er, n.**

wrin'kle, *rin'kl, vt. & vi. [WRIN'KLE(D); WRIN'KLING.]* To contract into furrows and prominences; assume furrows and ridges.

wrin'kle¹, *n.* A small ridge or prominence; crease. [*< v of WRING.*]—**wrin'kly, a.**

wrin'kle², *n.* [Colloq.] A curious or ingenious notion; happy thought. [*< AS. wrenc, artifice.*]

wrist, *rist, n.* The part of the arm immediately adjoining the hand. [*AS. wrist, < wriþan, twist.*]—**wrist'band, rist'band, n.** The band or part of the sleeve that covers the wrist.

writ, *rit, n.* **1. Law.** A mandatory precept, under seal, issued by a court, and commanding the person to whom it is addressed to do or not to do some act. **2.** That which is written. [*< AS. writ, < wriþan, write.*]

write, *rait, v. [WROTE or WRIT; WRIT'TEN or WRIT'T; WRI'TING.]* **I. t.** **1.** To trace or inscribe on a surface, as in letters. **2.** To describe, compose, or produce in writing. **II. i.** To engage in literary composition. [*< AS. wriþan, write.*]—**writ'er, n.—wri'ting, n.** **1.** The act of one who writes. **2.** The characters so made; chirography. **3.** Anything written in letters.

writhe, *raidh, vt. & vi. [WRITHED; WRI'THING.]* To twist with violence; wrench; distort, as the body, face, or limbs in pain. [*< AS. wriþan, writhe.*]

wrong, *rêng or reng. I. vt.* **1.** To inflict injury upon. **2.** To misrepresent. **II. a.** **1.** Violating right or justice. **2.** Erroneous; improper; incorrect. **III. n.** An injury; mischief; crime; error. [*< AS. *wrang, < wringan, wring.*]—**wrong'ful, a.** Characterized by wrong or injustice. **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**—**wrong'ly, adv.—wrong'ness, n.**

wrote, *rot, imp. of WRITE, v.*

wroth¹, *rôth, a.* Being in a state of wrath; angry. [*< AS. wrâth, < wriþan, writhe.*]

wrought, *rôt, imp. & pp. of WORK, v.*

wrung, *rung, imp. & pp. of WRING, v.*

wry, *rai, a.* **1.** Bent out of position; contorted; askew. **2.** Deviating; perverted. [*< AS. wrigan, twist.*] **-ly, adv.** **-ness, n.**

X

X, x, *ecs*, *n*. [EXES, X's, or Xs, *ecs'ez*, *pl*.]

A letter: the twenty-fourth in the English alphabet.

xan'thic, *zan'thic*, *a*. Having a yellow color. [*< Gr. xanthos*, yellow.]

xan'thin, { *zan'thin* or *-thain*, *n*. *Chem.* A

xan'thine, { white crystalline compound contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions. [*< Gr. xanthos*, yellow.]

xe'bec, *zi'bec*, *n*. A small sharp-built three-masted vessel: carrying both square and lateen sails. [*< Turk. sumbeki*, kind of ship.]

xiph'oid, *zif'oid*, *a*. Shaped like a sword.

xiph-oi'di-an't. [*< Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *-oid*.]

X'-rays". Same as ROENTGEN RAYS.

xylo-, { Combining forms. [*< Gr. xylon*,

xy'l-, { wood. — **xy'lo-car'pous**, *zai'lo-cār'*

pus, *a*. Having a hard, woody fruit. — **xy'lo-graph**, *zai'lo-graf*, *n*. An engraving on wood,

or a print from such engraving. — **xy-log'ra-pher**, *zai-log'ra-fer*, *n*. — **xy'lo-graph'ic**,

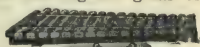
xy'lo-graph'ic-al, *a*. Pertaining to wood-engraving. — **xy-log'ra-phy**, *n*. 1. Wood-

engraving, especially of the 15th century. 2. The making of prints showing the grain of

wood. — **xy-loph'a-gous**, *zai-lef a-gus*,

a. Feeding on or boring in wood, as insect larvæ. — **xy'lo-**

phone, *n*. A musical instrument having wooden bars graduated to



Modern Xylophone.

Y

Y, y, *wai*, *n*. [WYES, Y's, or Ys, *wai*z, *pl*.]

A letter: the twenty-fifth in the English alphabet.

y-, *prefix*. Used in Middle English as a sign of the past participle; as, *yclept*. [*AS. ge-*]

yacht, *yet*, *n*. A vessel specially built or fitted for pleasure; a light,

trim, swift, sailing or steam vessel. [*< MD. jacht*, *< jagen*,

hunt.] — **yacht'ing**, *n*. The act or practice of sailing in or

managing a yacht.

yak, *yqk*, *n*. A bovine ruminant of central Asia, intermediate between the

bisons and true oxen. [*< Tibetan gyak*.]

yam, *yam*, *n*. 1. A climbing tropical plant having a fleshy edible tuberous root. 2.

[*U. S.*] A large variety of the sweet potato. [*< Pg. inhame*, prob. of African origin.]

yank, *yank*, *vi.* & *vi.* To pull; jerk. [*< Sw. dial. jakka*, wander.]

Yan'kee, *yan'ke*. *I. a*. Pertaining to Yan-

kees. *II. n*. A New Englander; hence, any citizen of the United States. [Prob. same as

Sc. yankie, a sharp, clever woman, *< YANK*, *v*;

but perhaps *< D.* harvest song, whose refrain began 'Yanker didde doodle down.']

yap, *yap*, *vi.* 1. [*Prov.*] To bark or yelp, as a cur. 2. [*Slang, U. S.*] To prate; jabber.

[*Imitative*.]

yard, *yārd*, *n*. 1. The standard English measure of length; 36 inches. 2. *Naut.* A

spar suspended crosswise on a mast. [*< AS. gurd*, rod; akin to *gād*, goad.] — **yard'arm**",

n. *Naut.* Either end of a yard. — **yard'stick**", *n*. A graduated measuring-stick a yard in length.



Yacht "Defender."

yard, *n*. A tract of ground enclosed or set

apart, as near a residence or other building. [*< AS. gearð*, yard.]

yarn, *yārn*, *n*. 1. Spun fiber, as for knitting,

etc.; loosely, thread. 2. [*Colloq.*] A long extravagant story. [*< AS. gearn*, yarn.]

yar'row, *yar'ō*, *n*. A common perennial herb with a pungent odor and taste; milfoil. [*< AS. gearwe*, yarrow.]

yat'a-ghan, *n*. A Turkish sword or similar with a double-curved blade.

[*Turk.*]

yaw, *yē*. *I.* *vi.* [*Naut.* or *Prov.*] To steer wildly or out of her course, as

a ship. *II. n*. A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course. [*< Norw. gaga*, bend back.]

yawl, *yāl*, *n*. 1. A small sailing vessel rigged like a sloop, with a small additional mast in the stern. 2. A ship's jolly-boat. [*< D. jol*.]

yawn, *yēn*. *I. vi.* 1. To open the mouth wide, with a full inspiration of the breath, as when drowsy. 2. To stand wide open; gape.

II. n. A wide opening of the mouth, as from weariness. [*< AS. gānian*, *< gnan*, yawn.]

ye, *ye*, *dhi*. The: an archaic contraction in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon character thorn, *þ*, sometimes incorrectly pronounced *y*.

ye, *yē*, *pron.* The nominative plural of the personal pronoun of the second person. [*< AS. gē*, *ye*.]

yea, *yē*. *I. adv.* Yes; verily. *II. n*. An affirmative vote. [*< AS. gēa*, yea.]

yeau, *yēn*, *vi.* & *vi.* To bring forth young, as a sheep. [*< AS. gēānian*.] — **yeau'ling**, *n*. The young of a goat or sheep.

year, *yīr*, *n*. 1. The period of time in which



Yataghan.

flū'tjŭre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oel**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

the earth completes a revolution around the sun: about 365 days, used as a unit of time, and divided into 12 months. **2.** Any period of 12 months. [*< AS. gēdr, year.*] — **year/ling**, **1.** *a.* Being a year old. **II.** *n.* An animal between one and two years old. — **year/ly**, **1.** *a.* **1.** Occurring once a year; annual. **2.** Continuing a year. **II.** *adv.* Annually.

yearn, ygrn, *vi.* To desire something anxiously; long. [*< AS. giernan, < georn, eager.*]

yeast, yist, *n.* **1.** A fungous growth consisting of minute vegetable cells that develop or increase by germination in contact with saccharine liquids, producing alcoholic fermentation. **2.** Such a substance as prepared for raising dough. **3.** Froth or spume. [*< AS. gist, < √ in OHG. jesan, ferment.*] — **yeast/y**, *a.*



Cells of the Yeast of Beer.

yell, yel, **I.** *vt. & vi.* To express with a yell; utter a yell. **II.** *n.* A sharp, loud, inarticulate cry. [*< AS. gellan, yell.*]

yel/low, yel'ō. **I.** *a.* Having the color of brass, gold, saffron, etc. **II.** *n.* The color of the spectrum between green and orange. [*< AS. geolu, yellow.*] — **yel/low-bird**, *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. **3.** The golden oriole. — **yellow fever**, an acute infectious fever, endemic in tropical countries.

yellow Jack, — **yel/low-ham/mer**, *n.* **1.** An Old World bunting, mostly yellow and black. **2.** [U. S.] The golden-winged woodpecker. — **yel/low-ish**, *a.* — **yel/low Jack-et**, *n.* A social wasp marked with yellow. — **yel/low-ness**, *n.* — **yel/loWS**, *n.* A disease of peaches, nectarines, apricots, and almond-trees, resulting in yellowing of the foliage, and decay. — **y. spot**, a small yellowish spot in the retina, the region of most acute vision.

yelp, yelp, **I.** *vi.* To give a yelp. **II.** *n.* A sharp, shrill cry or bark. [*< AS. gielp.*]

yeo/man, yō'man, *n.* [*YEO'MEN, pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] A freeholder next under the rank of gentleman; in modern usage, a farmer. **2.** [U. S. Navy.] A petty officer in charge of stores. [*< AS. gā, district, + man, man.*] — **yeo/man-ry**, *n.* The collective body of yeomen; freemen; farmers.

yes, yea, *adv.* As you say; truly; just so. [*< AS. gese, gise, prob. < gēd, yea, + si, be it so.*]

yester, *prefix.* Pertaining to the day before the present. [*< AS. geostran-, giestrān-*] — **yes/ter-day**, **1.** *n.* **1.** The day preceding to-day. **2.** Loosely, the near past. **II.** *adv.* On the day last past. — **yes/ter-night**, **1.** *n.* The night last past. **II.** *adv.* In or during the night last past.

yet, yet, **I.** *adv.* **1.** In addition; besides. **2.** Before or at some future time; eventually. **3.** Still. **4.** At the present time; now. **5.** After all the time that has or had elapsed. **6.** Heretofore. **II.** *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; notwithstanding. **2.** But. **3.** Although. [*< AS. git, now.*]

yew, yū, *n.* An Old World evergreen tree of slow growth and long life. See illus. in next column. [*< AS. fer, yew.*]

yield, yild, **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To furnish in re-

turn for labor. **2.** To give way; also, to give forth. **3.** To surrender; relinquish. **4.** To admit; assent. **5.** To grant. **II.** *n.* The amount yielded; product; result. [*< AS. gield, payment.*] — **yield/ing**, *pa.* Disposed to yield.

-yl, *suffix.* Chem. A termination noting a radical. [*< Gr. hylē, wood, material.*]

yoke, yōk, **I.** *vt.* [*YOKED'; YO'KING.*] **1.**

To attach by means of a yoke; put a yoke upon. **2.** To join with a yoke. **3.** To enslave. **II.** *n.* **1.** A curved timber having a bow at each end to receive the neck of a draft-animal. **2.** One of many contrivances for harnessing, suspending burdens, etc. **3.** A joining or connecting piece. **4.** That which binds or connects. **5.** Servitude. **6.** *sing. & pl.* A couple; pair, as of yoked oxen. [*< AS. geoc, yoke, < √ in L. jungo, join.*] — **yoke/fel/low**, *n.* A mate or companion in labor.



yoke/mate, *n.*

yolk, yōk or yōlk, *n.* Spray of European Yew.

1. The yellow portion of an egg. See illus. below. *f*, a single sterile catkin.

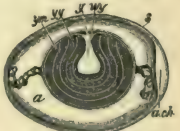
2. A soapy exudation in sheep's wool. [*< AS. geolca, < geolu, yellow.*]

yon, yon, *a. & adv.* Yonder; chiefly poetic. [*< AS. geon, that.*] — **yon/der**, yon'der, **1.** *a.* Being at a distance indicated. **II.** *adv.* In that place; there. [*< yon.*]

year, yōr, *n. sing. & pl.* [Archaic & Poet.] Old time; originally, years. [*< AS. gēara, gen. pl. of gēar, year.*]

you, yū, *pron.* The person or thing addressed; the personal pronoun of the second person plural. [*< AS. ēow, dat. & acc. of gē, ye.*]

young, yng, **I.** **1.** Being in the early period of life. **2.** Newly formed. **3.** Pertaining to youth; immature. **4.** Full of vigor. **II.** *n.* Offspring, especially of animals. [*< AS. geong, young.*]



— **young/ish**, *a.* Rather young.

young/ling, *n.* A young person, animal, or plant. — **young/ster**, *n.* A young person; a child.

your, yūr, *pron.* Belonging to you; the possessive case singular and plural of *you*; in use preceding the noun. [*AS. ēower, gen. of gē, you.*] — **yours**, *pron.* Possessive case of *you*; used when the noun is omitted. — **your-self**, *n.* [*YOUR-SELVES, pl.*] A reflexive and often emphatic form of the second-personal pronoun.

youth, yūth, *n.* [*YOUTH, yūthz, pl.*] **1.** The state of being young. **2.** The period when one is young. **3.** A young man. [*< AS. geðgoth, < geong, young.*] — **youth/ful**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to youth; being still young. **2.** Not far advanced. — **ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

Yule, yūl, *n.* Christmas time, or the feast celebrating it. [*< AS. geōl, December.*]

Z

Z, z, *zî*, *n.* [ZEES, Z's, or Zs. *zîz*, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-sixth and last in the English alphabet.

za'ny, *zè'ni*, *n.* [ZA'NIEST, *pl.*] An awkward simpleton; buffoon; fool. [*< F. zani*, *< It. zanni*, contr. of *Giovanni*, John.]

zeal, *zîl*, *n.* Ardor for a cause; enthusiastic devotion; fervor. [*< Gr. L. + F. zêlos*, *< zêð*, boil.] — **zeal'ot**, *zel'et*, *n.* One who is over-zealous; a fanatic; immoderate partizan. — **zeal'ot-ry**, *n.* The conduct or disposition of a zealot. — **zeal'ous**, *zel'us*, *a.* Filled with or incited by zeal.

ze'bra, *zî'brô*, *n.* An African ass-like mammal marked with stripes. [Pg.; of Afr. origin.]

ze'bu, *zî'biâ*, *n.* The Indian ox, having a hump on the withers. [*< F. zebu*.]

zed, *zed*, *n.* The letter *z*: generally called *zee* in the United States. [*< Gr. L. zêta*, *zed*.]

zen-a'na, *zen-â'na*, *n.* In India, the women's apartments; the East-Indian harem. [*< Per. zenâna*, belonging to women, *< zen*, woman.]

zend, *zend*, *n.* The eastern branch of the old Iranian group of Aryan languages. [Old Per., translation.]

ze'nith, *zî'nith* or *zen'ith*, *n.* 1. The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead. 2. The culminating-point of prosperity, greatness, etc. [*< Ar. Sp. + F. semt*, path.]

zeph'yr, *zef'er*, *n.* 1. The west wind; poetically, any soft, gentle wind. 2. Anything very light and airy. [*< Gr. L. + F. zephyros*, west wind.]

ze'ro, *zî'rô*, *n.* 1. The numeral 0; a cipher. 2. The absence of quantity; nothing. 3. The point on a scale, as of a thermometer, from which measures are counted; hence, the lowest point. [*< Ar. It. + F. sifr*, zero.]

zest, *zest*, *It. vl.* To give a zest to. **II. n.** 1. Agreeable excitement of the mind accompanying exercise. 2. That which imparts such excitement. 3. An agreeable and piquant flavor. [*< Gr. L. + F. schistos*, divided, cleft.]

zig'zag, *zig'zag*, *v.* [ZIG'ZAGGED'; *zig'zag'ging*.] **I. vt. & vi.** To form a zigzag, or move in zigzags. **II. a.** Having a series of zigzags. **III. n.** A series of short, sharp angles from one side to the other, or something, as a path, characterized by such angles.

IV. adv. In a zigzag manner. [*F.*, *< G. zickzack*, reduplication of *zack*, sharp point.]

zinc, *zinc*, *It. vl.* To coat or cover with zinc.

II. n. A bluish-white metallic element occurring mostly in combination. [*F.*, *< G. zink*, zinc.] — **zinc-if'er-ous**, *zink-if'er-ous*, *a.* Yielding zinc, as ore. — **zinc-og'ra-pher**, *n.* Ate expert in zincography. — **zinc-o-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to zincography. — **zinc-o-graph'ic-al**; — **ziuc-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The art

of etching on zinc for producing plates for printing. — **zinc'ly**, *a.* **zinc'ly**, — **zinc'ous**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from zinc.

zircon, *n.* An adamantine, variously colored silicate, certain varieties of which are cut into gems. [*F.*, *< Per. zar*, gold, + *gün*, color.]

zith'er, *zith'er*, *zith'ern*, *n.* A simple form **zith'ern**, of stringed instrument, having a flat sounding-board: played with the fingers. [*G.*, *< L. cithara*; see GUITAR.]

zo'di-ac, *zô'di-ac*, *n.* 1. *Astron.* An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the larger planets. It is divided into twelve parts, called **signs of the zodiac**, which formerly corresponded to twelve constellations bearing the same names. 2. Figuratively, a complete circuit; round. [*< Gr. L. + F. zôdiakos*, of animals.] — **zo'di-ac-al**, *a.*

zone, *zôn*, *n.* 1. One of five divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, and taking their names from the prevailing climate. 2. A belt, band, stripe, etc., distinguished by any characteristic. [*F.*, *< Gr. L. + Sp. zônê*, girdle.] — **zoned**, *a.* 1. Wearing a girdle. 2. Marked with zones.

zo'o-, *zo-*, Combining forms. [*< Gr. zôon*, animal (*< zôð*, live).] — **zo-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that describes animals. — **zo-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **zo'-o-graph'ic**, *sal*, *a.* — **zo'-o-lite**, *n.* A petrified animal. — **zo'-o-log'ic**, *n.* 1. The science that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, etc. 2. The animal kingdom. 3. A treatise on animals. — **zo'-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **zo'-ol'-o-gist**, *n.* — **zo'-o-phyte**, *n.* An invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral or sponge.

Zou-ave', *zu-âv'*, *n.* 1. A light-armed French infantryman. 2. [*Z.*] [*U. S.*] A member of one of certain volunteer regiments that assume the name. [*F.*, *< Zuawa*, name of Algerian tribe.]

zounds, *zaundz*, *interj.* God's wounds: denoting astonishment.

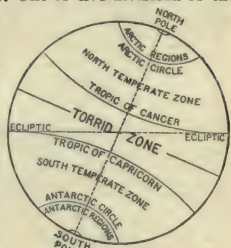
zy-mot'ic, *zal-met'ic*, *a.* Relating to or produced by fermentation, as a disease. [*< Gr. zymotikos*, *zymôsis*, *< zymê*, ferment.]



Zither.



Zebra. 1/30



Terrestrial Zones.

zoo-, *zo-*, Combining forms. [*< Gr. zôon*, animal (*< zôð*, live).] — **zo-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that describes animals. — **zo-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **zo'-o-graph'ic**, *sal*, *a.* — **zo'-o-lite**, *n.* A petrified animal. — **zo'-o-log'ic**, *n.* 1. The science that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, etc. 2. The animal kingdom. 3. A treatise on animals. — **zo'-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **zo'-ol'-o-gist**, *n.* — **zo'-o-phyte**, *n.* An invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral or sponge.

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zy-mot'ic, *zal-met'ic*, *a.* Relating to or produced by fermentation, as a disease. [*< Gr. zymotikos*, *zymôsis*, *< zymê*, ferment.]



Zouave.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS,

AS COMMONLY USED AMONG THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, WITH THEIR MEANING AND WITH INDICATION OF THE PREFERRED USAGE AS TO CAPITALIZATION.

For Abbreviations peculiar to this Dictionary, see page viii.

A

A. Academy, America, Augustus.
a. Accepted, acre, active, adjective, afternoon, aged, alto, anonymous, answer, *ante* (before), are, at.
ā., āā., āā. (*Med.*) *Ana.* (of each).
A. A. Associate of Arts.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. C. Antarctic circle.
A. A. C. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy, American Academy of Sciences and Arts.
A. A. S. S. Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society.
Ab. Abyssinia, Abyssinian.
Abb. Abbess, abbey, abbot.
abbr., abbrev. Abbreviated, abbreviation.
abd. Abdicated.
ab init. From the beginning.
abl., ablat. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
abr. Abridged, abridgment.
abstr., abstr. Abstract.
abt. About.
Abys. Abyssinia, Abyssinian.
A. C. *Ante Christum* (before Christ), Arch-chancellor, Army Corps.
acc., acct. Account, accountant.
acc., accus. Accusative.
act. Acting, active.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.
a. d. After date.
ad., adv. Advertisement.
adag., adgo. Adagio.
A. D. C. Aide-de-camp.
add. Additional.
ad fin. *Ad finem* (at the end, to the end).
ad h. l. *Ad hunc locum* (at this place).
ad inf. *Ad infinitum* (to infinity).
ad init. *Ad initium* (at the beginning).
ad int. *Ad interim* (in the mean time).
adj., adject. Adjectival, adjective.
Adj. or Adjt. Adjutant.
ad lib. *Ad libitum* (at pleasure).
ad loc. *Ad locum* (at the place).
Adm. Admiral, admiralty.
adm., admr. Administrator, administratrix.
admr., admx. Administratrix.
advs., advts. Advertisements.
Adv. Advent, advocate.
adv. *Ad valorem* (according to the value), adverb, adverbial, adverbially, *adversus* (against, opposite), advertisement.
æ., æt., ætat. *Ætatis* (of age, aged).
A. F., A. Fr. Anglo-French.
Af., Afr. Africa, African.
aff. Affectionate, affirmative, affirming.
aft. After.
Ag. Agent.—**agt.** Against.
A. I. American Institute.
Al. Albert, aluminum.—**al.** Others.
Ala. Alabama (official).

Alas. Alaska.
Alb. Albanian, Albert.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algerian, Algiers.—**alg.** Algebra.
alt' ott. *Alt' ottavo* (an octave higher).
alt. Alternate, altitude, alto.
Alum. Alum.
A. M. *Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world), *ante meridiem* (before noon).
Am., Amer. America, American.
Amb. Ambassador.
amm. *Amalgama* (amalgamation).
amt. Amount.
A. N. Anglo-Norman.
an. *Anno* (in the year), anonymous, answer.
Anacr. Anacreon, Anacreontic.
anal. Analogous, analogy, analysis, analytic, analytical.
anat. Anatomical, anatomist, anatomy.
anc. Ancient, anciently.
And. Andrew.
Ang. *Anglicæ* (in English).
Anglo-Ind. Anglo-Indian.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon. See also A.-S.
Anon. Anonymous.
annot. Annotated, annotator.
ans. Answer.
ant. Antiquarian, antonym.
anth. Anthology.
anthrop. Anthropological, anthropology.
Antiq. Antiquarian, antiquities, antiquity.
aor. Aorist.
Ap. Apostle, Appius, April.
aph. Aphorism.
Apl., Apr. April.
apo., apog. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse, Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
App. Apostles.—**app.** Appendix, appointed.
aq. *Aqua* (water).
Ar. Arab, Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.
ar. Argent, arrival, arrive, arrived.
Arab. Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
arbor. Arboriculture.
arch. Archæ, archery, architecture.
arch., archt. Architect.
Archd. Archdeacon, Archduke.
archeol. Archeological, archeology.
arg. *Argentum* (silver), (*Her.*) argent.
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
Ariz., Ariz. (official), Arizona.
arith. Arithmetic, arithmetical.
Ark. Arkansas (official).
Arm. Armenian, Armoric.
arm. Armo.
arr. Arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.
A. R. S. A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.
A. R. S. L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A. R. S. S. *Antiquariorum Regiæ societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).

papā, gsk; at, āir; element, thēy, usēge; it, ġ, î (ee); o, ōh; orator, ōr; full, rûle but, ūr;
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art. Article, artillery.
A. S. Academy of Science.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.
As. Arsenic, Asia, Asiatic.
Ass., Assn., Assn., Assoc. Association.
Asst., assist. Assistant.
astr., astron. Astronomer, astronomy.
astrol. Astrologer, astrology.
A.-T. Arch-treasurer.
a t. *A tempo* (in time).
At., Atty. Attorney.
Atl. Atlantic.
ats. At suit of.
attrib. Attributive, attributively.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
Au. Augustus, Aurelius, *aurum* (gold).
au. Aune.
A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Condite*, or *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year of the building of the city [Rome] or from the city's construction).
Aug. August, Augustan, Augustus.
aug. Augmentative.
Aus., Aust., Austr. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australasia, Australia.
Auth. Author.—**auth.** Authority.
Auth. Ver., A. V. Authorized Version.
aux., auxil. Auxiliary.
Av., Ave. Avenue.
av., avdp., avoir. Avordupois.
az. (*Her.*) Azure.

B

B. Bay, British, Brutus.
b. Base, book, born.
B. A. British America.
Ba. Barium.
bach. Bachelor.
Bah. Bahamas.
Bal., Baluch. Baluchistan.
bal. Balance.
Balt., Balto. Baltimore.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist.—**bap.** Baptized.
Bar. Barrister, Baruch.
bar. Barleycorn, barometer, barrel.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., Bt. Baronet.
bns. Basso.
bat., batt. Battalion, battery.
Bav. Bavaria, Bavarian.
bbl., brl. Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ, Board of Control, British Columbia.
bd. Bond, bound.
bdl. [BDLS., *pl.*] Bundle.
bds. (*Bookbinding.*) Boards.
b. e. Bill of exchange.
Bel., Belg. Belgian, Belgic, Belgium.
Ben., Benj. Benjamin.
Beng. Bengalee, Bengali.
bet. Between.
B. I. British India.—**Bi.** Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
bibl. Bibliotheca.
biog. Biographer, biography.
biol. Biologic, biological, biology.
bis. Bissextile.
Bisc. Biscayan.
bk. Bank, bark, book.
bkg. Banking.
bkt. [BKTS., *pl.*] Basket.
b. l. Bill of lading.
bl. [BLS., *pl.*] Bale, barrel.
blgd. [BLDGs., *pl.*] Building.
bn. Battalion.
b. o. Branch office, buyer's option.
Boh., Bohem. Bohemia, Bohemian.
bol. Bolivia.—**bol.** Bolus.
Bom. Bombay.
bor. Borough.
bot. Botanical, botanist, botany, bought.

boul. Boulevard.
b. p. Bills payable.—**bp.** Bishop.
bp., bpl. Birthplace.
bque. Barque.
Br. Breton, British, bromine.
br. Brig, brother.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
Bret. Breton.
brev. Brevet, brevetted.
Brig. Brigade, brigadier.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, Britannica, Brittanicus, British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
Bro. [BROS., *pl.*] Brother.
bryol. Bryology.
b. s. Bill of sale.
Bt. Baronet.
bu., bus. Bushel, bushels.
bul. Bulletin.
Bulg. Bulgaria, Bulgarian.
burg. Burgess, burgomaster.
burf. Burlesque.
bush. Bushel, bushels.
But. *Butyrum* (butter).
bx. [BXS., *pl.*] Box.

C

C. Cæsar, Calus, *calendæ* (calends), carbon, Catholic, Centigrade, chairman, chancellor, chancery, chief, church; Congress, Conservative, consul, Court.
c. Caput, carton, cent, centime, centimeter, century, chapter, *circa*, *circiter*, *circum* (about), city, (*Naut. log-book* cloudy), conductor, congius, court, cubic.
C. A. Chartered accountant, chief accountant, commercial agent, Confederate army, controller of accounts.
Ca. Calcium.—**ca.** Cases, centare.
Cal. Calcium, calendar, calomet.
Cal. (official), **Calif.** California.
Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada.—**can.** Canon, canto.
Cant. Canterbury, Canticles.
Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cambridge).
Cap., Capt. Captain.—**cap.** Capital, capital letter [CAPS., *pl.*].
Car. *Carolinus* (Charles).—**car.** Carat.
Card. Cardinal.
carp. Carpentry.
Carth. Carthaginian.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catechism.
Cat., Catal. Catalan.
cat., catal. Catalogue.
Cath. Catherine, cathedral, Catholic.
caus. Causative.
Cav. Cavalry.
C. B. Cape Breton, Chief Baron, Common Bench, Companion of the Bath.
Ch. Columban.
C. C. Caius College, Circuit Court, Civil Court, Consular Clerk, County Clerk, County Commissioner, County Court, Cricket Club, Crown Clerk.
cc. Chapters.
c. c. *Compte courant* (account current), cubic centimeter.
C. C. C. Christ's College, Cambridge; Corpus Christi College.
C. C. P. Code of Civil Procedure, Court of Common Pleas.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. S. O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
c. d. v. Carte de visite.
C. E. Canada East, civil engineer.
Ce. Cerium.

fütüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

cel. Celebrated.
Cel., Cels. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. Central, century.
cen. Am. Central America.
Cent., Centig. Centigrade.
cent. Central, centum, century.
ceram. Ceramics.
cerat. *Ceratum* (ointment).
cert., certif. Certificate, certify.
cf. Calf, *confer* (compare).
c. f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
C. G. Captain-general, Captain of the Guard, Coast Guard, Commissary-general, Consul-general.—**cg.** Centigram.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter-gram-second, Commissary General of Subsistence.
C. H. Captain of the Host, Court House, Custom House.
ch. Charles, chief, China, Chinese, church.
ch. Chaldron, chapter, child, children.
Chal., Chald. Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee.
chal., chald. Chaldron.
Cham. Chamomile.
Chamb. Chamberlain.
Chan., Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chaplain.—**chap.** Chapter.
chart. *Chartæ* (*Med.*), papers [containing powders, etc.].
Chas. Charles.
Ch. C., Ch. Ch. Christ Church.
Ch. Clk. Chief Clerk.
Chem. Chemical, chemist, chemistry.
Chf. Chief.
Ch. hist. Church history.
Chi. Chicago.
Chin. China, Chinese.
Ch. J., C. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christ, Christian, Christina, Christopher.
chr. Chrestomathy.
Chron. Chronicles.
chron., chronol. Chronological, chronology.
Chs. Charles.
cht. [*chts., pl.*] Chest.
C. I. *Caius Julius*, [Order of the] Crown of India.
Cic. Cicero.
cir., circ. *Circa*, *circiter*, *circum* (about).
cit. Citation, cited, citizen.
Civ. Civil, civilian.
C. J. Chief Justice.
ck. [*oks., pl.*] Cask.
Cl. Clergyman, Claudius, Clodius.
cl. Centiflor, clause, clerk, cloth.
class. Classic, classical, classification.
clد. Cleared.
clk. Clerk.
C. L. P. A. Common Law Procedure Act.
C. M. *Caius Marius*, Certificated Master, common meter, Corresponding Member.
cm. Centimeter.—**cm.²** Square centimeter.—**cm.³** Cubic centimeter.
C. M. D. Common meter double.
cm. Commercial.
Cn. Cneus.
C. O. Commanding Officer, Criminal Office, Crown Office.—**c. o.** Care of.
Co. Cobalt, company, county.
Coed. Coadjutor.
coch., cochl. A spoon, spoonful.—**coch. amp.** A tablespoonful.—**coch. mag.** A large spoonful.—**coch. med.** A dessertspoonful.—**coch. parv.** A teaspoonful.
Cod. Codex.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on delivery.
C. of G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
cog. Cognate, cognate with.
Col. Colonel, Colossiana.—**col.** College, collegiate, colloquial, colloquialism, colonial, color, colored column.

Col., Colo. (official). Colorado.
Coll. Collector, college.
coll. Colleague, collection.
coll., colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism.
collat. Collateral, collaterally.
collect. Collective, collectively.
Com. Commander, commentary, commission, commissioner, committee, commodore, commoner, commonwealth.
com. Comedy, comic, commerce, commercial, common, commonly, commune, communicated, communication, community.
comb. Combined, combining.
comdg. Commanding.
Comdt. Commandant.
comm. Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.
commentt. Commentators.
com. off. Commissioned officer.
comp. Comparative, compare, comparison, compiled, compiler, composer, composition, compositor, compound, compounded.
Compl. Complainant.
compo. Composition, compost.
Comr. Commissioner.
Com. Sergt. Commissary-sergeant.
Com. Ver. Common Version (of the Bible).
Con. Consul.—**con.** Conclusion, *contra* (in opposition to), conversation.
conch., conchol. Conchology.
con. cr. *Contra* credit.
Conf. Conference.
conf. *Confer* (compare).
Cong. *Congius* (gallon), Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist, Congress, Congressional.
Cong. Rec. Congressional Record.
conj. Conjugation, conjunction, conjunctive.
Conn. Connecticut (official).
Cons. Consolidated, constable, constitution.—**cons.** Consonant.
con. sect. Conic section.
Const. Constable, Constantine, constitution, constitutional.
constr. Construction, construed.
Cont. Continent, continental, contracts.
cont. Containing, contents, continued, contracted, contraction.
contr. Contracted, contraction, contrary.
Conv. Convient, convention, conversation.
Cop. Copernican, Coptic.
cop. Copper.
Copt. Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians, Cornelia, Cornelius, coroner.
cor. Corner, cornet, corpus, correction, correlative, correspondence, correspondent, corresponding, corrupted, corruption.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding member.
Corn. Cornish, Cornwall.
corol., coroll. Corollary.
corr., corrup. Corrupted, corruption.
Cors. Corsica.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
cos. *Constitarius* (counsellor), cosine.
cosec. Cosecant.
cosmog. Cosmography.
Coss. *Consules* (consuls).
cot. Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
C. P. Chief Patriarch, civil power, Clerk of the Peace, Code of Procedure, Common Pleas, Court of Probate.
C. P. C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C. P. M. Common particular meter.
C. P. S. *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal).
Cr. Chromium, credit, creditor, crown.
craniol. Craniology.
craniom. Craniometry.
crast. *Crastina* (to-morrow).
cres. Crescendo.

crim. Criminal.
crim. con. Criminal conversation.
crit. Critical, criticized.
Cs. Caesar, Cæsius, consul.—**cs.** Cases.
C. S. Civil Service, Clerk of Session, Clerk to the Signet, Commissary of Subsistence, Court of Sessions.
C. S. A. Confederate States army, Confederate States of America.
Ct. Connecticut, Count, Court.
ct. [crs., *pl.*] Cent, centum.
ct. [crs., *pl.*] Cental.
Cu. *Cuprum* (copper).
cu., cub. Cubic.
Cumb. Cumberland.
cur. Currency, current.
curr. Current.
C. V. Common Version (of the Bible).
C. W. Canada West.
c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight or hundredweights.
Cyc., cyclo. Cyclopædia, cyclopedic.
Cym. Cymric.

D

D. David, Decimus, Decius, Democrat, Democratic, deputy, deserter, didymium, dowager, Dublin, duchess, duke, Dutch.
d. Daughter, day, dead, degree, denarius, deserted, died, dine, dollar, dose.
dal. Decaliter.
Dan. Daniel, Danish.
d&wtf. Daily and weekly till forbidden.
dat. Dative.
daug. Daughter.
Day. David.
D. B. Domesday Book.
dbk. Decalogue.
D. C. *Da capo* (from the beginning), Deputy Consul, District Court, District of Columbia.
D. C. S. Deputy Clerk of Sessions.
d. d. Days after date, days' date.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. Decani, December.
dec. Declension.
dec. decl. Declension, declination.
decid. Deciduous.
decim. Decimeter.
decl. Declension, declination.
decoct. *Decoctum* (decoction).
def. Defined, definite, definition.
def., deft. Defendant.
deg. Degree.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekal. Dekaliter.
dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware (official), delegate.
Dem. Democrat, Democratic.
demon., demonstr. Demonstrative.
Den. Denmark.
Dent. Dental, dentist, dentistry.
dep. Deposed.
Dep., Dept. Department, deponent, deputy.
der., deriv. Derivation, derivative, derived.
Dent. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
dft. Defendant, draft.
dg. Decigram.
D. G. *Dei gratia* (by the grace of God), *Deo gratias* (thanks to God), Dragon Guards.
dial. Dialect, dialectal, dialectic, dialectical.
diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictator, dictionary.
diff. Difference, different, differs.
dim. Diminuendo, diminutive.
dio., dioc. Diocesan, diocese.
dipl. Diplomat, diplomatist.
dis. Discipline, distanced, distant.
dis., disc., disct. Discount.
disc. Discovered, discoverer.

Disp. Dispensatory.
diss. Dissertation.
dist. Distance, distant, distinguish, distinguished, district.
dist., distrib. Distributed, distributive.
div. Divide, divided, dividend, divine, division, divisor.
dl. Decliter.
D. L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. Declimeter.—**dm.²** Square declimeter.—**dm.³** Cubic declimeter.
Dn. Danish.
do. Ditto.
Doc. [Docs., *pl.*] Document.
dol., doll. [DOLS., DOLLS., *pl.*] Dollar.
Dom. Dominion.—**dom.** Domestic.
Dor. Doric.
doz. Dozen, dozens.
D. P. O. Distributing Post-office.
Dpt. Department, deponent.
Dr. Debtor, doctor.
dr. Dram, drawer.
drum. Dramatic, dramatist.
Drum. Pers., Dramatis personæ (the persons of the drama).
d. s. Days' sight, days [after] sight.
d. t. Delirium tremens.
Dut., Dut. Dutch.
dub. *Dubitante* (doubting).
Dub., Dubl. Dublin.
D. V. *Deo volente* (God being willing).
dwt. A pennyweight.
dwtf. Daily [and] weekly till forbidden.
dyn., dynam. Dynamics.

E

E. Earl, east, eastern, Edinburgh, English, erbium.
e. Eagle, eagles [coin].
E., Edw. Edward.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Eb. Erblum.
Eben. Ebenezer.
E. C. Eastern Central (London postal district), established church.
Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes.—**eccl., eccles.** Ecclesiastic, ecclesiology.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
eclec. Eclectic.
econ. Economics, economist, economy.
Ecu. Ecuador.
Ed. [Eps., *pl.*] Editor.
Ed., Edin. Edinburgh.
ed., edit. Edited, edition.
E. E. Ellis English, errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. Fl. Ellis Flemish.
E. Fr. Ellis French.
Eg., Egy. Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptology.
e. g., ex. gr. *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example; for instance).
E. I., E. Ind. East India, East Indies.
ejusd. *Ejusdem* (of the same).
elec., elect. Electrical, electricity.
elect. *Electuarium* (electuary).
elem. Elementary.
Eliz. Elizabeth, Elizabethan.
E. lon., E. long. East longitude.
Elz. Elzevir.
Em. Emanuel, Emma, Emily, eminent.
embryol. Embryology.
emp. Emperor, empire, empress.
enclit. Enclitic.
ency., encyc. Encyclopædia, encyclopedic.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
Eng. England, English.
eng. Engineer, engraver, engraving.
Ens. Ensign.

fiutūre (future); **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oil**; **c** (*k*); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

ent., **entom.** Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
cod. Every other day.
Ep., **Epis.** Epistle.
Eph., **Ephes.** Ephesians.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., **Episc.** Episcopal.
epit. Epitaph, epitome.
eq. Equal, equivalent.
equiv. Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. Ellis Scotch.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
esp., **espec.** Especially.
Esq., **Esqr.** [Esqrs., Esqs., *pl.*] Esquire.
est., **estab.** Established.
Esth. Esther.
E. T. Electric telegraph, English translation.
et al. *Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii, alia*, or *alia* (and others).
etc., **&c.** *Et cetera*.
ethnog. Ethnographical, ethnography.
ethnol. Ethnological, ethnology.
et seq., **sq.**, or **sqq.** *Et sequentes, et sequentia* (and the following).
etym., **etymol.** Etymological, etymologically, etymology.
euphem. Euphemism, euphemistic.
euphon. Euphonic, euphony.
Eur. Europe, European.
ex. Example, executive, export.
ex., **exd.** Examined.
Ex., **Exod.** Exodus.
Exc. Excellency,—**exc.** Except.
Exch. Exchange, exchequer.
excl., **exclam.** Exclamation, exclamatory.
ex. cp. *Extra* (without) coupon.
Exec., **Exr.** Executor.
Execx., **Exrx.**, **Exx.** Executrix.
exp. Export, exportation, exported, express.
ext. External, extra, extract.
Ez., **Ezr.** Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F. Fabius, Felix, fellow, flamen, fluorin, Fortuna, France, French, Friday.
F., **Fah.**, **Fahr.** Fahrenheit.
f. Farthing, fathom, feminine, florin, folio, foot, forte, franc.
f. a. a. Free of all average.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
fam. Familiar, family.
Far. Farriery, farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Fellow of the Society of Arts.
fath. Fathom.
f. c. *Fidei commissum* (bequeathed in trust).
F. C. P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
feap., **feap.** Foolscap.
Fe., **Ferrum** (iron).
F. E. Flemish ells.
Feb. February.
fec. *Fecit* (did it, or made it).
F. E. I. S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
fem. Feminine.
Ferd. Ferdinand.
feud. Feudal.
ff. Folios, following, fortissimo.
ffor. Fortissimo.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia.
f. g. a. Free of general average.
fic. Fiction.
fig. Figurative, figuratively, figure.
Fin. Finland.—**Fin.**, **Finn.** Finnish.
fin. *Ad finem* (at the end).
Fin. Sec. Financial Secretary.
fir. Firkin.

Fl. Flanders, Flavius, Flemish.
fl. Florin, flourished.
Fla. Florida (official).
Fl. E. Flemish ells.
Flem. Flemish.
F. M. Field Marshal, Foreign Mission.
fm. Fathom.
fo., **fol.** Folio.
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol., **fol.** Following.
For. Foreign.
fort. Fortification, fortified.
F. P. Fire plug.
f. p. a. Free of particular average.
Fr. France, Francis, French, Friday.
fr. Fragment, franc, from.
fr., **freg.** Frequent, frequentative.
Fred., **Fredk.** Frederick.
Fri. Friday.
Fries., **Frs.** Friesian, Friesic.
F. R. S. *Fraternitatis Regis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
frs. Frances.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the Society of Arts.
ft. Fort.—**ft.** Feet, flat, foot, fortified.
ftm., **ftm.** Fathom.
fur. Furlong.
fut. Future.

G

G. Galus, Gallia, Gellius, grand, gulf.
G., **Ger.**, **Germ.**, German, Germany.
g. Genitive, gram, gulde, guinea.
G. A. General Assembly.
Ga. Gaelic, Gallium.
Ga. (official), **Geo.** Georgia.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians, Galen.
gal., **gall.** [GALS., *pl.*] Gallon.
galv. Galvanic, galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
Gaz., **Gazette**, gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chancellor, Grand Chapter.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. D. Grand Duchess, Grand Duke.
Gd. Gadolinium.
Gen. General, Genesis, Geneva, Genevan.
gen. Gender, genera, general, generally, generic, genus.
gen., **genit.** Genitive.
geneal. Genealogist, genealogy.
Gent. General.
gent. [GENTN., GENTS., *pl.*] Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geod. Geodesy.
geog. Geographer, geographical, geography.
geol. Geological, geologist, geology.
geom. Geometer, geometrical, geometry.
ger. Gerund.
g. gr. Great gross.
gi. Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
gl. *Gloria* (glory).
Gl. Glucinum.
gloss. Glossary.
Go., **Goth.** Gothic.
Gov. Government, governor.
Gov. Pg. Off. Government Printing Office.
Govt. Government.
Gr. Greece, Greek.
gr. Grain, gram, great, groschen.
gr., **gram.** Grammar, grammarian.
gr., **gro.** Gross.
G. S. Grand Scribe, Grand Secretary, Grand Sentinel, Grand Sentry.
gs. Guineas.
G. T. Good Templars, Grand Tiler.

gt. [GTT., *pl.*] *Gutta* (drop).

Gt. Br., **Gt. Brit.** Great Britain.

gu. Guinea, gules.

Guate. Guatemala.

guin. Guinea.

gun. Gunnery.

H

H. Hydrogen.

h. Harbor, hardness, height, hour, hundred, husband.

ha. Hectare.

Hab. Habakkuk.—**hab.** Habitat.

Hag. Haggai.

H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

hdkf. Handkerchief.

H. E. His Eminence, His Excellency, Hydraulic Engineer.

h. e. *Hic est* (this is), *hoc est* (that is).

Heb., **Hebr.** Hebrew, Hebrews.

hectol. Hectoliter.

Hen., **Hy.** Henry.

her. Heraldic, heraldry, *heres* (heir).

hf. Half.—**hf. cf.** Half calf.

Hg. *Hydragyrum* (mercury).

hg. Hektogram.

H. H. His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope).

hhd. Hoghead.

H. I. Hawaiian Islands.

hibr., **hybr.** *Hibrida hybrida* (hybrid).

Hier. *Hierosolyma* (Jerusalem).

H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

H. I. M. His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.

Hipp. Hippocrates.

hist. Historian, historical, history.

H. L. House of Lords.

hl. Hektoliter.

H. M. Hallelujah meter, His (or Her) Majesty, Home Mission, Home Missionary.

hm. Hektometer.

ho. House.

Hon. Honorable, honorary.

Hond. Honduras.

hon'd. Honored.

hor. Horizon, horology.

hort., **hortic.** Horticultural, horticulture.

Hos. Hosea.

H. P. Half Pay, High Priest.

h. p. Horse power.

H. P. M. Hallelujah particular meter.

H. R. Home Rule, House of Representatives.

hr. [HRS., *pl.*] Hour.

H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor or Empire.

H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.

H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.

H. S. S. *Historia Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).

ht. Height.

Hun., **Hung.** Hungarian, Hungary.

hund. Hundred.

hyd., **hydraul.** Hydraulics.

hyd., **hydros.** Hydrostatics.

hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I

I. Idaho, Island.

i. *Immortalis* (undying), intransitive.

ia. (official), **Io.** Iowa.

ib., *ibidem* (in the same place).

Ice., **icel.** Icelandic, Icelandic.

ich., **ichth.** Ichthyology.

icon. Iconographic, iconography.

id. *Idem* (the same).

Id. Idaho.

I. D. N. *In Dei nomine* (in the name of God).

i. e. *Id est* (that is).

Ill., **illus.** (official). Illinois.

ill., **illus.** Illustrated, illustration.

imag. Imaginary, imagination.

imit. Imitative.

Imp. *Imperator* (emperor), *imperatrix* (empress), *imperium* (empire).

imp. Imperial, imported, importer.

imp., **imper.** Imperative.

imp., **imperf.** Imperfect (tense).

imp., **impers.** Impersonal.

improp. Improperly.

Impx. *Imperatrix* (empress).

In. Indium.

in. [INS., *pl.*] Inch.

inc., **incor.**, **incorp.** Incorporated.

incept. Inceptive.

inch., **incho.** Inchoative.

incl. Including.

incog. Incognito.

incr. Increased, increasing.

Ind. India, Indian, Indiana (official), index.

ind., **indic.** Indicative.

indecl. Indeclinable.

indef. Indefinite.

Indo-Eur. Indo-European.

Ind. T. Indian Territory (official).

in f. *In finem* (at the end).

init. *Initio* (in the beginning).

in lim. *In limine* (on the threshold).

in loc. *cit.* In the place cited.

in pr. *In principio* (in the beginning).

ins. Inspector, insurance.

inscr. Inscriptions.

insep. Inseparable.

inst. Instant, institute, institution.

instr. Instrument, instrumental.

insur. Insurance.

Int. Interior, interpreter.

int. Interest, interjection.

interj. Interjection.

intr., **intrans.** Intransitive.

in trans. *In transitu* (in the course of transit).

Intro., **introd.** Introduction.

inv. Invented, inventor, invoice.

Invert. Invertebrate, invertebrate

Ion. Ionic.

I. O. U. I owe you.

i. q. *Idem quod* (the same as).

Ir. Ireland, Iridium, Irish.

Iran. Iranian, Iranic.

Ire. Ireland.

irr., **irreg.** Irregular, irregularly.

I. S. Inside Sentinel, Irish Society.

Is., **isl.** [ISLS., *pl.*] Island, islands, isles.

Is., **isa.** Isaiah.

It., **ital.** Italian, Italic, Italy.

itin. Itinerant, itinerary.

I. W. Isle of Wight.

J

J. Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter, Justice (JJ., *pl.*) *Judez* (Judge).

Jac. Jacob, *Jacobus* (James).

Jam. Jamaica.

Jan. January.

Jap. Japan, Japanese.

Jas. James.

Jav. Javanese.

J. C. Jesus Christ, Julius Caesar, *Jurisconsultus* (Jurisconsult), Justice Clerk.

Jer. Jeremiah.

Jno. John.

Jo. Joel.

Jon., **Jona.** Jonathan.

Jos. Joseph.

Josh. Joshua.

Jour. Journal, journey, journeyman.

J. P. Justice of the Peace.

Jr., **jun.**, **junr.** Junior.

Jud. Judicial, Judith.

Judg. Judges.

fiutjüre (future); aisle; au (out); oil; e (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ink; thin.

Jul. Julep, Julian, Julius, July.
Jun. June, Junius.
Junc. Junction.
Jurisp. Jurisprudence.
Jus., Just. Justice.

K

K. *Kalium* (potassium), King, Knight.
K., Ki. Kings.
K., Kal. *Kalendæ* (kalends).
Kan., Kans., Kas. (official). Kansas
Ken., Ky. (official). Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
kg. Keg, kilogram.—**kgs.** Kegs.
kilo., kilom. Kilogram.
kilo., kilom., km. Kilometer.
kingd., km. Kingdom.
K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
K. K., Kurissimus (very dear).
K. K., K. Ku Klux Klan.
km. Kilometer.
Km.² Square kilometer.
Knt., Kt. Knight.
kr. Kreutzer.
Ky. Kentucky (official).

L

L. Lady, lake, Latin, Liberal, *libra* (pound), lith-
um, London, Lord, Lucius.
l. Latitude, league, length, line, liter.
La. Lanthanum, Louisiana (official).
Lab. Labrador.
Lam. Lamentations.
lang. Language.
Lap. Lapiand.—**Lapp.** Lappish.
Lat. Latin.—**lat.** Latitude.
lb. [LBS., *pl.*] *Libra* (pound).
L. C. Lower Canada.
l. c. Left center, letter of credit, lower case.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
L. D. Light Dragoons, Low Dutch.
Ldp., Lp. Ladyship, lordship.
lep. League, leave.
lect. Lecture.
Leg. Legal, legate, legato.
Leg., Legis. Legislature, legislature.
Leip. Leipsic.
Lev., Levit. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
lexicog. Lexicographer, lexicography.
L. G. Life Guards, Low German.
L. Gr. Low Greek.
l. h. Left hand.
L. I. Light Infantry, Long Island.
Li. Lithium.
Lib. Librarian, library.
lib. *Libër* (book).
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
lin. Lineal, linear.
linn. Linneus, Linnean.
liq. Liquid, liquor.
lit. Liter, literal, literary, literature.
lith. Lithuanian.
lith., lithog. Lithograph, lithography.
lithol. Lithology.
litt. Litterateur.
liturg. Liturgies.
liv. *Libre* (book, pound [weight or coin]).
L. L. Late Latin, Law Latin, Low Latin.
l. l. *Loco laudato* (in the place quoted).
L. M. Licentiate in Midwifery, long meter.
L. M. D. Long meter double.
log. Logarithm.
Lon., Lond. London.
lon., long. Longitude.
log. *Loguitor* (speaks).
Lou. Louisiana.
L. P. M. Long particular meter.
L. S. Linnean Society, *locus sigilli* (the place of the seal).—**L. s.** Left side.

L. (or **£**) *s. d.* *Libræ, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).
Lt. Lieutenant.
l. t. Long ton.
Luth. Lutheran.
lv. Leave, livres.
lyr. Lyric.

M

M. Marcus, Marius, Marquis, member, middle, *Mille* (one thousand), Monsieur.
m. Married, masculine, *meridiem, merides* (noon), meter (**m.²**, square meter; **m.³**, cubic meter), mile, mill, minim, minute, month, moon.
M., Mo., Mon. Monday.
Mac., Macc. Maccabees.
mach., machin. Machinery, machinist.
Mad., Madm. Madam.
Madr. Madras.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi, Malayan.
mam. Mammalogy.
man. Manège, manual.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. Manufactory, manufacturer.
Mar., Mch. March.—mar. Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
marg. Margin, marginal.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts (official).
math. Mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
Max. Maxim, Maxmillian.
M. C. Master Commandant, Member of Congress, Member of Council.
M. D. Middle Dutch.
 Md. Maryland (official).
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
mdse. Merchandise.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal, Middle English.
Me. Maine (official).
meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanical, mechanics.
med. Medical, medicine, medieval.
Medit. Mediterranean.
Mem. Memorandum.
mer. Meridian.
Merc. Mercurial, mercury.
Messrs., MM. *Messieurs* (gentlemen).
met., metaph. Metaphor, metaphorical, metaphysical, metaphysics.
Met., Metrop. Metropolitan.
metal., metall. Metallurgy.
meteor. Meteorological, meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
meton. Metonymy.
metrol. Metrology.
Mex. Mexican, Mexico.
m. f. *Mezza forte* (*Mus.*, rather loud).
mfd. Manufactured.
mfg. Manufacturing.
Mrs. Manufacturers.
mfs. Manufactures.
Mg. Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
M. Gr. Middle Greek.
mgr. Monsignor.
M. H. G. Middle High German.
Mic. Michah.
Mich. Michaelmas, Michigan (official).
micros. Microscopy.
mid. Middle, midshipman.
mil., milit. Military.
min. Mining, minute.
min., mineral. Mineralogy.
Minn. Minnesota (official).
Miss. Missouri.
misc. Miscellaneous, miscellany.

Miss. Mission, missionary, Mississippi.
M. L. Medieval Latin, Middle Latin.
ml. Milliliter.
M. L. G. Middle Low German.
mlle. Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.—**mm.²** Square millimeter.—**mm.³** Cubic millimeter.
Mmc. [Mxes., pl.] Madame.
Mn. Manganese.
Mo. Missouri (official), Molybdenum.
mo. [Mos., pl.], **nth.** Month.
mod. Moderato, modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery, Monday.
mon. Monetary.
Mons. Monsieur.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana (official).
Mor. Morocco.
morn. Morning.
morph., morphol. Morphology.
M. P. Member of Parliament, Methodist Protestant, Metropolitan Police.
Mr. Mister (Master).
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mrs. Missis (Mistress).
MS. [Mss., pl.] Manuscript.
m. s. Months [after] sight.
m. s. l. Mean sea-level.
Mt. [Mts., pl.] Mount, mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mus. Museum, music, musical.
m. v. *Mezza voce* (*Mus.*, with half the power of the voice).
Myst. Mysteries.
myth. Mythological, mythology.

N

N. Nero, nitrogen, Norse, North.
n. Name, *natus* (born), neuter, new, nominative, noon, noun, number.
n., na. Nail.
Na. *Natrium* (sodium).
N. A., N. Am. North America, North American.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
Nat. National.
nat. Natural, naturalist.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Nat. Hist. Natural history.
nat. ord. Natural order.
naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval, navigation.
navig. Navigation, navigator.
N. B. New Brunswick, North Britain, North British, *nota bene* (note well).
N. C. New Church, North Carolina (official).
n. d. No date.
N. Dak. North Dakota (official).
N. E. Northeast, northeastern.
N. E., N. Eng. New England.
Neb., Nebr. (official). Nebraska.
Neg. Negative, negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
n. e. i. *Non est inventus* (is not found).
nem. con. *Nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting, i. e., unanimously).
Nep. Neptune.
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
nev. Nevada (official).
Newf. Newfoundland.
New M. New Mexico.
New Test. New Testament.
N. F. Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.
N. G. National Guard, New Granada.

Ng. Norwegian.—**n. g.** No good.
N. Gr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire (official).
N. Heb. New Hebrew.
N. H. G. New High German.
Ni. Nickel.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
N. J. New Jersey (official).
N. L. New Latin.
N. l. *Non licet* (it is not permitted).
N. l. North latitude.
N. M., N. Mex. (official). New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-northeast.
N. N. W. North-northwest.
N. O. Natural order, New Orleans.
No. North, *Numero* [Nos., pl.] (number).
no. pros. Unwilling to prosecute.
nom., nomin. Nominative.
non. seq. It does not follow.
n. o. p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman, North.
North. Northern.
Northum. Northumberland.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
Nos. *Numeros* (numbers).
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence, Notary Public.
N. S. New School, New Series, New Side, New Style, Nova Scotia.
n. s. Not specified.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament, new translation.
n. u. Name unknown.
Num., Numb. Numbers.
num. Numeral.
numis. Numismatics, numismatology.
nux vom. *Nux vomica*.
N. V. New Version.
N. W. Northwest, northwestern.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York (official).
N. Z., N. Zeal. New Zealand.

O

O. Ohio, Ossa, oxygen.
ob. *Obiit* (died), *obiter* (by the way).
Ob., Obad. Obadiah.
obdt., obr. Obedient.
obj. Object, objection, objective.
obl. Oblique, oblong.
obs. Observation, observatory, obsolete.
obstet. Obstetrics.
O. Bulg. Old Bulgarian.
oc. Ocean.
O. Cel., O. Celt. Old Celtic.
Oct. October.
O. D. Old Dutch.
O. Dan. Old Danish.
O. E. Old English.
O. F. Old Fellow, Old French.
off. Official, official.
offg. Officiating.
O. Fries. Old Friesian.
O. Gael. Old Gaelic.
O. H. G. Old High German.
O. Ice., O. Icel. Old Icelandic.
O. Ir. Old Irish.
O. It. Old Italian.
O. K. All correct. (Oil korrek.)
Okla. Oklahoma (official).
O. L. Old Latin.
Ol. *Oleum* (oil), olympiad.
Old Test., O. T. Old Testament.
O. L. G. Old Low German.
Olymp. Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement.
O. N. Old Norse.
O. N. F. Old Northern French.
onomat. Onomatopoeic.
Ont. Ontario.

future (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

Op. Opera.—**op.** Opposite, opus.
o. p. Opposite prompt [side], out of print.
opp. Opposed, opposite.
opt. Optative, optical, optician, optics.
Or. Oregon, Oriental.
orat. Orator.
ord. Ordained, order, ordinance, ordi-
 nary.—**ord., ordn.** Ordinance.
Ore. (official), **Oreg.** Oregon.
org. Organic, organized.
orig. Origin, original, originally.
ornith. Ornithological, ornithology.
O. S. Old Saxon, Old School, Old Series, Old Side,
 Old Style, Outside Sentinel.
O. Sl. Old Slavonic.
Oxf. Oxford.
oz. [oz. or ozs., *pl.*] Ounce.

P

p. Page, part, participle, past, *piano* (soft), pint,
 pipe, pole, population.
P. Parnellite, phosphorus, Publius.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Pa. Pennsylvania (official).
Pac. Oc. Pacific Ocean.
p. r. *Partes æquales* (equal parts).
Pal. Palestine.—**pal.** Paleontology.
pam., pamph. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
par. Paragraph, parallel, parish.
Para. Paraguay.
Parl. Parliament, parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
Patn. Patagonia.
path., pathol. Pathology.
Patk. Patrick.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
paym't, payt., pay't. Payment.
Pb. *Plumbum* (lead).
Pd. Palladium.—**pd.** Pald.
P. E. Presiding Elder, Prot. Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
peo. People.
per. Period, person.
Per., Pers. Persia, Persian.
per an. *Per annum* (by the year).
per ct. Per cent.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
peri., perig. Perigee.
pers. Person, personal, personally.
persp. Perspective.
pert. Pertaining.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
petrol. Petrology.
pf. Perfect, preferred.
p. f. *Piu forte* (a little louder).
Pg. Portugal, Portuguese.
Phar., Pharm. Pharmaceutical, Pharma-
 copæia, pharmacy.
Phen., Phenic. Phenician.
Phil. Philemon, Philip, Philippians.
Phil., Phila. (official). Philadelphia.
phil., philos. Philosopher, philosophy.
Philem. Philemon.
philol. Philological, philologist, philology.
Phil. Soc., Ph. S. American Philological
 Society.
phon., phonet. Phonetics.
phonog. Phonography.
phonol. Phonology.
phot., photog. Photographic, photography.
photom. Photometrical, photometry.
phr. Phrase.

phren., phrenol. Phrenology.
phys. Physician, physics.
phys., physiol. Physiological, physiology.
Phys. Sci. Physical science.
P. I. Phonographic Institute.
pil. *Pilula* (pill).
pinx., puxt., pxt. *Pinxit* (painted [it]).
P. J. Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, Presi-
 ding Judge, Probate Judge.
pk. [PKS., *pl.*] Peck.
pkg. [PKGS., *pl.*] Package.
P. L. *Paradise Lost*, Poet Laureate.
pl. Place, plate, plural.
Pl. D. *Platt Deutsch* (Low German).
plf., plft., plttf. Plaintiff.
Plin. Pliny.
plup., plupf. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural, plurality.
P. M. Past Master, paymaster, peculiar meter,
 postmaster, *post meridiem* (afternoon).—**pm.**
 Premium.
p. n. Promissory note.
pneum. Pneumatic, pneumatics.
po. Pole; a measure.
P. O. Post-office, Province of Ontario.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery, Post-office Department.
poet. Poetic, poetical, poetry.
Pol. Poland, Polish.
pol., polit. Political, politics.
polit. econ. Political economy.
pom. Pomological.
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular, popularly, population.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
pos., posit. Positive.
pos., poss. Possession, possessive.
pot. Potential.
pp. Pages, *pianissimo* (soft).
p. p. Past participle, play or pay, proprietor.
pp., ppp., pppp. Pianissimo.
P. P. *Premiis præmittendis* (in place of omitted
 titles in address).
P. P. C. *Pour prendre congé* (to take leave).
pph. Pamphlet.
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr., ppr. Participle present.
P. Prog. Pilgrim's Progress.
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
pr. Pair, price, pronoun, proper, present.
P. R. *Paradise Regained*, Puerto Rico.
Pr. Presodymium, priest, prince, printer,
 Provençal.
Preb. Prebend, prebendary.
prec. Preceding.
pref. Preface, preference, prefix.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.—**pres.** Present.
Pres., Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
P. Rico. Puerto Rico.
prim. Primary, primate, primitive.
prin. Principal, principally, principles.
print. Printing.
priv. Privative.
prob. Probable, probably, problem.
Proc. Proceedings.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronoun, pronunciation.
prop. Propriety, proposition.
prop., propt. Proprietor.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. *Pro tempore* (for the time being).
Prov. Provençal, Provence, Proverbs, province,
 provincial, Provost.
prov. Proverbially, provincial.
prox. *Proximo* (next [month]).
Prs. Printers.—**prs.** Pairs.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.

P. S. Permanent Secretary, *post scriptum* [Pss., *pl.*] (postscript), Privy Seal.
Ps., Psa. Psalm, Psalms.—**ps.** Pieces.
pseud. Pseudonym.
psych. Psychic, psychical.
psych., psychol. Psychology.
pt. [Pss., *pl.*] Part, payment, pint.
Pt. Platinum, point, port.
p. t. Post-town.
Ptg. Portugal, Portuguese.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
pub. Public, published, publisher.
pub., pubn. Publication.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
pulv. *Pulvis* (powder).
pun. Puncheon.
p. v. Post-village.
pwt. Pennyweight.
P. X. Please exchange.
pxt. *Pinxiti* (painted [it]).
pyrotech. Pyrotechnics.

Q

q. Quasi, query, quintal.
Q. Quebec, Queen, Quintus, Quirites.
Q., qu., ques. Question.
q. e. *Quod est* (which is).
q. e. d. *Quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated).
q. e. f. *Quod erat faciendum* (which was to be done).
q. e. i. *Quod erat inveniendum* (which was to be found out).
q. i. *Quantum libet* (as much as is agreeable).—**ql.** Quintal.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
qm. *Quomodo* (in what manner, by what means, how).
q. p., q. pl. *Quantum placet* (as much as seems good).
qr. [Qss., *pl.*] *Quadrans* (farthing), quarter (weight or measure), quire.
q. s. *Quantum sufficit* (as much as suffices), quarter-section.
Q. S. Quarter-sessions.
qt. Quantity, quart.—**qts.** Quarts.
Qu. Queen.—**qn.** Question.
qu., quar., quart. Quarter, quarterly.
qu., qy. Query.
quad. Quadrant, quadrate.
Que. Quebec.
q. v. *Quantum vis* (as much as you will), *quod vide* (which see).

R

R. Radical, railway, Réaumur, recipe, rector, Republican, response, retired, rhodium, river, Robert, Rufus.
r. Rod, rood, rupee.
R. A. Rear-admiral, right ascension, Royal Academy, Royal Arch, Russian America.
Rad. Radical.—**rad.** *Radix* (root).
rall. *Rallentando* (gradually slower): a direction in music.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Red Cross, Roman Catholic.
r. c. Right center.
rcpt. Receipt.
R. E. Reformed Episcopal, Right Excellent, Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange.
Réaumur. Réaumur.
Rec. Recipe, record, recorded, recorder.
rec'd., recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector.
rec't., rect. Receipt.
ref. Reference, referred, reformed, reformer.
Ref. Reformation.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
refl. Reflection, reflective, reflex, reflexive.

Reg. Register, Registrar.
reg. Registry, regular.
Reg., Regt. Regent, regiment.
rel. Relative, relatively, religion, religious, *reliquæ* (remains, relics).
rel. pron. Relative pronoun.
rem. Remark.
Rep. Report, reporter, Representative.
rep., repr. Representing.
Rep., Repub. Republic, Republican.
retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation, revenue, Reverend [Revs., *pl.*], review, revolution.
rev. Revise, revised, revision.
Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats. Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version (of the Bible).
Rh. Rhodium.—**r. h.** Right hand.
R. H. Royal Highness.
rhet. Rhetoric, rhetorical.
R. I. Rhode Island (official).
Rich., Rich'd. Richard.
R. I. P. *Requiescat in pace* (may he [or she] rest in peace).
rit., ritard. *Ritardando* (Mus. gradually slower).
Riv. River.
rm. Ream.
R. O. Receiving Office.—**ro.** Rood.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman, Romance, Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
Roun. Roumanian.
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor, *respublica* (republic).
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. Recording Secretary, Revised Statutes.—**r. s.** Right side.
rs. Rupees.
R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
R. S. V. P. *Répondez, s'il vous plaît* (answer, if you please).
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru. Runic, ruthenian.
Rum. Rumania, Rumanian.
Rus., Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible).
R. W., Rwn., Ry. Railway.

S

S. Saxon, scribe, segno, Servius, Sextus, sign, Signor, society, south, sulfur, Sunday.
S., Sa., Sat. Saturday.
S., Sab. Sabbath.
s. Second, section [ss., *pl.*], series, set, shilling, singular, sinister, substantive.
S. A. South Africa, South America, South Australia.
s. a. *Secundum artem* (according to art), *sine anno* (without date).
sa. (*Her.*) Sable.
S. Am. South America, South American.
Sam., Saml. Samuel.
Sam., Samar. Samaritan.
San., Sans., Sansc., Sansk., Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
Sar. Sardinia, Sardinian.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S. B. South Britain, steamboat.
sb. Stibium.
S. C. South Carolina, Supreme Court.
s. c., s. caps., sm. caps. Small capitals.
Sc. Scandium, Scotch.
sc. Scene, *scilicet* (namely, to wit).
Scan., Scand. Scandinavian.
sch., schol. *Schollum* (a note).
sch., schr. Schooner.

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**; **ink**; **thin**.

sci. Science, scientific.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scriptural, scripture.
sculp., sculpt. *Sculpsit* (engraved [it]), sculptor sculptural, sculpture.
S. d. *Sine die* (without day).
S. Dak. South Dakota (official).
S. E. Southeast, southeastern.
Selen. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.—**sec.** Secant, second.
sec., sect. Section.
selv. Selected, selection.
sem. Seminary, Semitic.
sem. *Semble* (it seems).
sen. Senate, Senator.
sen., senr. Senior.
sen. Doc. Senate Document.
sep. Separate.
sep., Sept. September, Septuagint.
seq. *Sequentes, sequentia* (the following).
ser. Series, sermon.—**Serb.** Serbian.
Serg., Sergt. Sergeant.
Serj., Serjt. Serjeant.
Serv. Servia, Servian, Servius.
serv., servt. Servant.
sess. Session.
sfz. *Sforzando* (*Mus.* sounded with sudden explosive force).
S. G. Solicitor-general.
g. Specific gravity.
S. H. School-house.—**sh.** Shilling.
Shak., Shaks. Shakespeare. [word].
h. v. *Sub hoc verbo* or *sub hac voce* (under this [word]).
S. I. Sandwich Islands, Staten Island.
Silic. Silicium, silicon.
Sib. Siberia, Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian, Sicily.
sin. Sine.—**sin., sing.** Singular.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skt. Sakt, Sanskrit.
S. L. Sergeant at Law, Solicitor at Law.
S. I. S. *S. lat.* South latitude.
Slav. Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.
sld. Sailed.
S. M. Short meter, Sons of Malta, State Militia.
sm. Samarium.—**sm. c.** Small capitals.
M. D. Short meter double.
Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution.
s. n. *Secundum naturam* (according to nature).—**sn.** Stannum.
S. O. Suboffice.—**s. o.** Sellers' option.
so. South.
Soc. Society, Socrates.
sociol. Sociology.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
Sol., Solr. Solicitor.
sol., solut. Solution.
sop. Soprano.
Soph. Sophist, Sophocles, sophomore.
son. Southern.
sov. Sovereign.
sp. Spain, Spanish, Spirit.
sp. Spelling.
spec. Special, specially.
spec., specif. Specific, specifically.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. M. Short particular meter.
spong. Spongy, spongeous.
sport. Sporting.
spt. Seaport.
sq. *Sequens, sequentes* (the following), square.—**sq. ft., sq. in., etc.** Square foot (or feet), square inch, etc.
sq. Same as *et seq.*
Sr. Senior, sir, strontium.
S. R. S. *Societatis Regia Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).

Ss. Saints.—**ss.** *Scitcet* (to wit).
S. S. Sabbath-school, Sunday-school.
s. s. Screw steamer, steamship.
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
st. Saint, strait, street.—**Ste.** *Sainte* (fem.).
st. Stanza, stet, stone, strophe.
S. t. *Senza tempo* in music (without marked time), short ton.
Stat. *Statim* (immediately), statutory, statute.
ster., stereo. Stereotype, stereotyper.
ster., stg. Sterling.
str. Steamer.
sts. Streets.
Su., Sun., Sund. Sunday.
sub. Subject, substitute, suburb, suburban.
subj. Subject, subjective, subjunctive.
subsect. Subsection.
subst. Substantive, substitute.
suff., suff. Suffix.
Su., Goth. Sulo-Gothic.
Sult. Sultan.
sup. Supine, supra.
Sup. Ct. Superior Court, Supreme Court.
sup., super. Superior, superline.
sup., superl. Superlative.
sup., Suppl. Supplement.
sup., Supr. Supreme.
supt. Superintendent.
surg., surg. Surgeon, surgery, surgical.
Surv. Surveying, surveyor.
S. v. *Sub verbo* or *voce* (under the word).
S. W. Southwest, southwestern.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.
Swab. Swabia, Swabian.
Swit., Switz. Switzerland.
sym. Symbol, symbolic.
syn. Synonym, synonymous.
synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria, Syriac, Syrian.
styr. Stirup.
syst. System.

T

T. Territory, Testament, Titus, Tuesday, Tullius.
t. *Tempore* (in the time [of]), tenor, ton, tonneau, town, transitive, tun.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tam. Tamil.
tan. Tangent.
tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terblum, Tiberius.
tc. [*tc's, pl.*] Tierce.
Te. Tellurium.
tech. Technical, technically.
tech., technol. Technology.
tel., teleg. Telegram, telegraph.
temp. Temporal, temporary.
ten. Tenor.
Tenn. Tennessee (official).
Ter., Terr. Territory.
terat., teratol. Teratology.
term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton, Teutonic.
Tex. Texan, Texas (official).
tf. Till forbidden.
t. g. Type genus.
Th. Theophilus, Thomas, Thorium.
Th., Thu., Thur., Thurs. Thursday.
theat. Theatrical.
Theo. Theodore.
theol. Theologian, theological, theology.
theor. Theorem.
Theos. Theosophist, theosophy.
therap. Therapeutic, therapeutics.
Thess. Thessalonians.
thlr. Thaler.
Tho., Thos. Thomas.
Ti., Tib. Tiberius.

t. i. d. *Ter in die* (three times a day).

tier. Tierce.

Tim. Timothy.

tinct. Tincture.

Tit. Titus. **tit.** Title.

tl. Thallium.

T. O. Turn over.

Tob. Tobit.

tom. Tome.

tonn. Tonnage.

topog. Topographical, topography.

tox., toxicol. Toxicology.

tp. Township.

tr. Treasurer, trustee.

tr. Transpose, trill.

tr., trans. Transitive, translated, translation, transactions, translator, transportation.

trag. Tragedy, tragic.

transf. Transferred.

Trav. Travels.

Trb., Tr. *Tribunus* (tribune).

tres. Tierces.

Treas. Treasurer, treasury.

trig., trigon. Trigonometrical, trigonometry.

Trin. Trinity.

trit. Triturate.

trop. Tropic, tropical, tropically.

ts. Till sale.

T. T. L. To take leave.

Tu. Thulium.

Tu., Tues. Tuesday.

Tul., Tyl. Tullus, Tullus.

Tur., Turk. Turkey, Turkish.

typ., typo., typog. Typographer, typographic, typographical, typography.

U

U. Uranium, versor.

U. C. Upper Canada.

U. K. United Kingdom.

ult., ulto. *Ultimo* (last [month]).

um., un. Unmarried.

ung. *Unguentum* (ointment).

Unit. Unitarian.

Univ. Universalist, university.

univ. Universal.

up. Upper.

Uru. Uruguay.

U. S. Uncle Sam, United States. [America.]

U. S. A. United States Army, United States of

U. S. M. United States Mail, United States

Marines.

U. S. N. United States Navy.

U. S. S. United States Senate, United States

Ship, United States Steamer.

usu. Usual, usually.

u. s. w. *Und so weiter* (and so forth).

U. T., U. Ter. Utah Territory.

ut. dict. *Ut dictum* (as directed).

ut. sup. *Ut supra* (as above).

ux. *Uxor* (wife).

V

V. Vanadium, vector, venerable, vice, Victoria,

violin, viscount, volunteers. [une.]

v. Verse, *versus* (against), village, vocative, vol-

vb. Verb.

v., vid. *Vide* (see).

v. a. Verb active, verbal adjective.

Va. Virginia (official).—**va.** Viola.

val. Value.

var. Variant, variety.

Vat. Vatican.

vb. n. Verbal noun.

v. d. Various dates.

v. def. Verb defective.

v. dep. Verb deponent.

V. D. L. Van Diemen's Land.

Ven. Venerable.

Venet. Venetian.

Venez. Venezuela.

ver. Verse.

Verm. Vermont. See Vt.

versin. Versed sine.

Vert. Vertebrata, vertebrate.

ves. Vessel.

vet., veter. Veterinary.

Vet. Surg. Veterinary surgeon.

v. g. *Verbi gratia* (for example).

v. i., vi. Verb intransitive.

Vice Pres. Vice-President.

vil. Village.

v. imp. Verb impersonal.

v. irr. Verb irregular.

Vis., Visc., Viscet. Viscount.

viz., Videlicet (to wit, namely).

v. n. Verb neuter.

voc. Vocative.

vocab. Vocabulary.

vol. [vols., pl.] Volume, volunteer.

volc. Volcano.

V. P. Vice-President.

V. S. Veterinary surgeon.—**vs.** Versus.

v. s. Volte subito (turn over quickly).

Vt. (official). Vermont.

v. t., vt. Verb transitive.

vul., vulg. Vulgar, vulgarly.

Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.

VV. Violins.

W

w. Week, wife.

W. Warden, Welsh, West, Western, William. [Wolftram.]

W., We., Wed. Wednesday.

W. A. West Africa, West Australia.

Wall., Wallach. Wallachian.

Wash. Washington State (official).

w. c. Water-closet.

W. C. Wesleyan Chapel, without charge.

Westm. Westminster.

w. f., wf. Wrong font.

Whf. Wharf.

W. I. West India, West Indies.

Wis. (official). **Wisc.** Wisconsin.

Wisd. Wisdom (book of).

Wk. Week.

W. lon. West longitude.

Wm. William.

W. N. W. West-northwest.

Wp. Worship.

W. R. West Riding.

W. S. W. West Saxon, Writer to the Signet.

W. S. W. West-southwest.

wt. Weight.

W. Va. West Virginia (official).

Wyo. Wyoming (official).

X

xcp. Without coupon.

xd., xdiv. Without dividend.

Xdr. Crusader.

Xen. Xenophon.

Xm., Xmas. Christmas.

Y

y. Yard, year.

Ye. The or Thee.—**Ym.** Them.—**Yn.** Then.—

Yr. Their.—**Ys.** This.—**Yt.** That.

Y. B., Yr. B. Year-Book.

yd. [Yds., pl.] Yard.

yr. [Yrs., pl.] Year, younger, your.

Yt. Yttrium.

Z

Zach. Zachary.

Zech. Zechariah.

Zeph. Zephaniah.

Z. G. Zoological Garden.

Zn. Zinc.

zoogeog. Zoogeography.

zool. Zoology, zoological.

fütüüre (future); **aisle**; **au** (out); **oil**; **e** (k); **chat**; **dh** (the); **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **thin**.

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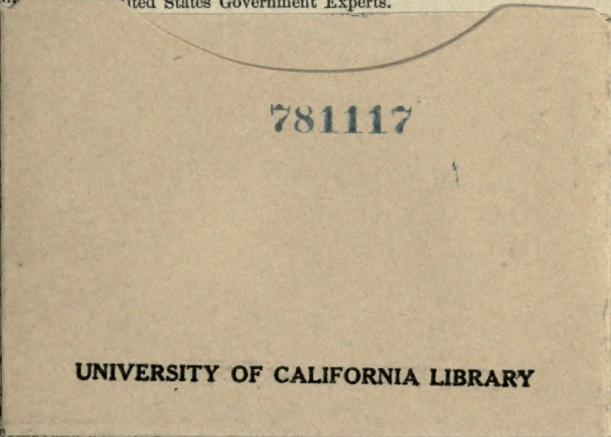
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